



IELTS

READING

(ACADEMIC)

Actual Tests With Answers

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Preface

As far as you know, IELTS candidates will have only 60 minutes for this IELTS Reading part with a total of 40 questions. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that you invest time in practicing the real IELTS reading tests for this module.

Besides Cambridge IELTS Practice Tests series published by Oxford University Press, IELTS Reading Recent Actual Tests with Answers aims to develop both test-taking skills and language proficiency to help you achieve a high IELTS Reading score. It contains IELTS Reading Tests in the chronological order starting from the recent tests and an Answer Key. Each test contains three reading passages which cover a rich variety of topics and give a lot of practice for a wide range of question types used in the IELTS Exam such as multiple-choice questions, short-answer questions, sentence completion, summary completion, classification, matching lists / phrases, matching paragraph headings, identification of information – True/False/Not Given, etc. When studying IELTS with this e-book, you can evaluate at the nearest possibility how difficult the IELTS Reading Section is in the real exam, and what the top most common traps are. Moreover, these tests are extracted from authentic IELTS bank source; therefore, you are in all probability to take these tests in your real examinations.

The authors are convinced that you will find IELTS Reading Recent Actual Tests extremely helpful on your path to success with the International English Language Testing System.

Don't just trust luck in your IELTS exam – the key is practice!

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IELTS Reading Test 1

Section 1

Instructions to follow

- You should spend 20 minutes on Questions 1-14 which are based on Reading Passage 1

Tikopia

- A. There are still debates about the origins of Polynesian culture, but one thing we can ensure is that Polynesia is not a single tribe but a complex one. Polynesians, which includes Marquesan , Samoans, Niueans, Tongans, Cook Islanders, Hawaiians, Tahitians, and Maori, are genetically linked to indigenous peoples of parts of Southeast Asia. It's a sub-region of Oceania, comprising a large grouping of over 1 ,000 islands scattered over the central and southern Pacific Ocean, within a triangle that has New Zealand, Hawaii and Easter Island as its corners.
- B. Polynesian history has fascinated the western world since Pacific cultures were first contacted by European explorers in the late 18th century. The small island of Tikopia, for many people - even for many Solomon Islanders-- is so far away that it seems like a mythical land; a place like Namia that magical land in C. S. Lewis, classic, 'The Chronicles of Namia.' Maybe because of it — Tikopia, its people, and their cultures have long fascinated scholars, travelers, and casual observers. Like the pioneers Peter Dillion, Dumoni D' Urville and John Colleridge Patterson who visited and wrote about the island in the 1800s, Raymond Firth is one of those people captured by the alluring attraction of Tikopia. As a result, he had made a number of trips to the island since the 1920s and recorded his experiences, observations and reflections on Tikopia, its people, cultures and



the changes that have occurred.

- C. While engaged in study of the kinship and religious life of the people of Tikopia, Firth made a few observations on their tattooing. Brief though these notes are, they may be worth putting on record as an indication of the sociological setting of the practice in this primitive Polynesian community. The origin of the English word 'tattoo' actually comes from the Tikopia word 'tatau'. The word for tattoo marks in general is tau, and the operation of tattooing is known as ta tau, ta being the generic term for the act of striking.
- D. The technique of tattooing was similar throughout Polynesia. Traditional tattoo artists create their indelible tattoos using pigment made from the candlenut or kukui nut. First, they bum the nut inside a bowl made of half a coconut shell. They then scrape out the soot and use a pestle to mix it with liquid. Bluing is sometimes added to counteract the reddish hue of the carbon-based pigment. It also makes the outline of the inscribed designs bolder on the dark skin of tattooing subjects.
- E. For the instruments used when tattooing, specialists used a range of chisels made from albatross wing bone which were hafted onto a handle which was made from the heartwood of the bush and struck with a mallet. The tattooer began by sketching with charcoal a design on the supine subject, whose skin at that location was stretched taut by one more apprentice. The tattooer then dipped the appropriate points - either a single one or a whole comb into the ink (usually contained in a coconut-shell cup) and tapped it into the subject's skin, holding the blade handle in one hand and tapping it with the other. The blood that usually trickled from the punctures was wiped away either by the tattooer or his apprentice, the latter having also served by restraining a pain-wracked subject from moving, for the operation was inevitably painful a test of fortitude that tattooers sought to shorten by working as fast as possible. In fact, tattoos nearly always festered and often led to sickness - and in some cases death.



- F.** In ancient Polynesian society, nearly everyone was tattooed. It was an integral part of ancient culture and was much more than a body ornament. Tattooing indicated one's genealogy and/or rank in society. It was a sign of wealth, of strength and of the ability to endure pain. Those who went without them were seen as persons of lower social status. As such, chiefs and warriors generally had the most elaborate tattoos. Tattooing was generally begun at adolescence and would often not be completed for a number of years. Receiving a tattoo constituted an important milestone between childhood and adulthood, and was accompanied by many rites and rituals. Apart from signaling status and rank, another reason for the practice in traditional times was to make a person more attractive to the opposite sex.
- G.** The male facial tattoo is generally divided into eight sections of the face. The center of the forehead designated a person's general rank. The area around the brows designated his position. The area around the eyes and the nose designated his hapu, or sub-tribe rank. The area around the temples served to detail his marital status, like the number of marriages. The area under the nose displayed his signature. This signature was once memorized by tribal chiefs who used it when buying property, signing deeds, and officiating orders. The cheek area designated the nature of the person's work. The chin area showed the person's mana. Lastly, the jaw area designated a person's birth status.
- H.** A person's ancestry is indicated on each side of the face. The left side is generally the father's side, and the right side was the mother's. The manutahi design is worked on the men's back. It consists of two vertical lines drawn down the spine, with short vertical lines between them. When a man had the manutahi on his back, he took pride in himself. At gatherings of the people he could stand forth in their midst and display his tattoo designs with songs. And rows of triangles design on the men's chest indicate his bravery.



- I. The tattoo was a way of delivering information of its owner. It's also a traditional method to fetch spiritual power, protection and strength. The Polynesians use this as a sign of character, position and levels in a hierarchy. Polynesian peoples believe that a person's mana, their spiritual power or life force, is displayed through their tattoo.

Questions 1-4

Instructions to follow

- Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text? 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

1 Scientists like to do research in Tikopia because this tiny place is of great remoteness.

2 Firth was the first scholar to study on Tikopia.

3 Firth studied the culture differences on Tikopia as well as on some other islands of

Pacific.

4 The English word 'tattoo' is evolved from the local language of the island.

Questions 5-9

Instructions to follow

- Label the diagram below.
- Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.



bowl made of 5.....
burn the material inside to get 6.....,
and stir in the 7.....



produced from 8..... of small trees

produced from 9..... of seabird

Questions 10-14

Instructions to follow

- Complete the table below. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.

LOCATION ON THE BODY	SIGNIFICANCE	GEOMETRIC PATTERNS
10 _____ of male face	general rank	
11 _____ of male face	prestige	
Female's right side of the face	12 _____	
Male back	Sense of pride	13 _____
Male chest	bravery	14 _____



Section 2

Instructions to follow

- You should spend 20 minutes on Questions 14-27 which are based on Reading Passage 2

Brand Loyalty Runs Deep

A. 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 Solidarnosc 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.

B. 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 the 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.



- C. 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.
- D. 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.
- E. 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 goods, 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.



- F.** 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 caloric 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.
- G.** 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 it appropriate yet more advertising is hardly welcome.
- H.** For supermarkets, this means that wherever there are large communities of expatriates or immigrants, it is essential to calculate the demographics 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.



Questions 15-19

Instructions to follow

- Choose the correct letter A, B, C or D. Write the correct letter in boxes 15-19 on your answer sheet.

15 In this article, the writer refers to food products that are sold

- A at markets.
- B wholesale.
- C online.
- D retail.

16 In Sydney, shoppers can buy beer from

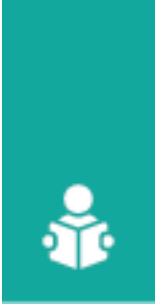
- A China and Indonesia.
- B India and South Africa.
- C Poland.
- D Vietnam.

17 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.



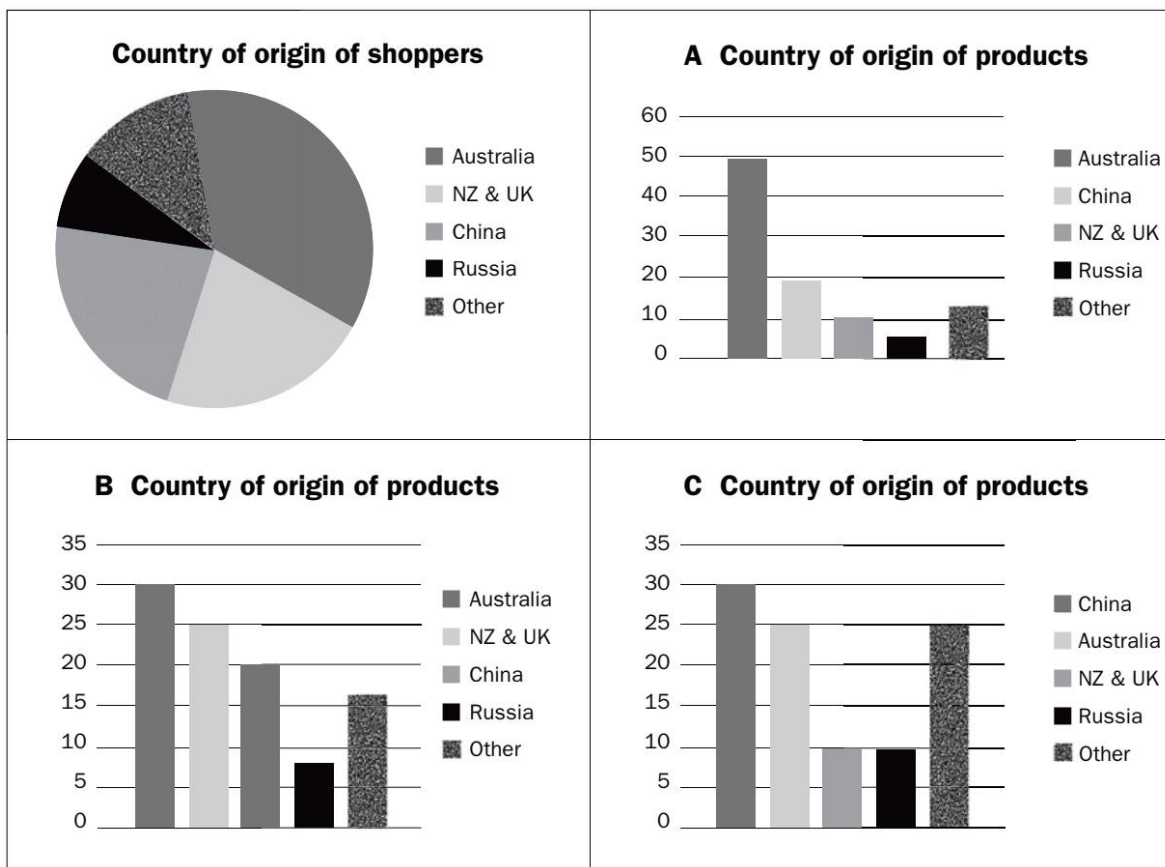
- 18 The writer thinks supermarkets should change their products slightly.
- A in Australia
 - B in India and the US
 - C in Switzerland
 - D worldwide
- 19 The writer suggests that:
- A the quality of products at specialist shops will always be better than at supermarkets.
 - B specialist shops will 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.



Question 20

Instructions to follow

- Write 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 20 on your answer sheet.



m



Questions 21-27

Instructions to follow

- Which study/studies do the following statements relate to? In boxes 21-27 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

21 There was a correlation between brands a shopper used in childhood, and his or her preferences as an adult.

- A B C

22 One reason for the popularity of smaller brands was that many people surveyed came from another state where those brands were bigger.

- A B C

23 Even living in a new state for a very long time did not mean that shoppers chose new brands.

- A B C

24 In general, food became more expensive during the time of the study. Despite this, families bought favourite brands and ate less.

- A B C

25 Taxes on products from other states also increased the cost of food. This did not stop migrants from buying what they were used to.

- A B C



26 Children may be the target of more food advertising now.

- A B C

27 Advertising and price were once thought to be the main reasons for buying products.

This theory has been modified now.

- A B C





Section 3

Instructions to follow

- You should spend 20 minutes on Questions 28-40 which are based on Reading Passage 3

Animal Personhood

- A.** Aristotle, a 4th-century-BC Greek philosopher, created the Great Chain of Being, in which animals, lacking reason, ranked below humans. The Frenchman, Rene Descartes, in the 17th century AD, considered animals as more complex creatures; however, without souls, they were mere automatons. One hundred years later, the German, Immanuel Kant, proposed animals are treated less cruelly, which might seem an improvement, but Kant believed this principally because he thought acts of cruelty affect their human perpetrators detrimentally. The mid-19th century saw the Englishman, Jeremy Bentham, questioning not their rationality or spirituality, but whether animals could suffer irrespective of the damage done to their victimisers; he concluded they could; and, in 1824, the first large organisation for animal welfare, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was founded in England. In 1977, the Australian, Peter Singer, wrote the highly influential book *Animal liberation*, in which he debated the ethics of meat-eating and factory farming, and raised awareness about inhumane captivity and experimentation. Singer's title deliberately evoked other liberation movements, like those for women, which had developed in the post-war period.
- B.** More recently, an interest in the cognitive abilities of animals has resurfaced. It has been known since the 1960s that chimpanzees have sophisticated tool use and social interactions, but research from the last two decades has revealed they are also capable



of empathy and grief, and they possess self-awareness and self-determination. Other primates, dolphins, whales, elephants, and African grey parrots are highly intelligent too. It would seem that with each new proof of animals' abilities, questions are being posed as to whether creatures so similar to humans should endure the physical pain or psychological trauma associated with habitat loss, captivity, or experimentation. While there may be more laws protecting animals than 30 years ago, in the eyes of the law, no matter how smart or sentient an animal may be, it still has a lesser status than a human being.

C. Steven Wise, an American legal academic, has been campaigning to change this. He believes animals, like those listed above, are autonomous - they can control their actions, or rather, their actions are not caused purely by reflex or from innateness. He wants these animals categorized legally as nonhuman persons because he believes existing animal-protection laws are weak and poorly enforced. He famously quipped that an aquarium may be fined for cruel treatment of its dolphins but, currently, the dolphins can't sue the aquarium.

D. While teaching at Vermont Law School in the 1990s, Wise presented his students with a dilemma: should an anencephalic baby be treated as a legal person? (Anencephaly is a condition where a person is born with a partial brain and can breathe and digest, due to reflex, but otherwise is barely alert, and not autonomous.) Overwhelmingly, Wise's students would say 'Yes'. He posed another question: could the same baby be killed and eaten by humans? Overwhelmingly, his students said 'No'. His third question, always harder to answer, was: why is an anencephalic baby legally a person yet not so a fully functioning bonobo chimp?

E. Wise draws another analogy: between captive animals and slaves. Under slavery in England, a human was a chattel, and if a slave were stolen or injured, the thief or violator



could be convicted of a crime, and compensation paid to the slave's owner though not to the slave. It was only in 1772 that the chief justice of the King's Bench, Lord Mansfield, ruled that a slave could apply for habeas corpus, Latin for: "You must have the body", as few men and women had done since ancient times. Habeas corpus does not establish innocence or guilt; rather, it means a detainee can be represented in court by a proxy. Once slaves had been granted habeas corpus, they existed as more than chattels within the legal system although it was another 61 years before slavery was abolished in England. Aside from slaves, Wise has studied numerous cases in which a writ of habeas corpus had been filed on behalf of those unable to appear in court, like children, patients, prisoners, or the severely intellectually impaired. In addition, Wise notes there are entities that are not living people that have legally become non-human persons, including ships, corporations, partnerships, states, a Sikh holy book, some Hindu idols and the 'Wanganui River in New Zealand.

- F.** In conjunction with an organisation called the Non-human Rights Project (NhRP), Wise has been representing captive animals in US courts in an effort to have their legal status reassigned. Thereafter, the NhRP plans to apply, under habeas corpus, to represent the animals in other cases. Wise and the NhRP believe a new status will discourage animal owners or nation-states from neglect or abuse, which current laws fail to do. Richard Epstein, a professor of law at New York University, is a critic of Wise's. His concern is that if animals are treated as independent holders of rights there would be little left of human society, in particular, in the food and agricultural industries. Epstein agrees some current legislation concerning animal protection may need overhauling, but he sees no underlying problem.
- G.** Other detractors say that the push for personhood misses the point: it focuses on animals that are similar to humans without addressing the fundamental issue that all species have



an equal right to exist. Thomas Berry, of the Gaia Foundation, declares that rights do not emanate from humans but from the universe itself, and, as such, all species have the right to existence, habitat, and role (be that predator, plant, or decomposer). Dramatically changing human behaviour towards other species is necessary for their survival - and that doesn't mean declaring animals as non-human persons.

- H. To date, the NhRP has not succeeded in its applications to have the legal status of chimpanzees in New York State changed, but the NhRP considers it some kind of victory that the cases have been heard. Now, the NhRP can proceed to the Court of Appeals, where many emotive cases are decided, and where much common law is formulated.
- I. Despite setbacks, Wise doggedly continues to expose brutality towards animals. Thousands of years of perceptions may have to be changed in this process. He may have lost the battle, but he doesn't believe he's lost the war.

Questions 28-33

Instructions to follow

- Choose the correct letter A, B, C or D.
- Write the correct letter in boxes 28-33 on your answer sheet.

28 Why did Aristotle place animals below human beings?

- A He doubted they behaved rationally.
- B He thought them less intelligent.
- C He considered them physically weaker.
- D He believed they did not have souls.



- 29 Why did Kant think humans should not treat animals cruelly?
- A Animals were important in agriculture.
 - B Animals were used by the military.
 - C Animals experience pain in the same way humans do.
 - D Humans' exposure to cruelty was damaging to themselves.
- 30 What concept of animals did Bentham develop?
- A The existence of their suffering
 - B The magnitude of their suffering
 - C Their surprising brutality
 - D Their surprising spirituality
- 31 Where and when was the RSPCA founded?
- A In Australia in 1977
 - B In England in 1824
 - C In Germany in 1977
 - D In the US in 1824
- 32 Why might Singer have chosen the title Animal Liberation for his book?
- A He was a committed vegetarian.
 - B He was concerned about endangered species.
 - C He was comparing animals to other subjugated groups.
 - D He was defending animals against powerful lobby groups.



- 33 What has recent research shown about chimpanzees?
- A They have equal intelligence to dolphins.
- B They have superior cognitive abilities to most animals.
- C They are rapidly losing their natural habitat.
- D They are far better protected now than 30 years ago.

Questions 34-40

Instructions to follow

- Complete the summary below. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.
- Write your answer in boxes 34-40 on your answer sheet.

A new legal status for animals	
Arguments for:	<p>Steven Wise believes some highly intelligent animals that are 34..... should have a new legal status. While animals are not humans, the law has a status for 35..... already applied to ships, companies, and a river in New Zealand.</p> <p>If the legal status of animals were changed, Wise and the NhRP could file for 36....., where a detainee is represented by someone else. Then, they could take more effective action against animal abusers.</p>
Arguments against	<p>Richard Epstein believes the 37..... of animals is important, but if animals had rights, the cost to human society would be too great.</p> <p>Others, like Thomas Berry, argue that rights are bestowed by the universe</p>



	and not by humans. Furthermore, 38..... species have an equal right to exist.
Current situation in US	Although the NhRP has not 39.....in having the legal status of any animals altered, it continues its struggle. Changing two millennia's worth of 40..... could prove difficult.





IELTS Reading Test 2

Section 1

Instructions to follow

- You should spend 20 minutes on Questions 1-13 which are based on Reading Passage 1

Networking

Networking as a concept has acquired what is in all truth an unjustified air of modernity. It is considered in the corporate world as an essential tool for the modern businessperson, as they trot round the globe drumming up business for themselves or a corporation. The concept is worn like a badge of distinction, and not just in the business world.

People can be divided basically into those who keep knowledge and their personal contacts to themselves, and those who are prepared to share what they know and indeed their friends with others. A person who is insecure, for example, someone who finds it difficult to share information with others and who is unable to bring people, including friends, together does not make a good networker. The classic networker is someone who is strong enough within themselves to connect different people including close friends with each other. For example, a businessman or an academic may meet someone who is likely to be a valuable contact in the future, but at the moment that person may benefit from meeting another associate or friend.

It takes quite a secure person to bring these people together and allow a relationship to develop independently of himself. From the non-networker's point of view, such a development may be intolerable, especially if it is happening outside their control. The



unfortunate thing here is that the initiator of the contact if he did but know it, would be the one to benefit most. And why?

Because all things being equal, people move within circles and that person has the potential of being sucked into ever-growing spheres of new contacts. It is said that, if you know eight people, you are in touch with everyone in the world. It does not take much common sense to realize the potential for any kind of venture as one is able to draw on the experience of more and more people.

Unfortunately, making new contacts, business or otherwise, while it brings success, does cause problems. It enlarges the individual's world. This is in truth not altogether a bad thing, but it puts more pressure on the networker through his having to maintain an ever-larger circle of people. The most convenient way out is, perhaps, to cull old contacts, but this would be anathema to our networker as it would defeat the whole purpose of networking. Another problem is the reaction of friends and associates. Spreading oneself thinly gives one less time for others who were perhaps closer to one in the past. In the workplace, this can cause tension with jealous colleagues, and even with superiors who might be tempted to rein in a more successful inferior. Jealousy and envy can prove to be very detrimental if one is faced with a very insecure manager, as this person may seek to stifle someone's career or even block it completely.

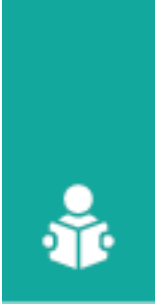
The answer here is to let one's superiors share in the glory; to throw them a few crumbs of comfort. It is called leadership from the bottom. In the present business climate, companies and enterprises need to co-operate with each other in order to expand. As globalization grows apace, companies need to be able to span not just countries but continents. Whilst people may rail against this development it is for the moment here to stay. Without cooperation and contacts, specialist companies will not survive for long.



Computer components, for example, need to be compatible with the various machines on the market and to achieve this, firms need to work in conjunction with others. No business or institution can afford to be an island in today's environment. In the not very distant past, it was possible for companies to go it alone, but it is now more difficult to do so.

The same applies in the academic world, where ideas have been jealously guarded. The opening-up of universities and colleges to the outside world in recent years has been of enormous benefit to industry and educational institutions. The stereotypical academic is one who moves in a rarefied atmosphere living a life of sometimes splendid isolation, a prisoner of their own genius. This sort of person does not fit easily into the mould of the modern networker. Yet even this insular world is changing. The ivory towers are being left ever more frequently as educational experts forge links with other bodies; sometimes to stunning effect as in Silicon Valley in America and around Cambridge in England, which now has one of the most concentrated clusters of high-tech companies in Europe.

It is the networkers, the wheeler-dealers, the movers and shakers, call them what you will, that carry the world along. The world of the Neanderthals was shaken between 35,000 and 40,000 BC; they were superseded by Homo Sapiens with the very 'networking' skills that separate us from other animals: understanding thought abstraction and culture, which are inextricably linked to planning survival and productivity in humans. It is said the meek will inherit the earth. But will they?



Questions 1-5

Instructions to follow

- Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1? In boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet, write:
YES if the statement agrees with the writer’s claims
NO if the statement contradicts the writer’s claims
NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

Example	Answer
Networking is a concept	Yes

- Networking is not a modern idea.
- Networking is worn like a badge exclusively in the business world.
- People fall into two basic categories.
- A person who shares knowledge and friends makes a better networker than one who

does not.

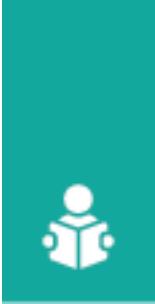
- The classic networker is physically strong and generally in good health.

Questions 6-10

Instructions to follow

- Using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage, complete the sentences below.

- Making new acquaintances but also has its disadvantages.
- At work, problems can be caused if the manager is
- A manager can suppress, or even totally the career of an



employee.

9 In business today, working together is necessary in order for

to grow.

10 Businesses that specialize will not last for long without

Questions 11-13

Instructions to follow

- Using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage, complete the sentences below.

11 In which sphere of life have ideas been protected jealously?

12 Which type of individual does not easily become a modern networker?

.....

13 Where is one of the greatest concentrations of high-tech companies in Europe?

.....



Section 2

Instructions to follow

- You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 14-27, which are based on Reading Passage 2.

Money As The Unit Of Account

- A. The most difficult aspect of money to understand is its function as a unit of account. In linear measurement we find the definition of a yard, or a metre, easy to accept. In former times these lengths were defined in terms of fine lines etched onto brass rods maintained in standard laboratories at constant temperatures. Money, however, is much more difficult to define because the value of anything is ultimately in the mind of the observer, and such values will change with time and circumstance.

Sir Isaac Newton, as Master of the Royal Mint, defined the pound sterling (£) in 1717 as 113 grains of pure gold. This took Britain off silver and onto gold as defining the unit of account. The pound was 113 grains of pure gold, the shilling was 1/20 of that, and the penny 1/240 of it.

By the end of the 19th century, the gold standard had spread around most of the trading world, with the result that there was a single world money. It was called by different names in different countries, but all these supposedly different currencies were rigidly interconnected through their particular definition in terms of a quantity of gold.

- B. In economic life the prices of different commodities and services are always changing with respect to each other. If the potato crop, for example, is ruined by frost or flood, then the



price of potatoes will go up. The consequences of that particular price increase will be complex and unpredictable. Because of the high price of potatoes, prices of other things will decline, as demand for them declines. Similarly, the argument that the Middle East crisis following the Iraqi annexation of Kuwait would, because of increased oil prices, have led to sustained general inflation is, although widely accepted, entirely without foundation. With sound money (money whose purchasing power does not decline over time) a sudden price shock in any one commodity will not lead to a general price increase, but to changes in relative prices throughout the economy. As oil increases, other goods and services will drop in price, and oil substitutes will rise in price, as the consequences of the oil price increase work their unpredictable and complex way through the economy.

The use of gold as the unit of account during the days of the gold standard meant that the price of all other commodities and services would swing up and down with reference to the price of gold, which was fixed. If gold supplies diminished, as they did when the 1850s gold rushes in California and Australia were finishing, then deflation (a general price level decrease) would set in. When new gold rushes followed in South Africa and again in Australia, in the 1880s and 1890s, the general price level increased, gently, around the world, as there was more money in circulation.

- C. The end of the gold standard began with the introduction of the Bretton-Woods Agreement in 1946. This fixed the value of all world currencies relative to the US dollar, which in turn was fixed to a specific value of gold (US\$0.35/oz). However, in 1971 the US government finally refused to exchange US dollars for gold, and other countries soon followed. Governments printed as much paper money or coinage as they wanted, and the more that was printed, the less each unit of currency was worth.

The key problem with these government 'fiat' currencies is that their value is not defined;



such value is subject to how much money a government cares to print. Their future value is unpredictable, depending as it does on political chance. In past economic calculations of the Australian Institute for Public Policy, incomes and expenditures were automatically converted to dollars of a particular year, using CPI deflators, which are stored in the Institute's computers. When the Institute performs economic calculations into the future, it guesses at inflation rates and includes these guesses in its figures. The guesses are entirely based on past experience. In Australia most current calculations assume a three to four per cent inflation rate.

- D.** The great advantage of the 19th century gold standard was not just that it defined the unit of account, but that it operated throughout almost the entire world. Anthony Trollope tells us in his diaries about his Australian travels in 1872 that a pound of meat, selling in Australia for twopence, would have cost tenpence or even a shilling in the UK. It was this price difference which drove investment and effort into the development of shipboard refrigeration, and opening up of major new markets for Australian meat, at great benefit to the British public.

Today we can determine price differences between countries by considering the exchange rate of the day. In twelve months' time, even a month's time, however, a totally different situation may prevail, and investments of time and money made on the basis of an opportunity at an exchange rate of the day, may actually perform poorly because of subsequent exchange rate movements.

The great advantage of having a single stable world currency is that such currency would have very high information content. It tells people where to invest their time, energy and capital, all around the world, with much greater accuracy and predictability than would otherwise be possible.



Questions 14-17

Instructions to follow

- Reading Passage 2 has four sections, A-D.
- Choose the correct heading for each section from the list of headings below.
- Write the correct number, i-vii, in boxes 14-17 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- i The effects of inflation
- ii The notion of money and its expression
- iii The rise of problematic modern currencies
- iv Stable money compared to modern 'fiat' currencies
- v The function of money
- vi The interrelationship of prices
- vii Stability of modern currencies

14 SECTION A

15 SECTION B

16 SECTION C

17 SECTION D



Questions 18-22

Instructions to follow

- Look at the following causes and the list of results below.
- Match each cause with the appropriate result.
- Write the correct letter, A-I, in boxes 18-22 on your answer sheet.

- 18 Oil prices rise.
- A B C D E F G H I
- 19 The price of potatoes goes up.
- A B C D E F G H I
- 20 Gold was the unit of account.
- A B C D E F G H I
- 21 The amount of gold available went down.
- A B C D E F G H I
- 22 Meat in Australia was cheaper than elsewhere.
- A B C D E F G H I

List of Results

- A The price of goods fluctuated in relation to a fixed gold price
- B People developed techniques of transporting it to other places.
- C Oil substitutes become more expensive
- D More people went to live in Australia
- E The price of other things goes down, because fewer people could afford to buy them



- F The price of commodities remained fixed
- G There is no observable effect.
- H All prices went down, everywhere.
- I Oil substitutes drop in price

Questions 23-27

Instructions to follow

- Write the appropriate letter, A, B, or C in boxes 23-27 on your answer sheet.
- Classify the following characteristics as belonging to

- A Money based on a gold standard
- B Government 'fiat' monopoly currencies
- C Both money based on a gold standard and 'fiat' currencies

- 23 it has a clearly defined value
 A B C
- 24 its value by definition varies over time
 A B C
- 25 its future value is predictable
 A B C
- 26 its past value can be calculated
 A B C
- 27 it makes international investment easier
 A B C



Section 3

Instructions to follow

- You should spend 20 minutes on Questions 28-40 which are based on Reading Passage 3

Walking on water

The availability of groundwater has always been taken for granted by Australians. Groundwater supplies have in prior times been perceived as a resource of infinite bounds – the prevailing mindset was “out of sight out of mind”. This has all changed with the modern epoch. Persistent neglect has resulted in numerous complications for groundwater users and many interest groups have great stake in its management and allocation. Over-allocation of surface water and persistent water shortages mean that reliance of groundwater supplies is expected to swell.

The main point of concern now is whether or not a groundwater source can deliver a sustainable yield. This relies on a proper management of discharge (outflow) and recharge (inflow) rates. Discharge occurs when humans extract water as well as through vegetation and evaporation into the atmosphere. Sustainable use therefore depends on more than keeping within the recharge rate: if humans use water at precisely the recharge rate, discharge through other ways can be adversely affected.

Queensland has been one of the most active states in managing groundwater supplies. This is because the territory sits atop the Great Artesian Basin (GAB) an expansive underwater aquifer that covers nearly one-fifth of the Australian continent. This resource has long been used by indigenous people and outback communities, particularly in times



of drought (when surface water could dry up for hundreds of kilometres on end). Since farmers at Kerribee pioneered the use of bores in the country, the number has spiralled beyond sustainable levels and caused water pressure and flow rates across the region to decline. Furthermore, estimates indicate that 80% of GAB outflow is wasted because of inefficient and out-dated delivery systems. Open drains used to keep livestock hydrated are a particular scourge – much water is lost due to seepage and evaporation.

A number of initiatives have been undertaken to help stem this problem. The Queensland government declared in 2005 a moratorium on issuing new licences for water extraction from GAB. A strategy group known as the Great Artesian Basin Consultative Council has also published a management plan that involved capping some bores (to prevent further declines in pressure) and rehabilitating hundreds of other bores and bore drains with troughs and polyester piping (to prevent water seeping into the earth).

It is now also apparent that corruption of groundwater supplies by humans is going to be an issue to contend with. In 2006, thousands of Sydney residents had their groundwater usage curtailed due to industrial pollution of the Botany Stands aquifer. Bore water for any domestic purposes has since been off limits due to chemical seepage from an estimated 8 industrial sites.

Nevertheless, groundwater plans continue apace. Development of a controversial desalination plant has been postponed indefinitely while the feasibility of exploiting two aquifers near Sydney is explored. Authorities intend to use the aquifers to provide up to 30 gigalitres of water a year during dry spells and then leave them alone to replenish during higher rainfall years. But the proposed scheme is riddled with difficulties: low flow rates are hampering extraction; replenishment rates are lower than expected, and salinity imbalances caused by the procedure could wreak havoc on efforts to preserve wetland



flora and fauna ecosystems that rely on a plentiful, clean and steady supply of water from the aquifers.

It is not too late to turn groundwater into a sustainable resource. Groundwater is renewable through surface runoff (and, at a much slower rate, in organic springs where it is literally drip fed through rock on its way to aquifers). At present however, experts believe excessive amounts of groundwater are being squandered on aesthetic projects such as keeping parks, gardens and golf courses green.

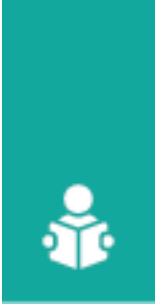
Aside from more judicious use of groundwater, many experts also believe that we need to look at harnessing other potential sources in order to meet our water needs. During rainy seasons for example urban areas are inundated with storm water and flash flooding that can bring cities to a standstill. Better storm water control mechanisms could potentially capture and preserve this rainwater for use at a later date.

Questions 28-31

Instructions to follow

- Choose FOUR letter A-J. Write the correct letters A-J in boxes 28-31 on your answer sheet.
- The Writer mentions a number of uses of groundwater in Australia. Which FOUR of the following uses are mentioned by the writer of the test?

- A maintaining recreational areas
- B helping sewer systems function
- C providing opportunities for underground adventure sports
- D supporting wildlife habitats
- E storing excess amounts of surface water in cities



- F naturally removing salt content from water
- G personal household use
- H forming hot springs for bathing
- I providing water for animals
- J dumping toxic waste products

28

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E
- F
- G
- H
- I
- J

29

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E
- F
- G
- H
- I
- J

30

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E
- F
- G
- H
- I
- J

31

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E
- F
- G
- H
- I
- J

Questions 32-35

Instructions to follow

- Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text? 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



- 32 Australians have always seen groundwater as a precious resource.
- 33 Use of groundwater is predicted to increase.
- 34 Humans cannot alter the recharge rate of groundwater.
- 35 Using water at the recharge rate or lower will ensure sustainable use.

Questions 36-40

Instructions to follow

- Complete each sentence with the correct ending A-I below.

36 Outback communities

- A B C D E F G H I
 J

37 Farmers at Kerrabee station

- A B C D E F G H I
 J

38 In 2005, Queensland authorities

- A B C D E F G H I
 J

39 The Great Artesian Basin Consultative Committee

- A B C D E F G H I
 J

40 Some residents in Sydney

- A B C D E F G H I



J

- A took action to stop more people from being able to use groundwater.
- B released a plan to improve bores and lessen wasted water.
- C used groundwater to create artificial rivers.
- D began a formal register to control access to groundwater.
- E decreased the amount of water in movement.
- F used their bore holes to dispose of waste products.
- H were prevented from using ground water due to contamination.
- I relied on ground water during long periods of dry weather.
- J were the first to use a bore in Australia.