

Test 4

SECTION 1 Questions 1-10

Questions 1 and 2

Complete the notes below.

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

MIC HOUSE AGENCY — REPAIRS

Address: Apartment 2, (1)....., Newton
Length of lease: one year
Date moved in: (2).....

Questions 3-9

Complete the table below.

Write A if the repair will be done immediately.

B if the repair will be done during the following week.

C if the repair will be done in two or more weeks.

Item	Problem	When to be done
washing machine	leaking	
cooker	(3).....	(4).....
windows	(5).....	B
(6).....	flickers	(7).....
(8).....	torn	(9).....

Question 10

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** or **A NUMBER** for each answer.

Workman to call between (10).....and.....

SECTION 2 Questions 11-20

Questions 11 and 12

Circle the correct letters A-C.

11 At Rainforest Lodge there aren't any ...

A telephones or TVs.

B newspapers or TVs.

C telephones or newspapers.

- 12 The guests are told to ...

A carry their luggage to the cabin.

B go straight to the restaurant.

C wait an hour for dinner.

Questions 13-15

Complete the table below.

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

TOUR NAME	DETAILS
Orchid and Fungi	walking tour
Four-Wheel-Drive	tour to the (13).....
Fishing	to catch lunch
Crocodile Cruise	departs at (14).....daily
(15).....	departs at sundown

Questions 16-20

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

What **THREE** items of clothing does the speaker recommend for the rainforest?

16

17

18

Which **TWO** things in the rainforest does the speaker give a warning about?

19

20

SECTION 3 Questions 21-30

Questions 21-25

Circle the correct letters A-C.

21 These sessions with a counsellor are ...

- A compulsory for all students.
- B available to any students.
- C for science students only.

22 The counsellor says that new students have to ...

- A spend more time on the college premises.
- B get used to working independently.
- C work harder than they did at school.

23 John complains that the resource centre ...

- A has limited opening hours.
- B has too few resources.
- C gets too crowded.

24 The counsellor suggests to John that...

- A most other students can cope.
- B he needs to study all the time.
- C he should be able to fit in some leisure activities.

25 Before being able to help John the counsellor needs to ...

- A talk with some of his lecturers.
- B consult his tutor.
- C get more information from him.

Questions 26-30

Complete the notes below.

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

WRITING

- Pay careful attention to the question
- Leave time to (26).....

LISTENING

- Try to (27).....lectures
- Check notes with (28).....

READING

- Choose topics of (29).....
- Buy a good (30).....

SECTION 4 Questions 31-40

Questions 31-35%.

Circle the correct letters **A-C**.

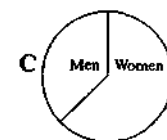
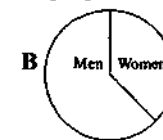
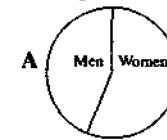
- 31 John was first interested in the subject because of something ...

- A he had witnessed.
- B he had read about.
- C he had experienced.

- 32 The main research method was ...

- A interviews.
- B questionnaires.
- C observation.

- 33 Which pie chart shows the proportion of men and women respondents?



- 34 How many respondents were there?

- A 50-100
- B 100-150
- C 150-200

- 35 The most common type of road rage incident involved ...

- A damage to property.
- B personal violence.
- C verbal abuse.

Questions 36-40

Which group gave the following advice?

- Tick Column A if it was mainly women.
Tick Column B if it was mainly men.
Tick Column C if it was both men and women.

	A	B	C
Example Don't stop to ask directions.	V		
(36) Avoid eye contact with other drivers.			
(37) Inform someone of your likely arrival time.			
(38) Ensure car keys are ready when you return to the car.			
(39) Leave plenty of space when parking.			
(40) Keep all doors locked.			

READING PASSAGE 1

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

Green Wave Washes Over Mainstream Shopping

Research in Britain has shown that green consumers' continue to flourish as a significant group amongst shoppers. This suggests that politicians who claim environmentalism is yesterday's issue may be seriously misjudging the public mood.

A report from Mintel, the market research organisation, says that despite recession and financial pressures, more people than ever want to buy environmentally friendly products and a 'green wave' has swept through consumerism, taking in people previously untouched by environmental concerns. The recently published report also predicts that the process will repeat itself with 'ethical' concerns, involving issues such as fair trade with the Third World and the social record of businesses. Companies will have to be more honest and open in response to this mood.

Mintel's survey, based on nearly 1,000 consumers, found that the proportion who look for green products and are prepared to pay more for them has climbed from 53 per cent in 1990 to around 60 per cent in 1994. On average, they will pay 13 per cent more for such products, although this percentage is higher among women, managerial and

professional groups and those aged 35 to 44.

Between 1990 and 1994 the proportion of consumers claiming to be unaware of or unconcerned about green issues fell from 18 to 10 per cent but the number of green spenders among older people and manual workers has risen substantially. Regions such as Scotland have also caught up with the south of England in their environmental concerns. According to Mintel, the image of green consumerism as associated in the past with the more eccentric members of society has virtually disappeared. The consumer research manager for Mintel, Angela Hughes, said it had become firmly established as a mainstream market. She explained that as far as the average person is concerned environmentalism has not gone off the boil'. In fact, it has spread across a much wider range of consumer groups, ages and occupations.

Mintel's 1994 survey found that 13 per cent of consumers are 'very dark green', nearly always buying environmentally friendly products, 28 per cent are 'dark green', trying 'as far as possible' to buy such products, and 21 per cent are 'pale green' - tending to buy green products if they see them. Another 26 per cent are