

ANSWER KEYS



Answers for Academic Practice Test 4

Listening

Section 1

- 1 Country
- 2 (your) Personal
- 3 Business
- 4 School fees
- 5 48 / forty eight
- 6 Reference Number / reference number
- 7 3/three days
- 8 \$30/30 dollars/thirty dollars
- 9 \$10,000/ten thousand dollars
- 10 special code

Section 2

- 11 G
- 12 H
- 13 E
- 14 C
- 15 A
- 16 F
- 17 B
- 18 public transport/public transportation
- 19 Sites
- 20 Traffic lights

Section 3

- 21 Regulations
- 22 Chain of command
- 23 Status
- 24 Government
- 25 External relationships
- 26 Financial results
- 27 Satisfaction/Collaboration
- 28 Loyalty
- 29 Flexibility
- 30 Growth opportunities

Section 4

- 31 (the)wind
- 32 food source
- 33 Organisms
- 34 pest-resistance
- 35 Time-consuming
- 36 biological-control
- 37 Unpredictable
- 38 Repel
- 39 Migrate
- 40 Profits



Answers for Academic Practice Test 4

Reading

Each question correctly answered scores 1 mark.

Correct spelling is needed in all answers.

Section 1

- 1 vii
- 2 ix
- 3 iii
- 4 ii
- 5 vi
- 6 x
- 7 iv
- 8 viii
- 9 E
- 10 G
- 11 C
- 12 D
- 13 A

- 30 F
- 31 A
- 32 E
- 33 B
- 34 C
- 35 C or E
- 36 C or E
- 37 D
- 38 A or C
- 39 A or C
- 40 D

Section 2

- 14 FALSE
- 15 TRUE
- 16 NOT GIVEN
- 17 TRUE
- 18 NOT GIVEN
- 19 NOT GIVEN
- 20 His sponsors
- 21 Set of appendices
- 22 Computer-generated music
- 23 Correspondence(with Babbage)
- 24 conceptual vision
- 25 C
- 26 B

Section 3

- 27 C
- 28 D
- 29 B



Answers for Academic Practice Test 4

Writing

Task 1

The pie chart illustrates the proportion of energy consumed by different appliances in an average Australian home. In general, the pie chart shows that temperature control, both for heating and cooling, is the major user, followed by water heating, and the table shows that energy consumed per capita drops as household size increases.

Heating and cooling devices account for almost 40% of total energy, and water heating consumes a quarter of total household power. Other appliances, such as dishwashers, televisions and smaller items, make up 16% of energy consumption. Slightly less than half that amount (7%) is used for both refrigeration and lighting. Standby power comprises a remarkable 3% compared with stoves, ovens and other cooking equipment that expend only 4% of household energy.

The table shows that a single person's electricity usage is 5,000 to 6,500 Kw per annum, whereas two people use a similar amount or not much more. A three-person Australian household typically uses about the same as two people (6,000–8,000) or perhaps up to 10,000 Kw. Six people or more living in the same house have only double the consumption of a two-person household.

In summary, all forms of heating and cooling – air temperature, water, refrigeration and cooking – are major consumers of energy in Australian houses, and it is more economical to live in a larger household.

222 Words.

Task 2

Globalisation is here to stay, driven by advances in information technology and resulting in scientific, technological and economic progress and increased international trade and investment. It has had wide-ranging positive and negative effects on employment and economic development, scientific research, language and culture, and the environment.

One positive result of globalisation is the global distribution of labour. It is now much easier to move to other countries to find work, and this leads to better employment prospects for individuals and to more diverse workplaces. In addition, capital and industrial resources have migrated to developing countries, thus providing local jobs and boosting local economies. It has also resulted in greater contact between different cultures, as travel has become relatively safer and less expensive than it used to be. Ease of communication has encouraged an unprecedented level of global scientific research and cooperation, and a subsequent explosion of knowledge and information.

A downside of this global economy is that when a catastrophe occurs, as in the recent global



Academic Answers for Practice Test 4

Writing

financial crisis that started in the USA, it affects the whole world. Similarly, when a virus emerges in one region of the world, it spreads rapidly, threatening worldwide health. Globalisation affects culture and language, too; minority languages are dying out because of the necessity of learning English for international business, and indigenous cultures are being rejected in favour of a dominant, often USA-based, culture. Finally, levels of pollution are rising as countries strive for economic growth and a competitive edge in the global market. In conclusion, globalisation is a double-edged sword that has created jobs and promoted international cooperation but has led to cultural losses, more environmental damage, increased health risks and exposure to economic crises. However, our world will continue to shrink as technology expands, and we need to accept globalisation as a fact of life in the 21st century.

307 Words.