

SAMPLE PAGES

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IELTS

Practice Tests

with key



ADDITIONAL FEATURES

- ✓ student resource pages including:
 - speaking practice
 - vocabulary consolidation
 - a writing appendix
- ✓ key and transcripts
- ✓ suggested answers to writing and speaking tasks
- ✓ justifications for answers to all reading and listening tasks
- ✓ learning strategies and useful tips preparing students for the exam
- ✓ scoring reference
- ✓ a resource CD-ROM including:
 - a vocabulary list
 - animated videos demonstrating typical IELTS questions and responses

**Audio CDs
& CD-ROM**

IELTS

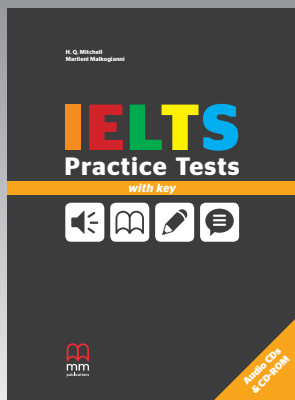
Practice Tests

with key

This book includes five IELTS Academic practice tests (listening, reading, writing and speaking) and one IELTS General Training test (reading and writing), which follow the style and format of the IELTS examination.



B2+ – C1+



Practice Tests
with key



Resource CD-ROM
including:
- a vocabulary list
- animated videos



Audio CDs

Contents

Listening

Section 1	3
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Reading

Reading Passage 3	5
-------------------------	---

Writing

Writing Task 1	9
Writing Task 2	10

Speaking

Parts 1–3	11
-----------------	----

Student Resource Pages

Speaking Practice	12
Vocabulary Consolidation	13
Writing Appendix	14

Key

Key & Justifications	15
Model answers for Writing tasks	16
Suggested answers for Speaking tasks	17

Vocabulary List	19
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Test 1

LISTENING

SECTION 1 Questions 1–10

Questions 1–10

Complete the form below.

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.



**APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER
OF DEGREE PROGRAMME**

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Example	Answer
First name	Alexander
Surname	1
Student ID number	2
CURRENT STUDY PROGRAMME	
Degree programme	Mathematics and Physics
Department	3
Level	undergraduate
Fee status	4
Number of completed credits	5

a variety of listening tasks designed according to the specifications of IELTS

Test 1 | LISTENING SECTION 1

REQUESTED STUDY PROGRAMME	
Degree programme	6
Department	Engineering
Level	undergraduate
Fee status	7 rate
Academic record (A-level subjects, previous degrees, etc.)	
	8 A-levels in
Other	Three months of
	9 with a contracting company
Current tutor	10 Dr
Student's email address	ajhawkins@superrito.com

tip

- ▶ Read the rubric carefully. For this task, you have to write no more than three words and/or a number. If you write more than this, you will be penalised.
- ▶ Read through the form. What kind of information is missing? For example, is it a name, a number, a date, or an address?
- ▶ Listen carefully: you will hear the recording only once.
- ▶ At the end of the listening section you will be given some time to transfer your answers onto the answer sheet.
- ▶ Be careful! All answers must be spelt correctly.

practical tips in Test 1 helping candidates avoid common mistakes and familiarise themselves with the format of IELTS



original passages on a variety of academic topics

Test 1 | READING PASSAGE 3

READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 28–40**, which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.

Paving the way for greener architecture

Close to the town of Zermatt, high up in the Swiss Alps, stands Monte Rosa Hut. This innovative structure is described as 90% self-reliant in regards to the energy consumption needed for the building to operate, achieved by employing cutting-edge, eco-friendly building methods. Such examples are indicative of the growing trend within architectural circles towards designing more ecologically sound buildings, which both support the conservation of energy, and are less detrimental to the environment.



In the age of climate change, the contribution buildings make to global carbon emissions is under intense scrutiny. Indeed, recent estimates claim they may account for around 30% of greenhouse gases. Architects play a pivotal role in reducing this statistic, as well as finding feasible and sustainable solutions to the energy crisis currently gripping the world.

Early work by the prominent US architect, Frank Lloyd Wright illustrates how the notion of respecting the environment is nothing new within the field of architecture. Throughout his career, Wright was a huge advocate of ensuring a good relationship between construction and nature, incorporating the concept of 'organic' architecture into his designs. Its ethos rejects the idea of thoughtlessly demolishing large areas to make way for new buildings; rather, it encompasses consideration towards the environment and a building design that assimilates smoothly into the surroundings.



This is embodied in Wright's famous Fallingwater building. The structure, once a private residence, receives many tourists annually, who marvel at this breathtaking example of how to successfully fuse together a building with its environment. The building itself was constructed on top of a waterfall, which was ingeniously integrated into the design. Given the stunning appearance of the building, it is a popular venue for weddings and events today. Although carbon emissions certainly would not have been at

the forefront of Wright's mind when construction began in the 1930s, there are parallels made with the current movement of more architects 'going green'. That is, the eco-friendly architects of today design by a similar mantra to that of Wright's – work with nature, not against it.

Several high-tech and increasingly mainstream applications improve the sustainability capacity of a building and reduce the reliance on utility companies



a variety of IELTS text types

Test 1 | READING PASSAGE 3

by drawing on the use of natural resources – none more so than the sun and its rich source of energy. Thanks to the rapid development of photovoltaic technology, solar energy can now be easily converted into the form of electricity required for household appliances and lighting, thereby reducing reliance on fossil fuels for energy needs. A solar panel is usually fixed to the roof of the building, with the most popular systems made of semi-conductors such as silicon, incorporating an outer layer comprised of glass. As sunlight reaches the glass panel, the rays are absorbed and later passed through an inverter – a device necessary for converting this energy into a useable form of electricity.

The popularity of solar technology has soared in recent years and, with increasing numbers of households endorsing this as a feasible and cost-effective method, it has been hailed as the answer to the energy crisis. Still, the misconception exists that a high volume of sunny days are required to produce adequate energy to meet the needs of a household. In reality, the system only requires daylight to operate. Critics of the approach dispute its true eco-friendly label, as a number of chemicals, thought to contribute to global warming, have been linked with the production and manufacturing methods of this technology. Moreover, until this technology advances further it will remain an expensive option for the masses, at least in terms of set-up costs.

As the building industry strives to achieve self-sufficient buildings, more of a focus is placed on effective water management and collection systems. Systems for rainwater collection can be integrated into the roof of a building at the design stage, and the water can, amongst other things, be used for showering. In this case, water must be purified to ensure it meets safety standards. Alternatively, barrels located around the building can collect rainwater, which can be used for watering the plants.

Architects are ever more turning their thoughts to the materials used in construction, and how these materials impact the natural world. In fact, due to some traditional building materials being accused of having high toxicity levels that contribute to greenhouse gases, the use of eco-friendly material is gaining popularity. From used aluminium cans in the roofing design, to straw for insulation in the walls, there are several examples of buildings using unusual resources. Consideration of the materials used and careful planning on the part of the designer means that environmental damage and overconsumption of materials is kept to a minimum. One example is the Dalby Forest Visitor Centre in central England. This public building is largely constructed of recycled materials and made in such a way that, if ever demolished, all components would be recyclable. Making the switch to greener architecture has added benefits for occupants, by potentially protecting their health; traditional building materials may be associated with various health issues, mainly thought to result from the hazardous substances found in some materials.

Working towards a greater number of energy-efficient buildings is a top priority. As governments around the world are waking up to the reality of climate change, many are starting to take action. In the United Kingdom for example, newly constructed buildings will soon be required by law to conform to greener building regulations which work towards a zero carbon status – an idea supported by many nations.



Test 1 | READING PASSAGE 3

Questions 28–33

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3?

In boxes 28–33 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

- 28 In spite of pressing environmental issues, there is resistance within construction to apply a greener methodology.
- 29 It is estimated that emissions from buildings are responsible for two-thirds of man-made atmospheric pollution.
- 30 In organic architectural designs, buildings seemingly become part of the natural world.
- 31 Frank Lloyd Wright's renowned Fallingwater house required the removal of part of the waterfall before construction could commence.
- 32 Wright's philosophy shares few commonalities with the environmentally aware designers of today.
- 33 Historically, designers have paid very little attention to the use of natural resources in architecture.

Questions 34–40

Complete the sentences below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 34–40 on your answer sheet.

- 34 Solar power is not only more sustainable, but also more than energy from fossil fuels.
- 35 The of solar technology have come under criticism for being partly responsible for environmental damage.
- 36 Water collection methods help a building to be more by meeting basic utility needs.
- 37 Increasingly, more attention is being given to how materials their surroundings.
- 38 The Dalby Forest Visitor Centre is an example of a building constructed of materials.
- 39 Several ailments have been connected to the use of
- 40 Increasingly more attention is given to developments at policy level.

thorough coverage of all IELTS task types

tip

► Read the sentences and try to determine what part of speech the missing word is. Then go back to the text and try to locate the relevant information.

self-completion boxes to help candidates time themselves and track their progress

Time

Score yourself /40



visual input in the form of diagrams

WRITING

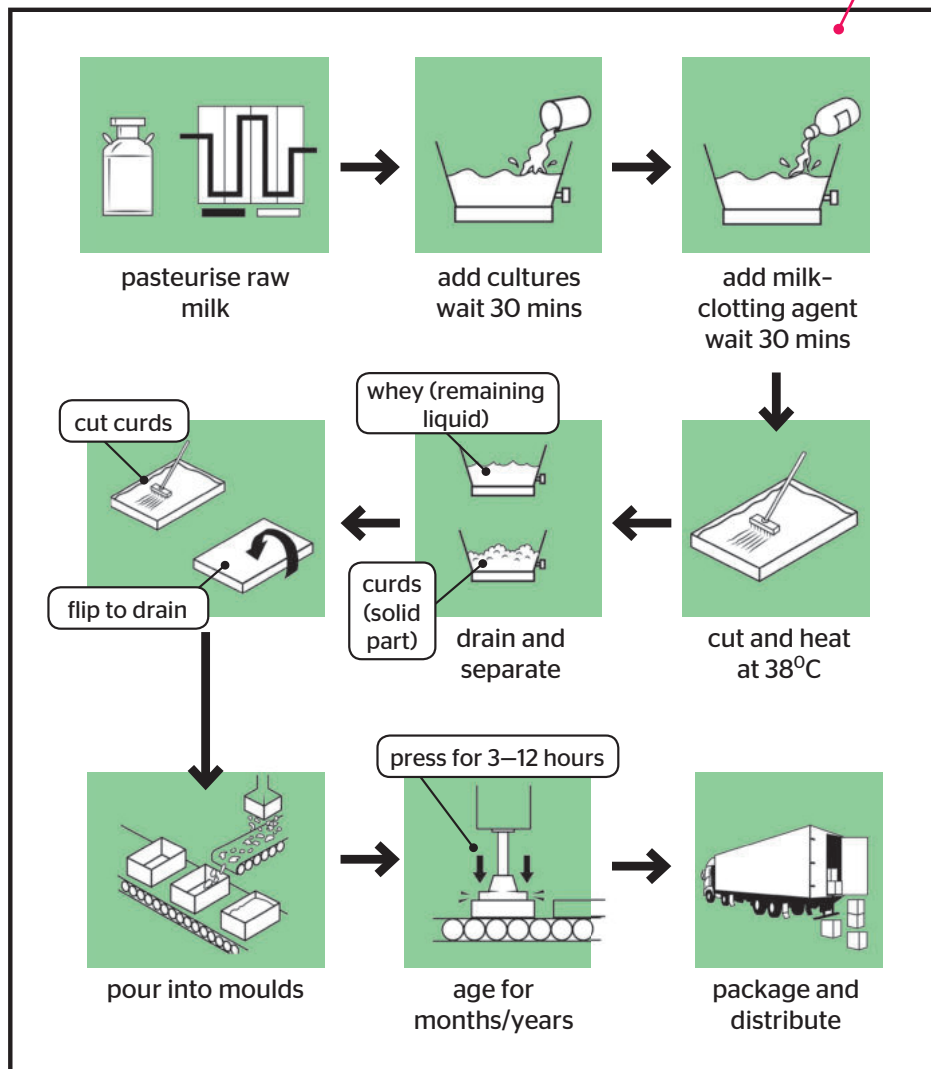
60 min

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagram below shows the main stages in the production of cheddar cheese. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



Go to Student Resource Pages (pp.147–154). »



challenging topics for opinion/
argumentative essays

Test 3 | WRITING TASK 2

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

The popularity of dead languages such as Latin and ancient Greek in schools is declining, as many people consider their study to be a waste of time and funding.

How does the study of dead languages add to academic and personal development?

Why might some people feel that funds could be better allocated?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.



Go to Student Resource Pages (pp.147–154). »»



questions on familiar topics

Test 3 | SPEAKING

SPEAKING**PART 1**

4-5 min

Family life

- How many members are there in your family? Which member of your family are you closest to?
- Do you feel you spend enough time with your family? Why/Why not?
- On what occasions do your family gather together? Do you enjoy such gatherings?
- What do you do for fun together?
- Do you ever argue with your siblings? What about?

PART 2

1 min THINK & 2 min SPEAK

Talk about an interesting news story you either watched or read about recently.

You should say:

when and where you came across it

what it was about

what made you read or watch this particular news story and explain why you thought it was interesting.

a two-minute monologue about a familiar topic

PART 3

4-5 min

The media as a source of information

What role do you think the media play in society? How important are they?

Do the media have the potential to influence the way people view things?

Why/Why not?

Do you think it is important to learn about what is happening in other countries?

Why/Why not?

Some people believe that overexposure to the media has limited our ability to think critically and assess the validity of information. What do you think?

Documentaries

Are documentaries popular with young people in your country? Why/Why not?

Should they be encouraged to watch more documentaries? Why/Why not?

Why are documentaries an effective means of conveying a message or presenting information? What do you think we can learn from watching documentaries?

How can documentaries be used in schools to teach subjects? Why are they particularly effective in this environment?

How easy is it to distinguish fact from opinion in documentaries?

Go to Student Resource Pages (pp.132–138). »

questions on more general topics

73

extras

a student resource section providing ample practice for all parts of the speaking component

Student Resource Pages

Speaking Practice

This section aims to provide extra practice for the speaking component of the IELTS test. It can be used to practise key phrases and expressions, to structure outlines to questions, and to develop brainstorming, note-taking and time-management strategies which will help you in the exam.

The following activities are intended to be done in conjunction with the video animations on the CD-ROM.

activities that are intended to be done in conjunction with the video animations on the CD-ROM

Part 1

4-5 min

In this part, you will be asked a series of questions on familiar or everyday topics. Because of the nature of the topics, the focus of this part is on fluency of expression and the effectiveness with which you communicate your opinion.

Watch **video animation #1**. Make a note of any expressions or phrases that the candidate uses to:



- correct himself
- express personal opinion
- sum up a previous point
- express disagreement
- ask the interviewer to repeat the question
- play for time while he thinks

Extra practice

The topics below provide extra practice for Speaking Part 1. Practise talking about each topic given. You can also make your own list of familiar topics and practise talking about them.

- ambitions • travel • education • childhood • health • culture

Part 2

1 min THINK & 2 min SPEAK

In this part, you will be asked to prepare an answer on a given topic. This could be a person, a place, an object or an experience.

A typical answer comprises three stages:

Introduce your chosen person/place/object/experience.

Describe your topic, making sure that you cover all of the points included in the question. You should provide additional details where possible.

Explain the point included in the final part of the question and give one or more examples to justify your answer.

emphasis is placed on communication, expression of ideas and description of factual information



extras

- activities aiming at the consolidation of vocabulary included in the tests
- special emphasis on high-frequency lexis

STUDENT RESOURCE PAGES | VOCABULARY CONSOLIDATION

Vocabulary Consolidation

Test 1

A Look at the groups of words that are easily confused and complete the sentences with the correct words.

prominent renowned profound

- 1 For most Spanish literature students, it is the work of Miguel de Cervantes that often has the most effect.
- 2 Professor Jenkins is for his early research in the field of astrophysics, which was pivotal in advancing several important theories.
- 3 An elephant's most feature is its long, muscular trunk, which enables it to successfully perform a wide range of activities.

decline decay deterioration

- 4 Tooth can be minimised by regular visits to the dentist and appropriate oral health care.
- 5 In some countries the number of people applying for a university degree is in
- 6 The local community experienced a marked in their living conditions after the earthquake hit.

strive struggle tackle

- 7 It is not unusual for a student to with arithmetic at school, which can often lead to high levels of anxiety about the subject.
- 8 One should always to achieve one's goals in life – working hard and remaining focused is one of the best ways to do this.
- 9 In order to welfare dependency, it is necessary to create more employment opportunities across society.

B Choose A, B, C or D.

- 1 We shouldn't be concerned about the high unemployment rate, as things are predicted to improve next year.
A accurately B merely C overly D primarily
- 2 There is much about which political party will win the upcoming elections.
A speculation B avoidance C criticism D rebellion

focus on academic vocabulary

extras

a comprehensive Appendix highlighting the features of the most important types of diagrams

STUDENT RESOURCE PAGES | WRITING APPENDIX

Writing Appendix

WRITING TASK 1

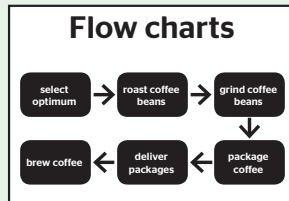
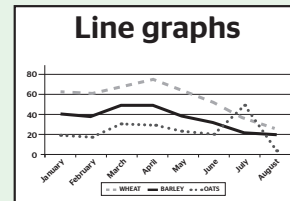
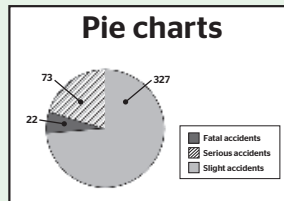
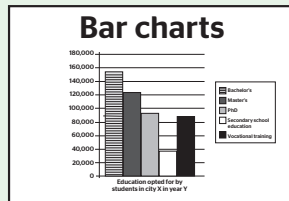
Task 1 is a short summary of at least 150 words which is based on one or more given diagrams.

It should have the following structure:

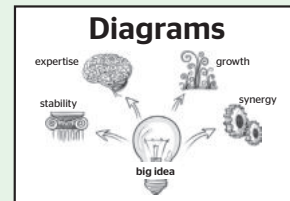
Introduction	Refer to the information in the rubric and say what the diagram(s) is/are about.
Main body	Assess information in one or two paragraphs, comparing and contrasting figures or illustrations.
Conclusion	Repeat the salient points and reflect on the title of the diagram(s).

There are different types of diagrams, such as:

suggested writing plan



	January	February	March	April
WHEAT	76.800	85.500	163.500	56.300
BARLEY	21.500	18.900	32.400	15.700
OATS	2.350	1.820	3.580	1.700



When writing your summary, there are several guidelines you should take into consideration:

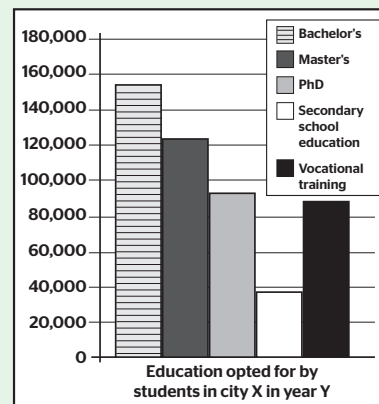
1 Be accurate

- Consider the graph, which illustrates the educational choices made by students in a specific city in a specific year:

Which is more correct? Complete the sentence.

..... opted to pursue a Bachelor's degree in year Y.

- A 158,000 students
- B Roughly 158,000 students



guidelines helping candidates to analyse the writing task, come up with ideas and organise them to produce a coherent piece of writing



key to all tasks

Key

LISTENING

Section 1

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Hawkins | 6 Civil Engineering |
| 2 984028025 | 7 home fee |
| 3 Mathematics | 8 maths, physics, economics |
| 4 full scholarship | 9 work experience |
| 5 zero / 0 | 10 Coghlan |

READING

Reading Passage 3

- 28 F (1st Paragraph: 'Such examples are indicative of the growing trend ... towards designing more ecologically sound buildings, which both support the conservation of energy, and are less detrimental to the environment.')
- 29 F (1st Paragraph: '... the contribution buildings make to global carbon emissions ... account for around 30% of greenhouse gases.')
- 30 T (2nd Paragraph: '... rather, it encompasses consideration towards the environment and a building design that assimilates smoothly into the surroundings.')
- 31 F (3rd Paragraph: 'The building itself was constructed on top of a waterfall, which was ingeniously integrated into the design.')
- 32 F (3rd Paragraph: '... there are parallels made with the current movement of more architects 'going green'.')
- 33 NG
- 34 cost-effective (5th Paragraph: '... endorsing this as a feasible and cost-effective method, it has been hailed as the answer to the energy crisis.')
- 35 manufacturing methods (5th Paragraph: '... a number of chemicals, thought to contribute to global warming, have been linked with the production and manufacturing methods of this technology.')
- 36 self-sufficient (6th Paragraph: 'As the building industry strives to achieve self-sufficient buildings, more of a focus is placed on effective water management and collection systems.')
- 37 impact (7th Paragraph: 'Architects are ever more turning their thoughts to the materials used in construction, and how these materials impact the natural world.')
- 38 recycled / recyclable (7th Paragraph: 'This public building is largely constructed of recycled materials and made in such a way that, if ever demolished, all components would be recyclable.')
- 39 traditional building materials (7th Paragraph: '... traditional building materials may be associated with various health issues, mainly thought to result from the hazardous substances found in some materials.')
- 40 energy-efficient / greener (8th Paragraph: 'Working towards a greater number of energy-efficient buildings is a top priority ... In the United Kingdom for example, newly constructed buildings will soon be required by law to conform to greener building regulations ...')

justifications for answers to reading and listening tasks



model answers for all writing tasks

KEY

WRITING***Model answer for Writing Task 1***

The given diagram outlines nine of the most important stages involved in the production of cheddar cheese.

To begin with, raw milk undergoes a pasteurisation process. After the milk has been pasteurised, cultures and a milk-clotting agent are added separately, followed by a 30-minute fermentation process each time. The next step involves cutting and heating the mixture at 38 degrees Celsius. This is followed by a draining stage in which the mixture is separated into curds (the solid part) and whey (the remaining liquid). It is important to note that only the curds are used in the production of this particular type of cheese. These curds are cut and flipped in order to be drained. Then the mixture is poured into moulds and pressed for 3–12 hours, until it takes the desired shape.

Finally, before being packaged and distributed, cheddar cheese undergoes an ageing process, which may last from a few months to several years.

Model answer for Writing Task 2

The debate as to the place of dead languages such as Latin and ancient Greek in a school curriculum is not a new one. Many people see little value in expending time and money to learn a language with no practical application, while others deem it an enriching activity which aids overall development.

Advocates of the study of these languages argue that they hold the key to numerous academic studies – modern languages, for example, as well as global culture and history. They assert that ancient languages train the brain in transferrable skills such as logical thinking and complex reasoning. The argument for their inclusion focuses on the idea that, while education does enable students to acquire employable skills, its purpose is primarily to encourage personal development, creating individuals of keen intellect and with a cultural conscience.

An argument against teaching such languages is that school funds – and the hours in a school day – are limited. Neither Latin nor ancient Greek are considered an easy study, and gaining proficiency can be time-consuming – time which, many parties argue, could be spent on pursuits with more direct relevance to employment – such as learning computer skills or acquiring an insight into business. There are also non-curricular considerations; it can be argued that excess funds would be better spent providing students with proper nutrition, extra-curricular training activities, or additional lessons for those with learning difficulties.

For me, the assessment of the worth of studying a dead language revolves around a subjective definition of a 'useful' skill. In other words, is a skill deemed useful only if it leads directly into a career, or is knowledge acquired for its own sake equally valuable? I believe that including subjects such as dead languages in the curriculum is worthwhile; it offers students career diversity and intellectual enjoyment. If education were to be simply career-focused, many (particularly creative) subjects would have to be eliminated as being redundant to the majority of students.



suggested answers for all speaking tasks

KEY

SPEAKING*Suggested answers***PART 1****Family life**

- There are five of us in my family: me, my two sisters and my parents. I'm quite close to my parents but I am probably closest to my eldest sister because we are of a similar age.
- I don't spend as much time as I would like with my family because some of us have moved to different cities, and we are all busy with jobs or studies; this means that we don't always have the time to travel long distances and meet up on a regular basis.
- We always gather together on specific holidays or if there is an event to celebrate in the family. These gatherings are always enjoyable, perhaps because we see each other less now than we used to, so we have a lot to talk about.
- Sometimes we go to museums or look round historic buildings, but usually we go out to dinner together somewhere.
- Although I don't argue with them as much as I did when we were younger, we do still argue – and mostly about silly things like whose turn it is to watch TV, or who forgot to do the washing-up.

PART 2**Newspaper article**

- article in the newspaper yesterday
- discovery of a 30mm rock that contained 30,000 very tiny diamonds
- had a good headline – intriguing
- interesting because: interested in geology; diamonds discovered are individual tiny diamonds, not one large diamond, which is very unusual

I read the national paper every morning on my way to work, and I came across an interesting news article there yesterday morning. It concerned the discovery of a 30mm rock which actually contained 30,000 individual, tiny diamonds. With so many articles in the paper, I don't have the time to read all of them; I usually decide from the headlines whether or not it will interest me. I read this article because it had an intriguing headline which made me want to learn more about the discovery. For me, this article was particularly interesting because I have long been fascinated by geology – and I know that the fact that so many tiny diamonds formed individually within this rock rather than forming one large diamond is highly unusual.

PART 3**The media as a source of information**

- In my opinion, the primary purpose of the media is to improve social awareness. They help people engage with social issues and open their eyes to the wider world. The role of the media is, therefore, one of great significance and responsibility; they are relied on by many people to keep them informed of current events.

157

**KEY**

- The media definitely have the potential to influence the way we view things. They report incidents which we cannot experience for ourselves, so we are wholly reliant on their judgement and presentation of the event.
- I believe it is very important to be aware of what goes on in other countries. One reason for this is that the world is so interconnected nowadays that events abroad may have repercussions in our own country. Another reason is that it keeps people informed of international developments. If more people are aware of the problems (or opportunities) present in the rest of the world, they will be able to act accordingly.
- It can be very easy to accept the version of events presented by journalists and reach the conclusions they want to lead their readers to. Stories are reported as concluded accounts, and events can be portrayed in a certain light depending on the personal or commercial bias of the reporter. That said, reader critique has reached new levels with the rise of social media. News articles are now interactive; people are exposed to a wide variety of comments and opinions after every news article – something which was not previously available. In my opinion, the ability to discuss and comment helps improve our ability to think critically.

Documentaries

- I don't believe documentaries are as popular with young people as other types of films. This is probably because many young people are still in education and often don't want their recreation time to also involve educational material. However, this isn't always true; some documentaries are very popular, particularly ones that deal with issues of youth culture. I believe it is important to encourage young people to watch more documentaries, not only because their content is educational but because they increase awareness of the world. It is very easy for people – and especially young people – to become immersed in their own problems and watching documentaries may help to prevent that.
- Documentaries are an effective way of conveying information because they reach a wide audience. Likewise, they have a reputation for reliability – many people would be more inclined to trust information from a documentary than, say, a magazine. This means that, aside from the facts of a situation, we can also learn a lot about journalistic techniques from documentaries.
- In a school environment, documentaries can be integrated into lessons to present alternative or more in-depth views on a subject discussed in the classroom. Aside from the educational information they contain, they can also be used to teach children critical thinking from an early age. They are particularly effective because they provide a break from the structure of a typical lesson, and their stimulating format may make learning feel less like 'work'. They may also be a valuable learning technique for some students, who consider video material more memorable than textbooks or lectures.
- Differentiating between fact and opinion is one of the things that can be learnt from watching documentaries. Most documentaries are presented from a certain perspective, and watching them forces you to analyse and assess the validity of their content. This may be difficult to recognise at first – but, the more documentaries you watch, the easier it becomes to discern when someone is trying to convince the audience that their opinion is fact.



an interactive vocabulary list featuring selected words from tests 1–5, along with definitions, example sentences, and audio recordings of each word for pronunciation purposes

IELTS Practice Tests **VOCABULARY LIST** **mm publications**

ubiquity (n.)
ultimately (adv.)
unaffected (adj.)
unanimously (adv.)
unaware (adj.)
unbalanced (adj.)
unbiased (adj.)
unblock (v.)
uncertainty (n.)
unchallenged (adj.)
unchanged (adj.)
uncommon (adj.)

unanimously (adv.)
with everyone in agreement

e.g.
The student committee's proposal was accepted unanimously by students and teachers alike.

A → Z A B C D E F G H I J K L
M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

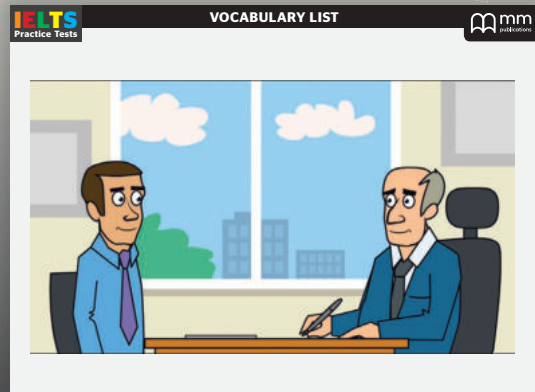
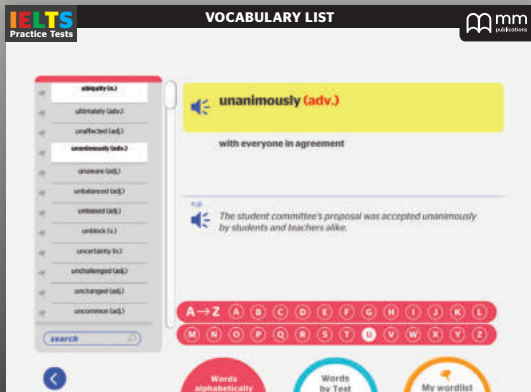
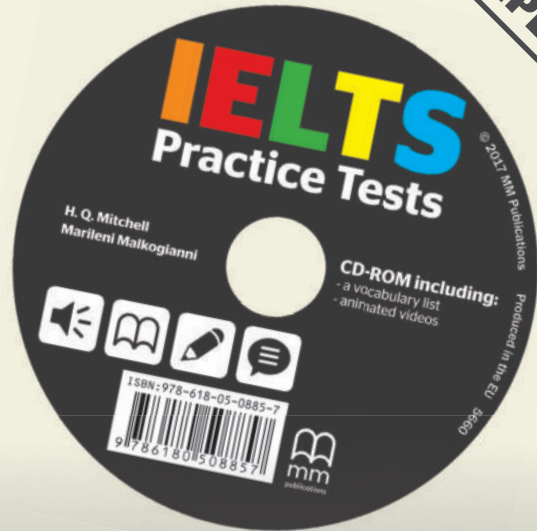
Words alphabetically Words by Test My wordlist

audio recordings of the vocabulary items and examples respectively, for pronunciation purposes

vocabulary can be viewed alphabetically, either by test or by section

The resource CD-ROM includes:

- a vocabulary list featuring selected words from tests 1–5, along with definitions, example sentences, and audio recordings of each word for pronunciation purposes
- video animations corresponding to activities in the speaking practice section.

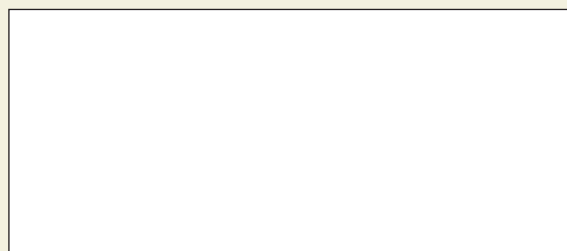


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