



IELTS



INCLUDES
1 AUDIO CD
6 PRACTICE
TESTS

6 Practice Tests for IELTS Academic



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Lawrence Mamas



Test 4

Listening

SECTION 1

Questions 1–10

Complete the table below.

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

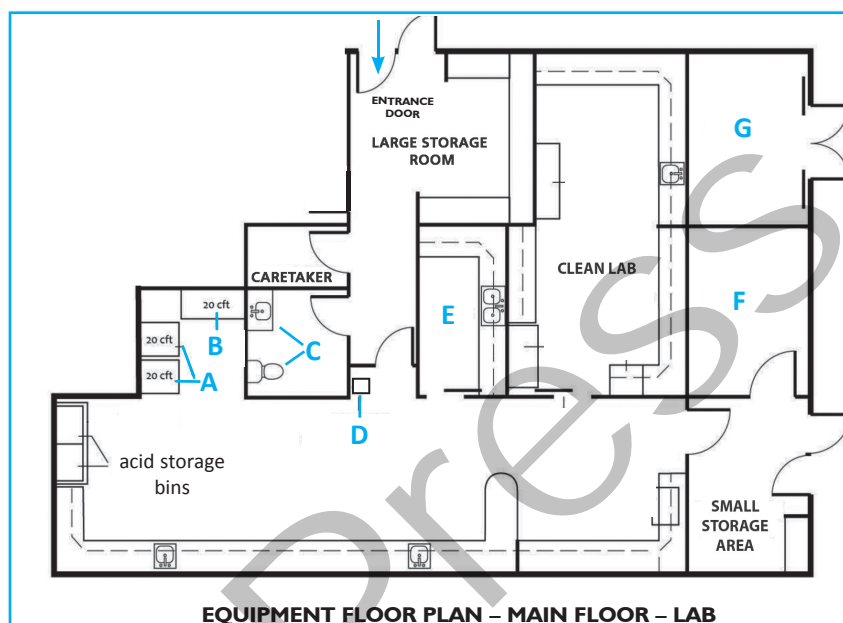
	Crime Report Form
Victim's details	<p><i>Example:</i> Crime: <i>theft</i></p> <p>Name of victim: Mrs 1</p> <p>Address: 2 Avenue, Swindon</p> <p>Postcode: 3</p>
Article stolen: bag	<p>Any distinguishing features:</p> <p>two 4 and a black shoulder strap</p> <p>a 5 fastener on top</p>
Contents	<p>a 6 with some money as well as a</p> <p>7</p>
Other details	<p>Victim's contact number: 8</p> <p>Crime Number: 9</p> <p>Victim to be contacted: 10</p>

SECTION 2 Questions 11–20

Questions 11–15

Label the floor plan below. Write the correct letter, **A–G**, next to questions **11–15**.

- 11** unisex toilets
- 12** eyewash/emergency shower
- 13** chest freezer
- 14** walk-in cooler
- 15** walk-in freezer



Questions 16–20

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

- 16** The speaker is assuming that laboratory workers
- A** are unfamiliar with the Health and Safety Procedure.
- B** are fully aware of the Health and Safety Procedure.
- C** need to know what the Health and Safety Procedure is.
- 17** All experiments
- A** are at the discretion of the Health and Safety Officer.
- B** need written approval.
- C** only need to be referred to the Health and Safety Officer in special cases.
- 18** If projects are not approved by the Health and Safety Officer,
- A** an alternative project has to be undertaken.
- B** the project may be reconsidered if required alterations are made to the project.
- C** details of the project must be written down as a standard operating procedure.
- 19** It is not permissible to remove
- A** paperwork from the laboratory.
- B** samples and clothing from the laboratory.
- C** contaminated objects, such as needles, from the laboratory.
- 20** Contaminated objects, e.g., needles,
- A** need to be immediately removed from the laboratory.
- B** are to be stored in special containers overnight.
- C** need to be removed from the laboratory at the end of the working day.

SECTION 3 Questions 21–30

Questions 21–25

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

- 21** The Ratcliffe murders were particularly shocking
- A** since they remained unsolved.
 - B** because they showed failings in the police force.
 - C** as they happened inside the victims' homes.
 - D** since the victims' homes were also burgled.
- 22** Victims of burglaries are particularly
- A** fearful of not being safe in their own house.
 - B** traumatised by theft of personal items.
 - C** upset by the inconvenience.
 - D** annoyed with themselves at not having properly secured their homes.
- 23** Before the formation of the Metropolitan Police Force
- A** criminal records did not exist.
 - B** most criminal records were inaccurate.
 - C** local police officers held no power.
 - D** information was not shared between different areas.
- 24** The Ripper murders
- A** remain unsolved.
 - B** were probably committed by more than one person.
 - C** were eventually solved.
 - D** were the first recorded murders in London.
- 25** When the Metropolitan Police Force was first formed
- A** it proved to be too expensive.
 - B** it was a confusing system.
 - C** a new era of policing started.
 - D** its faults were immediately apparent.

Questions 26–30

What does the lecturer say about the following?

Write the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**, next to questions 26–30.

- A** not in possession of firearms
- B** paid by local magistrates
- C** non-discriminatory

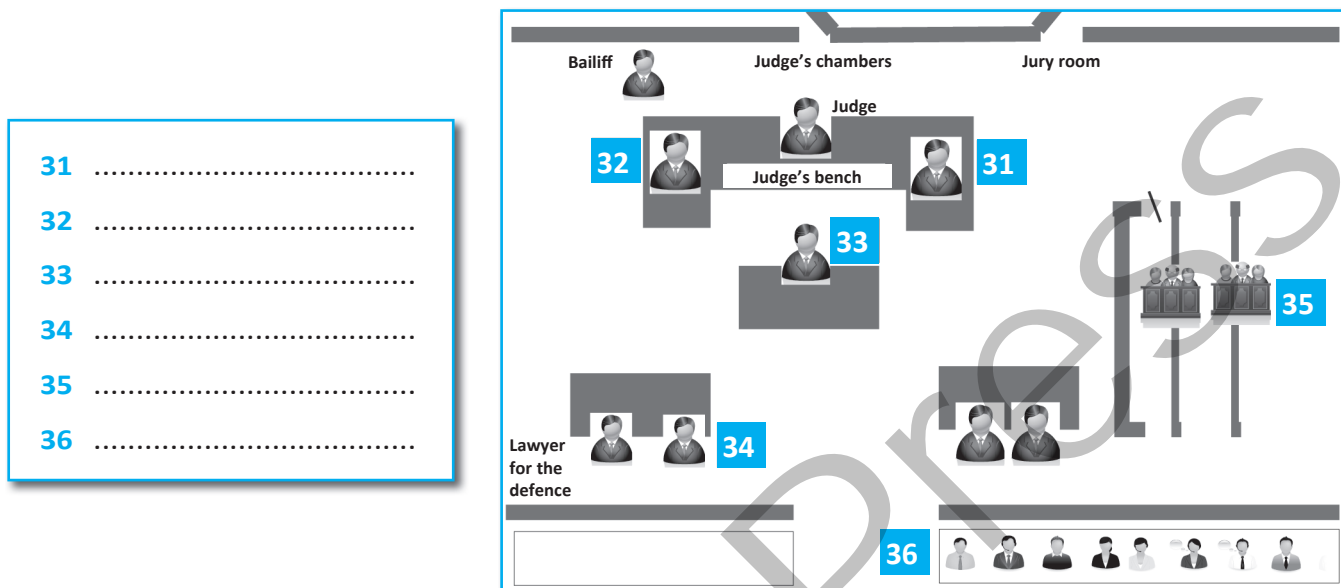
- 26** The Bow Street Runners
- 27** Night Watchmen
- 28** Constables
- 29** The Metropolitan Police Force
- 30** Contemporary police forces

SECTION 4 Questions 31–40

Questions 31–36

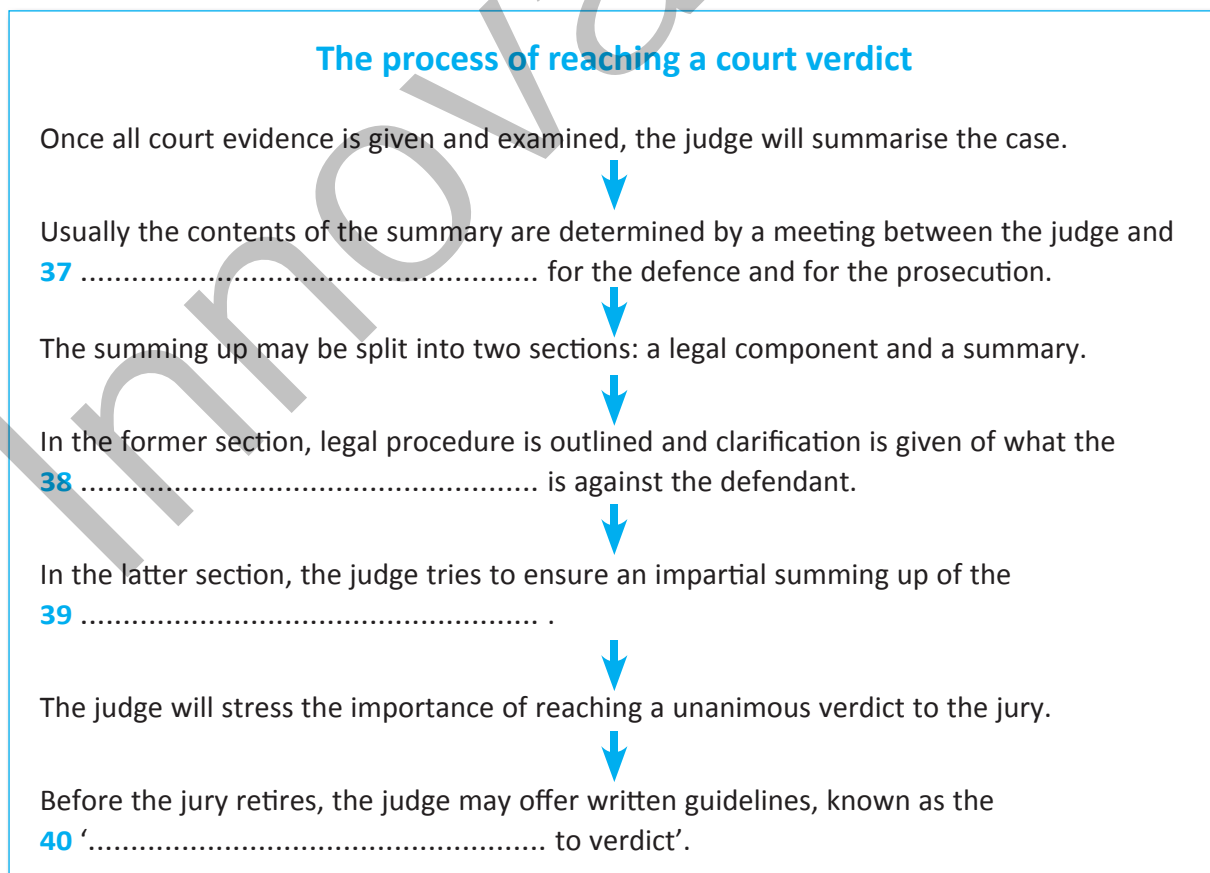
Label the diagram below.

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



Questions 37–40

Complete the flow-chart below. Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.



Reading

SECTION 1 Questions 1–13

Questions 1–7

Read the text on the next page and answer Questions 1–7. Complete the sentences below.

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

- 1 A decrease in crime in the Netherlands and parts of the USA, is attributable more to the than to their incarceration.
- 2 Closure of prisons in the Netherlands has been at an unprecedented rate over recent years.
- 3 Against, the Netherlands are seeing a drop in crime along with the closure of prisons.
- 4 Since statistics do not support the argument for incarceration, this has made many question of such a practice.
- 5 In fact, incarceration may serve to fuel, rather than crime, thereby defeating the purpose of such a punishment.
- 6 In recognition of the fact that custodial sentences achieve little, less costly and more were put forward by the Conservatives in 1990.
- 7 Crime is not only down to individual behaviour but is also a result of influences.

Questions 8–13

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text? For questions 8–13, 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

- 8 Mothers who receive a custodial sentence have usually neglected their babies.
- 9 In the UK, the aim is to stop people committing crimes in the first place.
- 10 Factors other than an individual's guilt are rarely taken into account by the English judicial system.
- 11 A proven link exists between mothers receiving a custodial sentence and their offspring committing crimes in later life.
- 12 English society benefits from increasing the number of people in prison.
- 13 Dostoevsky seemed to think that you cannot judge a country by its prisons.

Prison: The solution or the problem?

In the Netherlands and parts of the USA, such as Johnson County, a move towards rehabilitation of offenders and decreasing crime has seen a reduction in incarceration rates. Bucking this trend, the UK's prison population has increased by an average rate of 3.6% per year since 1993. As the situation currently stands, England's and Wales' incarceration rate is 148 per 100,000 compared with 98 in France, 82 in the Netherlands and 79 in Germany. Without a shadow of a doubt, out of all European countries, the UK has adopted the most hardline approach to offenders.

The trend towards imposing prison sentences on offenders in the UK is made to seem all the more harsh since the Dutch Justice Ministry is actively in the process of systematically closing down prisons. Over the last six years, 28 prisons have been closed in total. If anything, the Dutch reform of the prison system has been accelerating at a phenomenal pace, with 19 prisons being shut down within just one year.

As would be expected, the closure of prisons in the Netherlands has led to a drop in the numbers of incarcerated offenders. This is also largely due to the fact that those convicted are choosing electronic tagging instead of incarceration. However, there is more to these statistics than meets the eye. Defying all expectations of the pro-incarceration lobbyists, crime rates in the Netherlands are also actually decreasing in direct proportion to the closure of prisons.

With such statistics laid bare for all to see, many are now beginning to question the validity of incarceration as a method of reforming offenders. All the more so, since the average prison place costs the taxpayer £37,648 per year. A hefty sum for a service that fails to deliver. Especially since there are vastly cheaper and more effective methods to deal with offenders. Allowing offenders to be tagged electronically rather than be incarcerated would save around £35 million per year for every 1,000 convicted offenders. Serving a probation or community service order would also be 12 times less costly than the average prison placement for an offender.

More tellingly, a decreased incidence of relapse into criminal behaviour when offenders receive a community sentence rather than a custodial one has been revealed in reoffending statistics issued by the UK Ministry of Justice. There is definitely an argument that serving a prison term tends to *create* rather than alleviate the problem of crime. As a Conservative white paper concluded in 1990, 'We know that prison is an expensive way of making bad people worse'. Interestingly, the

report also argued that there should be a range of community based sentences which would be cheaper and more effective alternatives to prison.

Quite apart from the cost and relative ineffectiveness of incarceration is the short-sightedness of imposing a custodial sentence in the first place. A punitive system of incarceration presupposes that the prisoner needs to be punished for bad behaviour. Since prisoners are considered answerable for their behaviour, it is believed that they are also completely responsible for their actions. Such an approach overlooks social and economic factors that can play an integral role in the incidence of crime. Such an oversight only serves to perpetuate crime and punish offenders who need help rather than a penal sentence.

It would do no harm for the UK to look to the Netherlands for an example in reducing crime through addressing social problems as a key to reducing incarceration. In the Netherlands, the focus is on deterring crime by investing in social services rather than seeking purely to punish the offender. In addition, those who do offend are helped with rehabilitation programmes.

Overlooking the social circumstances of the offender can also be detrimental to children's welfare, especially if a mother is convicted and given a custodial sentence. Often childcare arrangements are not in place when custodial sentences are handed down to mothers caring for children. In fact, research suggests that more than half of the women who go to court are not expecting a custodial sentence, leading to provisions made for the children being haphazard at best. The number of children who fall foul of the custodial system in this way total a staggering 17,000 per year. Worse still, figures show that adult children of imprisoned mothers are more likely to be convicted of a crime than adult children of imprisoned fathers. Viewing the offender and their crime in isolation and disregarding all other social and environmental factors is therefore mistaken, if not downright morally reprehensible.

All evidence would seem to point to a much needed shake-up of the English penal system. As things stand, there are too many losers and no identifiable winners. It was Dostoevsky who said, 'The degree of civilisation in a society is revealed by entering its prisons.' Maybe we would do better to go one step even further and amend his quotation to 'The degree of civilisation in a society is revealed by not having prisons and instead by addressing social issues in society itself'.

SECTION 2 Questions 14–26

Read the text below and answer Questions 14–26.

Nanotechnology: Its development and uses

- A** Nanotechnology has been hailed by many as being a 20th-century miracle of science. Essentially, nanotechnology, a term derived from Greek, translating literally as ‘dwarf technology’ is, as the origin of its name suggests, engineering at the atomic level. Scientists work with particles of substances known as ‘nanoparticles’ which may measure no more than one nanometre, or a billionth of a metre. That’s around 40,000 times smaller than the width of the average human hair. Whilst some of these substances derived from carbon compounds are manufactured, others, such as metals, occur naturally or arise as a by-product of another process, e.g., volcanic ash or smoke from wood burning. What makes these substances of such scientific interest is that their minute size facilitates medical and technological processes that would otherwise be impossible.
- B** It may be something of a revelation for many of us to learn that nanotechnology – or its concept – is far from cutting-edge science. In fact, nanotechnology as an idea was first referred to in an influential lecture by American physicist Richard Feynman as far back as 1959. During the lecture, entitled ‘There’s Plenty of Room at the Bottom’, he outlined the basic concept of nanotechnology. Individual atoms and molecules, he claimed, could in the future be created by a physical process. Such a process, he envisaged, would involve the building of a set of precise tools to build and operate another proportionally smaller set. The building of increasingly minute tools at the microscopic level would in turn produce ultra-microscopic materials, later to become known as ‘nanoparticles.’
- C** Strangely, what should have sparked a scientific revolution was then virtually forgotten about for the next 15 years. In 1974, a Japanese scientist, Norio Taniguchi, of the Tokyo University of Science, reintroduced Feynman’s theory and put a new name to an old concept, referring to the science as ‘nanotechnology.’ However, it wasn’t until nearly a decade later, in the 1980s, that the way was paved for nanotechnology to leave the realm of theoretical science and become reality. Two major scientific developments within a relatively short period were to enable the practical application of nanotechnology. The invention of the Scanning Tunnelling Microscope (STM), combined with the discovery of nano-sized particles termed ‘fullerenes’, were to prove a turning point in nanotechnology.
- D** Fullerenes are derived from carbon molecules and, in common with other nanoparticles, possess chemical and physical properties that are of huge scientific interest. The potential value of fullerenes for medical science was first raised in 2003 and again in 2005,
- when the scientific magazine ‘*Chemistry and Biology*’ ran an article describing the use of fullerenes as light-activated antimicrobial agents. Since then, fullerenes have been used for several biomedical applications ranging from X-ray imaging to treating cancer by targeting cancer cells. In addition, these nanoparticles have been used in the manufacture of commercial products, from sunscreen to cosmetics and some food products. Furthermore, nanoparticles of metals, like gold and silver, have been used in environmental clean-ups of oil slicks and other forms of pollution. The remarkable properties of nanoparticles are down to two main factors: their greater surface-to-weight ratio compared with larger particles, which promotes the attachment of substances to their surface, and their minute size, which allows them to penetrate cell membranes. These properties are of great benefit, for example in medicine, as drugs to fight cancer or AIDS can be attached to nanoparticles to reach their target cells in the human body.
- E** However, despite the amazing properties attributed to nanoparticles such as fullerenes, nanotechnology has yet to win wider universal acceptance in scientific circles, for the very properties that make nanoparticles so valuable to technology and medical science are also the ones that make them potentially so toxic. Such properties are potentially lethal if toxic substances attach themselves to the same nanoparticles, thereby delivering a fatal toxin through the cell membranes into the cells themselves. The toxic effect of these compounds is further increased, since their size permits them to enter the bloodstream and hence the body’s major organs. Furthermore, the nanoparticles in themselves are essentially a foreign element being introduced to the body. Unlike foreign elements, such as bacteria, the body has no natural immune system to deal with these ultramicroscopic particles. Scientists have yet to convince the nanotechnology sceptics that the potential side effects of nanoparticles are more than compensated for by the advantages that they confer. It may be, however, that opposition to this technology is no more than a general distrust of scientific innovation. In fact, Professor Urban Wiesing, from the University of Tübingen, has been quoted as saying, ‘Many of the risks associated with nanotechnology have at least been encountered in part in other technologies as well’. He also believes that regulations can be put in place to minimise such risks.
- This is a view echoed by Germany’s Federal Environment Agency, which proposes that such risks are vastly outweighed by the potential benefits of nanotechnology, in particular for the environment.

Questions 14–18

The text has five paragraphs, **A–E**. Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, **A–E**, next to numbers **14–18**.

- 14** promising beginnings
- 15** definition of a revolutionary technology
- 16** repackaging an old idea
- 17** dubious attributes
- 18** the foundation of a new technology

- 14**
- 15**
- 16**
- 17**
- 18**

Questions 19–23

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

- 19** Nanotechnology
 - A** has limited value.
 - B** is not related to science.
 - C** incites controversy.
 - D** poses insurmountable safety issues.
- 20** In the beginning, nanotechnology was
 - A** overlooked as a science.
 - B** considered to be irrelevant.
 - C** highly unpopular.
 - D** regarded as being revolutionary.
- 21** Nanoparticles are a product of
 - A** manufacturing processes alone.
 - B** natural and manufactured processes.
 - C** purely biological processes.
 - D** environmental factors alone.
- 22** Nanotechnology remained a purely theoretical science until
 - A** other technologies caught up with it.
 - B** scientists were better able to understand its practical applications.
 - C** Taniguchi convinced other scientists of its practical value.
 - D** a scientist invented a new technology.
- 23** Safety concerns about nanotechnology are
 - A** completely unfounded.
 - B** exaggerated by its detractors.
 - C** real but manageable.
 - D** misunderstood.

Questions 24–26

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

- 24** A major in the field of nanotechnology came with the discovery of fullerenes and the invention of the Scanning Tunnelling Microscope.
- 25** Amongst scientists, nanotechnology has not met with
- 26** Once nanoparticles enter the bloodstream, they can reach the of the body.

SECTION 3 Questions 27–40

Read the text below and answer Questions 27–40.

The beginnings of art therapy

Art therapy is a relative newcomer to the therapeutic field. Art therapy as a profession began in the mid-20th century, arising independently in English-speaking and European countries. Many of the early practitioners of art therapy acknowledged the influence of a variety of disciplines on their practices, ranging from psychoanalysis through to aesthetics and early childhood education. However, the roots of art as therapy go back as far as the late 18th century, when arts were used in the 'moral treatment' of psychiatric patients.

It wasn't until 1942, however, that the British artist Adrian Hill coined the term 'art therapy' as he was recovering from tuberculosis in a sanatorium. He discovered that therapeutic benefits could be derived from drawing and painting whilst recovering. Art, he claimed, could become therapeutic since it was capable of 'completely engrossing the mind, releasing the creative energy of the frequently inhibited patient'. This effect, argued Hill, could in turn help the patient as it would 'build up a strong defence against his misfortunes'.

In 1964, the British Association of Art Therapists was founded. Proponents of art therapy fell into one of two categories: those who believed that the therapeutic effect of art lay in its effectiveness as a psychoanalytic tool to assess a patient through their drawings, and those who held the belief that art-making was an end in itself, the creative process acting therapeutically on the patient. The two practices, however, were not actually incompatible, a degree of overlap occurring between the two. A patient, for example, could produce work that could be analysed for content and forms of self-expression, but which could also be a creative outlet at the same time.

Who benefits from art therapy?

Art therapy, in all its forms, has proved effective in the treatment of individuals suffering from a wide range of difficulties or disabilities. These include emotional, behavioural or mental health problems, learning or physical disabilities, neurological conditions and physical illness. Therapy can be provided on a group or individual basis according to the clients' needs. Whether the approach adopted by the therapist is oriented towards a psychoanalytic or creative approach, the effect of therapy is manifold. Partaking in art therapy can raise a patient's self-awareness and enable them to deal with stress and traumatic experience. In addition, art therapy sessions can enhance a patient's cognitive abilities and help the patient enjoy the life-affirming pleasures of making art.

What an art therapy session involves

Typically, an art therapy session is fundamentally different from an art class, in that individuals are encouraged to focus more on their internal feelings and to express them, rather than portray external objects. Although some traditional art classes may ask participants to draw from their imagination, in art therapy the patient's inner world of images, feelings, thoughts and ideas is always of primary importance to the experience. Practically any type of visual art and medium can be employed in the therapeutic process, including painting, drawing, sculpture, photography and digital art.

Art therapy sessions are usually held by skilled and qualified professionals. The presence of the therapist is primarily to be in attendance, guiding as well as encouraging artistic expression in the patient, in accordance with the original meaning of the word therapy, which is derived from the Greek word 'therapeia', meaning 'a service, an attendance'.

The supportive relationship aids the creation of art and engenders trust in the patient. In accordance with the Art Therapy Credentials Board (ATCB), certain standard procedures need to be followed. From the outset of the professional relationship between the patient and the art therapist, the therapist is required to fully explain what their expectation of the patient will be. The therapist must show no discrimination towards the patient and must at all times maintain the integrity of the therapist-patient relationship.

The regulation of art therapy

Requirements for those wishing to become an art therapist vary from country to country. In the USA, where entry to the profession is highly regulated, a master's degree in art therapy is essential. In addition, those applying for such a post must have taken courses in a variety of studio art disciplines in order to demonstrate artistic proficiency. On completion of the master's degree, candidates also have to complete a minimum of 1,000 hours of direct client contact post-graduation which is approved by the American Art Therapy Association (AATA).

However, whilst entry to the profession is strictly regulated in the USA, the same does not hold true for other countries. The problem is that art therapy is still considered a developing field. As such, until it becomes truly established as a therapy, its practice and application will remain unregulated in many countries for some time to come.

Questions 27–33

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text? For questions 27–33, 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

- 27 When he was ill, Adrian Hill spent many hours discussing the benefits of art therapy with his doctors.
- 28 Twentieth-century art therapy focuses on treating a client's mental or physical health problems rather than dealing with moral issues.
- 29 Approaches to art therapy can be both creative and psychoanalytic.
- 30 Clients who respond best to art therapy have a previous background in art.
- 31 Art therapy sessions are more concerned with expression through art than on the created art itself.
- 32 Many art therapists are insufficiently qualified as they are not aware of the regulations regarding the practice of art therapy.
- 33 Art therapy sessions involve limited interaction between therapist and client.

Questions 34–37

Complete the sentences below.

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

- 34 The early pioneers of art therapy admitted that their beliefs had been shaped by a influences.
- 35 Artist Adrian Hill realised the of art as therapy and coined the term 'art therapy' in 1942.
- 36 Those supporting art therapy advised a psychoanalytic approach, or alternatively, one that placed more emphasis on the itself.
- 37 Whilst theories behind art therapy may differ, they are in practice.

Questions 38–40

Complete the summary with the list of words A–F below.

Write the correct letter A–F in spaces 38–40 below.

A capable B strong C keen D inhibited E creative F therapeutic

How Art Therapy Evolved into its Modern Form

Modern-day art therapy has its beginnings in the 1940s. Adrian Hill, one of its early pioneers, realised that art therapy was effective in helping patients create a 38 resistance to psychological and social stresses. Hill considered that 39 patients would particularly benefit from having an artistic outlet. Art therapy then developed into two types of practice, one emphasising a psychoanalytic approach and the other a more 40 one. Today, there is often an overlap between the two practices.

Writing

WRITING TASK 1

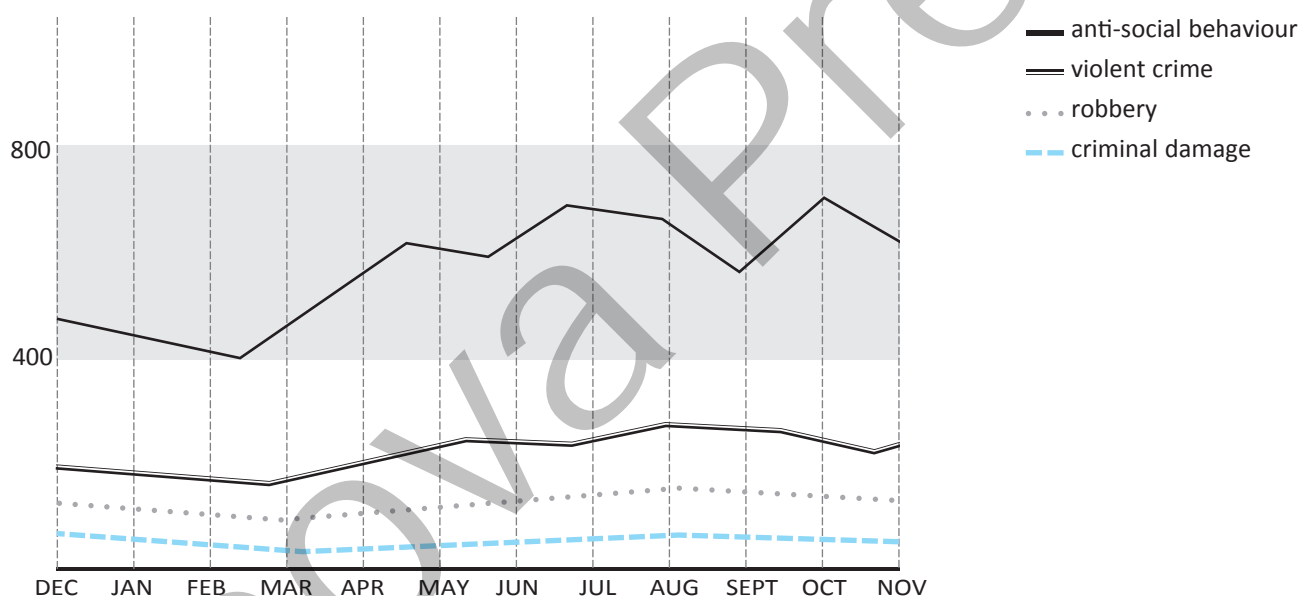
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Below is a chart showing incidence of serious crime in a UK city from December to November. Total incidences of violent crime are shown, in addition to incidences of three other crime types.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

A UK's city crime rates



WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Despite the best efforts of crime-fighting organisations, crime will never be eradicated from civilised society. To what extent do you agree with this view?

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

Write at least 250 words.

Speaking

Practice Test 4

PART 1 (4–5 minutes)

The examiner will ask you some questions about yourself, your home, work or studies and other familiar topics, for example:

- *Do you enjoy reading crime novels/watching programmes about crime?*
- *Why do you think they are popular?*
- *Would you ever consider a job in the police force?*
- *If your neighbours were forming a Neighbourhood Watch group, would you lend your support?*
- *Do you ever worry about becoming a victim of crime?*

The examiner will then ask you some questions about other topics, for example:

Now let's talk about crime in modern society.

- *In your opinion, is enough being done to prevent crime?*
- *What do you think would help reduce the incidence of violent crime?*
- *Does arming the police force with weapons, such as Taser guns, help stop crime?*
- *Which crimes do you think are the most preventable?*
- *Should members of the public be responsible for helping the police prevent crime?*

PART 2 (2 minutes)

The examiner will give you a topic on a card like the one shown here and ask you to talk about it for one to two minutes. Before you talk, you will have one minute to think about what you are going to say. The examiner will give you some paper and a pencil so you can make notes if you want to.

Describe how you or someone close to you has been affected by a crime.

You should say:

- what the crime was
- how it affected your life or the life of the person you know
- whether it has had a lasting impact on your life or that of the other person's

The examiner may ask you one or two more questions when you have finished, for example:

- *Do you think some people never recover from being a victim of crime?*
- *When elderly people or vulnerable people are victims of crime, should the offender be punished more severely?*

PART 3 (4–5 minutes)

The examiner will then ask some more general questions that follow on from the topic in Part 2, for example:

- *Is it more likely nowadays that people will, at some point, become a crime victim?*
- *Which crimes do you think are the most common? Why?*
- *How should serious crimes be punished?*
- *Should lesser offences be punished by giving offenders community service? Why/Why not?*
- *Do you think those from less privileged backgrounds are more likely to commit a crime? Why/Why not?*
- *Should allowances be made (e.g., more lenient sentences given) if the offender is from a disadvantaged background?*
- *In your opinion, is there a definite 'criminal type'?*
- *How do you think the face of crime has changed over the last decade?*



Innova Press

Answer Explanations for the Reading Sections

Answer Explanations for the Reading Sections

TEST 4

READING SECTION 1

Questions: 1–7

1. **rehabilitation of offenders.** 'In the Netherlands and parts of the USA, such as Johnson County, a move towards **rehabilitation of offenders** and decreasing crime has seen a reduction in incarceration rates.' (para. 1)
2. **accelerating.** '... the Dutch reform of the prison system has been **accelerating** at a phenomenal pace, with 19 prisons being shut down within just one year.' (para. 2)
3. **all expectations.** 'Defying **all expectations** of the pro-incarceration lobbyists, crime rates in the Netherlands are also actually decreasing in direct proportion to the closure of prisons.' (para. 3)
4. **the validity.** 'With such statistics laid bare for all to see, many are now beginning to question **the validity** of incarceration as a method of reforming offenders.' (para. 4)
5. **alleviate.** 'There is definitely an argument that serving a prison term tends to **create** rather than **alleviate** the problem of crime.' (para. 5)
6. **effective alternatives.** 'Interestingly, the report also argued that there should be a range of community based sentences which would be cheaper and more **effective alternatives** to prison.' (para. 5)
7. **social and economic.** 'Such an approach overlooks **social and economic** factors that can play an integral role in the incidence of crime.' (para. 6)

Questions: 8–13

8. **Not Given.** We are not told in the text that the mothers have neglected their children but rather that they are not expecting a custodial sentence and therefore would not have had the chance to make appropriate arrangements for their children to be looked after. We do not know if they have neglected their children or not. Therefore, the information is not given. (para. 8)
9. **False.** This is true of the Netherlands, not the UK.
10. **True.** 'A punitive system of incarceration presupposes that the prisoner needs to be punished for bad behaviour.' 'Such an approach overlooks social and economic factors that can play an integral role in the incidence of crime.' (para. 6)
11. **True.** '... figures show that adult children of imprisoned mothers are more likely to be convicted of a crime than adult children of imprisoned fathers.' (para. 8)
12. **False.** This is false, as the text says there is 'a much needed shake-up of the English penal system. As things stand, there are too many losers and no identifiable winners.' and 'The degree of civilisation in a society is revealed by not having prisons ...' (para. 9)
13. **False.** This is false, as Dostoevsky says, 'The degree of civilisation in a society is revealed by entering its prisons.' Therefore, he believed that prisons reflect a society. (para. 9)

SECTION 2

Questions: 14–18

14. **D.** '... fullerenes have been used for several biomedical applications ... in the manufacture of commercial products ... in environmental clean-ups of oil slicks and other forms of pollution.'
15. **A.** '... nanotechnology, a term derived from Greek, translating literally as 'dwarf technology' is, as the origin of its name suggests, engineering at the atomic level.'

16. **C.** 'In 1974, a Japanese scientist ... reintroduced Feynman's theory and put a new name to an old concept, referring to the science as 'nanotechnology'.'
17. **E.** 'for the very properties that make nanoparticles so valuable to technology and medical science are also the ones that make them potentially so toxic.'
18. **B.** '... nanotechnology as an idea was first referred to in an influential lecture by American physicist Richard Feynman as far back as 1959.'

Questions: 19–23

19. **C.** 'Scientists have yet to convince the nanotechnology sceptics that the potential side-effects of nanoparticles are more than compensated for by the advantages that they confer.' (para. E)
20. **A.** 'In fact, nanotechnology as an idea was first referred to in an influential lecture by American physicist Richard Feynman as far back as 1959.' (para. B), 'Strangely, what should have sparked a scientific revolution was then virtually forgotten about for the next 15 years. In 1974, a Japanese scientist ... reintroduced Feynman's theory.' (para. C)
21. **B.** 'Whilst some of these substances derived from carbon compounds are manufactured, others, such as metals, are occur naturally ...' (para. A)
22. **A.** 'However, it wasn't until nearly a decade later, in the 1980s, that the way was paved for nanotechnology to leave the realm of theoretical science and become reality. Two major scientific developments within a relatively short period were to enable practical application of nanotechnology.' (para. C)
23. **C.** 'In fact, Professor Urban Wiesing from the University of Tübingen has been quoted as saying, 'Many of the risks associated with nanotechnology have at least been encountered in part in other technologies as well.' He also believes that regulations can be put in place to minimise such risks.' (para. E)

Questions: 24–26

24. **turning point.** 'The invention of the Scanning Tunnelling Microscope (STM), combined with the discovery of nano-sized particles termed 'fullerenes', were to prove a **turning point** in nanotechnology.' (para. C)
25. **universal acceptance.** 'despite the amazing properties attributed to nanoparticles such as fullerenes, nanotechnology has yet to win wider **universal acceptance** in scientific circles.' (para. E)
26. **major organs.** '... their size permits them to enter the bloodstream and hence the body's **major organs**.' (para. E)

SECTION 3

Questions: 27–33

27. **Not Given.** It is not mentioned whether Adrian Hill had discussions with his doctors, only that he realised that art could be therapeutic while he himself was ill. 'He discovered that therapeutic benefits could be derived from drawing and painting whilst recovering.' (para. 2)
28. **True.** '... the roots of art as therapy go back as far as the late 18th century, when arts were used in the 'moral treatment' of psychiatric patients.' (para. 1) 'Art therapy ... has proved effective in the treatment of individuals suffering from ... emotional, behavioural or mental health problems, learning or physical disabilities, neurological conditions and physical illness.' (para. 4)
29. **True.** 'Proponents of art therapy fell into one of two categories: those who believed that the therapeutic effect of



Answer Explanations for the Reading Sections

TEST 5

Reading SECTION 1

Questions: 1–10

1. C. '... responds very well to obedience training (provided the training is done from an early age ...)' (para. 2)
2. H. '... he is, in fact, very calm and even-tempered.' (para. 2)
3. J. '... responds very well to obedience training (provided the training is done from an early age; otherwise, the animal's strong prey drive may hinder development in this area)' (para. 2)
4. D. '... the Irish Wolfhound is a very social animal and does well with young children. He views himself as a member of the family and so will be fiercely protective of all his 'siblings', (para. 2) 'If he is provoked, however, or if a member of his 'pack' is threatened, his primeval instincts kick in.' (para. 3)
5. F. '... does well with young children ... his considerable frame and slight clumsiness can lead to collisions if the little members of the household don't watch where they are going.' (para. 2)
6. E. '... is extremely excitable and very energetic..., being far happier digging up your garden or barking at the neighbour's cat ...' (para. 6)
7. G. 'he ... must be ... shown his place in the 'pack', otherwise his aggressive streak may come out and he will try to take over.' (para. 5)
8. I. 'Compared with the Wolfhound, he is a little more of a challenge in the training department, and must be monitored carefully ...' (para. 5)
9. A. 'He is not that interested in 'cuddles ... he is, in general, not the most affectionate of dogs ...' (para. 6)
10. B. '... while he is excellent with older kids, toddlers should not be left alone around the West Highland as their size, coupled with their noisiness and hyperactivity, may prompt an aggressive response from the dog.' (para. 7)

Questions: 11–13

11. A. '... despite his size and reputation ...' (para. 1) '... tends to be aloof with strangers rather than aggressive towards them, and he may not, at least initially, bark at intruders, therefore scoring low in the watchdog department ...' (para. 3)
12. E. 'He also loves to make noise, making him the perfect watchdog and quick to alert you when anything suspicious occurs. His size limits his ability to respond meaningfully to any real threat discovered though.' (para. 5)
13. B. 'He views himself as a member of the family and so will be fiercely protective of all his 'siblings' ...' (para. 2) 'He is a very needy pet, and a large enclosed backyard is a must-have for any prospective owner ...', 'His appetite is huge and this is one of the practicalities to consider before buying a Wolfhound – can you afford him?', 'Another practicality, and also a factor that influences cost (the cost of clean-up), is his tendency to shed.' (para. 4)

SECTION 2

Questions: 14–26

14. **first inhabitants.** 'The islands of New Zealand, or Aotearoa, as its **first inhabitants** named them, first became populated at some point not long before 1300 AD.' (para. 1)
15. **indigenous culture.** 'Europeans did not arrive in New Zealand until the beginning of the 17th century ... Over the years, the Maori began to adopt the settlers' ways, and many aspects of **indigenous culture** were compromised as a result.' (para. 2)

art lay in its effectiveness as a psychoanalytic tool ... and those who held the belief that art-making was an end in itself, the creative process acting therapeutically on the patient.' (para. 3)

30. **Not Given.** 'Art ... could become therapeutic since it was capable of 'completely engrossing the mind ... releasing the creative energy of the frequently inhibited patient.' (para. 2)

31. **True.** '... an art therapy session is fundamentally different from an art class in that individuals are encouraged to focus more on their internal feelings and to express them, rather than portray external objects.' (para. 5)

32. **False.** 'Art therapy sessions are usually held by skilled and qualified professionals.' (para. 6)

33. **False.** 'The presence of the therapist is primarily to be in attendance, guiding as well as encouraging artistic expression in the patient ...' (para. 6) 'The supportive relationship aids the creation of art and engenders trust in the patient ... From the outset of the professional relationship between the patient and the art therapist, the therapist is required to fully explain what their expectations of the patient will be ...' (para. 7) So we can understand that during art therapy, therapists and patients are in constant communication.

Questions 34–37

34. **variety of.** 'Many of the early practitioners of art therapy acknowledged the influence of a **variety of** disciplines on their practices ...' (para. 1)
35. **therapeutic benefits.** 'It wasn't until 1942, however, that the British artist Adrian Hill coined the term 'art therapy' ... He discovered that **therapeutic benefits** could be derived from drawing and painting whilst recovering.' (para. 2)
36. **creative process.** 'Proponents of art therapy fell into one of two categories: those who believed that the therapeutic effect of art lay in its effectiveness as a psychoanalytic tool ... and those who held the belief that art-making was an end in itself, the **creative process** acting therapeutically on the patient.' (para. 3)
37. **not incompatible.** 'The two practices, however, were **not actually incompatible**, a degree of overlap occurring between the two.' (para. 3)

Questions: 38–40

38. **B.** 'It wasn't until 1942, however, that the British artist Adrian Hill coined the term 'art therapy' ... Art, he claimed, could become therapeutic ... releasing the creative energy of the frequently inhibited patient.' This effect, argued Hill, could in turn help the patient as it would 'build up a **strong** defence against his misfortunes'. (para. 2)
39. **D.** 'It wasn't until 1942, however, that the British artist Adrian Hill coined the term 'art therapy' ... Art, he claimed, could become therapeutic since it was capable of 'completely engrossing the mind, releasing the creative energy of the frequently **inhibited** patient.' (para. 2)
40. **E.** 'Proponents of art therapy fell into one of two categories: those who believed that the therapeutic effect of art lay in its effectiveness as a psychoanalytic tool ... and those who held the belief that art-making was an end in itself, the **creative** process acting therapeutically on the patient.' (para. 3)