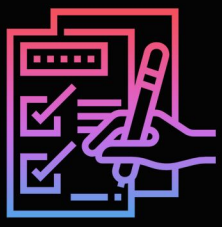
ONLINE IELTS MOCK TEST





LISTENING



READING



WRITING



SPEAKING

HIGHER SCORE GUARANTEED

/ieltstarget7



Solution:

1. quiet
2. impolite
3. rarely
4. smoke
5. promptly
6. co(-)operate
7. attend meeting
8. follow rules
9. strictly forbidden
10. be done
11. steps
12. danger
13. respond
14. unconscious
15. blockages
16. irregular
17. medics
18/20. C,D,F
21. C
22. A
23. B
24. C
25. C
26. Ensure
27. deposited
28. Display
29. Distribute
30. reward
31. B
32. B
33. B
34. Effectiveness
35. (a) liquid
36. pipework
37. a quarter/one quarter/one-quarter/1/4
38. suffocation
39. (almost) double
40. heavy metals

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/ieltstarget7

Review and explanations

1 Answer: **quiet**

The **keywords** concerned in **Q1** must be "good points" and "behavior".
From the question, we can assume that the answer must be**an adjective**.
Richard tells Tom that Anders is quiet. The reason why Richard says so is because Anders doesn't play loud music at night, bother others or turn his TV up. Thus, quietness shall be seen as a good point of Anders . Therefore, the answer for **Q1** must be "**quiet**".

2 Answer: **impolite**

The **keywords** concerned in **Q2** must be "bad points" and "behavior".
From the question, we can assume that the answer must be**an adjective**.
Tom compares Anders to his last flatmate, who is polite. Thus, we can imply that Anders is opposite to Tom's last flatmate . In particular, Anders usually grunts in reply and sometimes ignores Tom . Thus, impoliteness is Anders' bad point.
Therefore, the answer for **Q2** must be "**impolite**".

3 Answer: **rarely**

The **keywords** concerned in **Q3** must be "good points", "his friends" and "visit".
From the question, we can assume that the answer must be**an adverb**.
According to Richard, Anders' friends only visit him once or twice a month. In other words, Anders' friends rarely visit him . Therefore, the answer for **Q3** must be "**rarely**".

4 Answer: **smoke**

The **keywords** concerned in **Q4** must be "bad points" and "his friends".
From the question, we can assume that the answer must be**a verb**.
Tom hates Anders' friends because their cigarette smoke stinks up the place .
Thus, it can be implied that Anders' friends smoke. Therefore, the answer for **Q4** must be "**smoke**".

5 Answer: **promptly**

The **keywords** concerned in **Q5** must be "good points" and "pays rent".
From the question, we can assume that the answer must be**an adverb**.
Even though Tom does not like Anders' friends, he still admits thatAnders pays promptly. As a result, prompt payment should be considered as a good point of Anders. Therefore, the answer for **Q5** must be "**promptly**".

6 Answer: **co(-)operate**

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The **keywords** concerned in **Q6** must be "**bad points**" and "**doesn't**".
From the question, we can assume that the answer must be**a verb**.
Tom expects tenants to cooperate with others. Thus, he is completely disappointed with Anders since **Anders does not cooperate at all**, which is implied when **Tom says that Anders fails significantly**. Therefore, the answer for **Q 6** must be "co(-)operate".

7 Answer: **attend meeting**

The **keyword** concerned in **Q7** must be "**communication**".
From the question, we can assume that the answer must be**a phrase**.
Richard suggests that **they should invite Anders to a weekly tenants' meeting**. Thus, **he writes "attend meeting" on the paper**. Therefore, the answer for **Q7** must be "**attend meeting**".

8 Answer: **follow rules**

The **keyword** concerned in **Q8** must be"**friends**".
From the question, we can assume that the answer must be**a phrase**.
Tom asks Richard to write "don't smoke, anywhere, inside or outside" on the paper. However, Richard turns him down as**he believes that writing so can upset Anders**. **Richard eventually decides to write "follow rules" on the paper and verbally mentions the rules**. Therefore, the answer for **Q8** must be "**follow rules**".

9 Answer: **strictly forbidden**

The **keyword** concerned in **Q9** must be "**cigarettes**".
From the question, we can assume that the answer must be**a phrase**.
Even though Richard promises to verbally mention the rules, Tom still worries that Anders' friends will continue smoking. Thus, **he asks Richard to specifically mention the cigarette issue and write "strictly forbidden" on the paper, to which Richard agrees**. Therefore, the answer for **Q9** must be "**strictly forbidden**".

10 Answer: **be done**

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The **keyword** concerned in **Q10** must be "**cleaning**".
From the question, we can assume that the answer must be**a phrase**.
As Anders is quite untidy, **Richard suggests that they should mention his cleaning duties on the paper**. As a result, **Richard decides to write "must be done" on the cleaning section**. Therefore, the answer for **Q10** must be "**be done**", **as "must' is already available on the notice.**
Note: Some students may mistakenly believe that "**do better**" is the **correct** answer for this question. Even though **Tom suggests that they should write "must do better" to impress Anders about his cleaning duties**, **Richard just flatly refuses to write so as he's afraid that they may upset Anders**. Therefore, Richard generally writes it as "must **be done**". Therefore, "**do better**" is an **incorrect** answer.

11 Answer: steps

The **keywords** concerned in **Q11** must be "**important**" and "**first aid**".
From the question, we can assume that the answer must be**a noun** or **a noun phrase**.
According to the first-aid officer, **everyone should know the simple steps of first-aid so that they can follow**. Therefore, the answer for **Q11** must be "**steps**".

12 Answer: danger

The **keywords** concerned in **Q12** must be "**after accident**" and "**firstly aware**".
From the question, we can assume that the answer must be**a noun** or **a noun phrase**.
The first-aid officer informs the workers about**the first-aid steps, which have been abbreviated to Dr ABC**. Firstly, **we have "D", which stands for danger**. **D - Danger is also the first issue to be aware of after an accident**. Therefore, the answer for **Q12** must be"**danger**".

13 Answer: respond

The **keywords** concerned in **Q13** must be "**after that**", "**first-aider**" and "**must**".
From the question, we can assume that the answer must be**a verb**.
The next letter is R, which stands for "respond" . Thus, **after ascertaining whether the environment is safe, workers must then ascertain the best response**. Therefore, the answer for **Q13** must be "**respond**".

14 Answer: unconscious

The **keywords** concerned in **Q14** must be "**clearing airways**", "**may not**" and "**patient**".
From the question, we can assume that the answer must be**an adjective**.
According to the first-aid officer, **a conscious person will automatically clear their own airway. Unfortunately, an unconscious person cannot automatically clear their own airway**. In other words, **clearing of airways may not happen when patients are unconscious**. Therefore, the answer for **Q14** must be "**unconscious**".

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15 Answer: **blockages**

The **keywords** concerned in **Q15** must be "mouth" and "checked".
From the question, we can assume that the answer must be **a noun** or **a noun phrase**.
According to the first-aid officer, workers shall put the injured person into the recovery position to ensure that there are no blockages in the mouth. In other words, the mouth must be checked for blockages . Therefore, the answer for **Q15** must be "**blockages**".

16 Answer: **irregular**

The **keywords** concerned in **Q16** must be "CPR", "breathing", "absent" and "or".
From the question, we can assume that the answer must be **an adjective**.
In case breathing is not happening or it is irregular, first-aiders have to use CPR, or cardiopulmonary resuscitation, to assist the injured person. Therefore, the answer for **Q16** must be "**irregular**".

17 Answer: **medics**

The **keywords** concerned in **Q17** must be "CPR" and "arrivalof".
From the question, we can assume that the answer must be **a noun** or **a noun phrase**.
As breathing is absent or irregular, first-aiders shall use CPR to keep the patient alive until medics arrive. Therefore, the answer for **Q17** must be "**medics**".
Note: Some students may mistakenly believe that **"doctors", "advanced first-aiders"** or **"ambulance staff"** is the **correct** answer. However, **all of them are just examples of medics**. Therefore, "**medics**" is the **only correct answer** in this case.

18-20 Answer: **C,D,F**

The **keyword** concerned in **Q18** must be "most important pieces of advice".
According to the first-aid officer, it is better to not have accidents than have knowledge of emergency first-aid. In order to ensure safety, a safety officer shall be appointed to ensure awareness and work-safety in the first place.
Therefore, the answer for **Q18** must be "**C**".

The **keyword** concerned in **Q19** must be "most important pieces of advice".
Putting posters on the walls may be an interesting idea, yet not so feasible in practice as people tend to ignore posters. The better option here is toinstil safe behavior. By this way, accidents may not happen in the first place . Therefore, the answer for **Q19** must be "**D**", not "E".

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The **keyword** concerned in **Q20** must be "most important pieces of advice".
The first-aid officer believes that organizing a regular meeting to talk about safety is better than *providing first-aid training, "no accident" reward or star systems* as people will pay more attention to it. Therefore, the answer for **Q20** must be "F".

21 Answer: **C**

The **keywords** concerned in **Q21** must be "Nicole", "best information" and "from".
For her research, Nicole did interview the staff, students and cleaners. *The students actually do not care much about the issue. Even though the staff made good observations*, they still provide Nicole with less relevant facts than the cleaners. Therefore, the answer for **Q21** must be "C".

22 Answer: **A**

The **keywords** concerned in **Q22** must be "product" and "most wastefully".
According to Nicole's personal observation, copying paper is the product used most wastefully as it filled up most bins. Therefore, the answer for **Q22** must be "A".
Note: Some students may mistakenly believe that paper plates and cups or plastic is the correct answer. However, Nicole informs us that copying paper was used more wastefully than plastic. Thus, option B is eliminated. Even though paper plates and cups were thrown everywhere, those products only took place in the cafeteria precinct, not the whole university. Therefore, option C is also eliminated.

23 Answer: **B**

The **keywords** concerned in **Q23** must be "proportion of interviewed people" and "expressed concern over waste".
Nicole interviewed 30% of customers in the cafeteria, in which 55% of them said that they only had little concern over waste and 45% of them said that they had more concern over waste. Therefore, the answer for **Q23** must be "B".

24 Answer: **C**

The **keywords** concerned in **Q24** must be "proportion" and "take action".
According to Nicole's research, 10% of them bring their cups to the cafeteria and at least one third claim that they used recycling bins. In sum, there is one half of them claiming that they take action over this problem. Therefore, the answer for **Q24** must be "C".

25 Answer: **C**

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The **keywords** concerned in **Q25** must be "do nothing" and "because".
According to Nicole, many people do nothing because they are uninformed, as they don't know what to do and are not aware of the importance of the issue. Furthermore, no stringent systems have ever existed . Therefore, the answer for **Q25** must be "**C**".
Note: Some students may mistakenly believe that **"lazy"** is the **correct** answer to this question. However, Nicole makes it clear that **laziness only accounts little in the overall reason why people do not care much about the issue**. Therefore, **option A** is **incorrect**.

26 Answer: **Ensure**

The **keywords** concerned in **Q26** must be "staff" and "double-sided copying".
From the question, we can assume that the answer must be**a noun** or **a noun phrase**.
Frank suggests that they should firstly ensure that people, including the staff, copy both sides of a page as single-sided copying is too wasteful. Therefore, the answer for **Q26** must be "**Ensure**".

27 Answer: **deposited**

The **keywords** concerned in **Q27** must be "unwanted copies" and "special recycling tray".
From the question, we can assume that the answer must be**a noun** or **a noun phrase**.
The next step in the procedure to reduce copying waste is to deposit unwanted copies into the recycling tray. Therefore, the answer for **Q27** must be "**deposited**".

28 Answer: **Display**

The **keywords** concerned in **Q28** must be "clearly" and "easy reuse".
From the question, we can assume that the answer must be**a noun** or **a noun phrase**.
Nicole is afraid that people tend to use fresh paper. In order to deal with this problem, Frank suggests that they should display the papers in front of people with a clear sign telling them to reuse. Therefore, the answer for**Q 2 8** must be "**Display**".

29 Answer: **Distribute**

The **keywords** concerned in **Q29** must be "codes", "user" and "access tray".
From the question, we can assume that the answer must be**a noun** or **a noun phrase**.
Frank decides to distribute codes to people so that they can get access to the recycling tray. Therefore, the answer for **Q29** must be "**Distribute**".

30 Answer: **reward**

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/ielts target7

The **keywords** concerned in **Q30** must be "highest users" and "cinema tickets". From the question, we can assume that the answer must be **a noun** or **a noun phrase**. As the code is tallied up to people's account, the person who copies the most from the recycling tray is entitled to a reward, such as cinema tickets or lottery tickets. Therefore, the answer for **Q30** must be "reward".

31 Answer: **B**

The **keywords** concerned in **Q31** must be "society" and "cannot".
According to the speaker, the society cannot prevent or reduce waste CO2 . Therefore, the answer for **Q31** must be "B".
Note: Some students may mistakenly believe that **option C** is the **correct** answer. According to the speaker, **it is possible for people to collect CO2 from power stations and prevent it being released into the environment**. As the question only concerns **what society cannot do**, **option C** is **incorrect**.

32 Answer: **B**

The **keywords** concerned in **Q32** must be "turn carbon dioxide" and "solid".
According to the speaker, turning carbon dioxide into a solid can be made faster through high temperature and pressure or pre-treatment of the mineral.
Therefore, the answer for **Q32** must be "B".
Note: Some students may mistakenly believe that **option A** or **option C** is the **correct** answer. Firstly, the speaker confirms that **the process can occur naturally**, which means that **option C** is **eliminated**. Secondly, the speaker informs us that**the process is too slow to be economical, which means that it is not so practical**. Therefore, **option A** is also **eliminated**.

33 Answer: **B**

The **keyword** concerned in **Q33** must be "seawater".
It is implied from the speech that seawater has closely connected types of life , as the speaker informs us that there are delicate life and intricate food chains in seawater. Therefore, the answer for **Q33** must be "B".
Note: Some students may mistakenly believe that **option A** is the **correct** answer. The speaker informs us that **CO2 shall react with compounds in seawater to form carbonic acid**. In this case, we can figure out that**carbonic acid is not available in seawater in the first place if we do not pump CO2 into the ocean**. Therefore, **option A** is **incorrect**.

34 Answer: **Effectiveness**

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/ielts target7

The **keywords** concerned in **Q34** must be "three problems of geosequestration " and "not proven".
From the question, we can assume that the answer must be**a noun** or **a noun phrase**.
The speaker believes that geosequestration has three serious disadvantages.
Apart from the risk of leaks and the high costs, unproven effectiveness is the last problem of geosequestration. Therefore, the answer for **Q 3 4** must be "**Effectiveness".**

35 Answer: **(a) liquid**

The **keywords** concerned in **Q35** must be "risk of leaks" and "gas become'.
From the question, we can assume that the answer must be**a noun** or **a noun phrase**.
The speaker demonstrates the first risk of leaks. According to the speaker,huge pressures in the spaces shall turn the gas into liquid, which allows the gas to be released to the surface. Therefore, the answer for **Q35** must be "**(a) liquid".**

36 Answer: **pipework**

The **keywords** concerned in **Q36** must be "cost", "expensive" and "particularly".
From the question, we can assume that the answer must be**a noun** or **a noun phrase**.
Geosequestration requires high cost, as the materials and construction, particularly the pipework, are expensive. Therefore, the answer for **Q36** must be "**pipework".**

37 Answer: **a quarter/one quarter/one-quarter/1/4**

The **keywords** concerned in **Q37** must be "require the plant" and "burn coal".
From the question, we can assume that the answer must be**a number**.
In order to maintain the energy to create and drive the sequestration process, the plant needs to burn approximately a quarter of its coal. Therefore, the answer for **Q37** must be "**a quarter/one quarter/one-quarter/1/4".**

38 Answer: **suffocation**

The **keywords** concerned in **Q38** must be "risk of leaks" and "risk of widespread".
From the question, we can assume that the answer must be**a noun** or **a noun phrase**.
The second risk of leaks is the risk of widespread suffocation. In particular, CO2 can push oxygen aside and result in the suffocation of thousands of people. Therefore, the answer for **Q38** must be "**suffocation".**

39 Answer: **(almost) double**

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The **keywords** concerned in **Q39** must be "**cost**" and "**price of electricity**".
From the question, we can assume that the answer must be **a verb**.
According to the speaker, **electricity users shall have to pay double for the bills if the system is implemented**. Therefore, the answer for **Q39** must be "**(almost) double**".

40 Answer: **heavy metals**

The **keywords** concerned in **Q40** must be "**release**", "**sulphur**" and "**ash**".
From the question, we can assume that the answer must be **a noun** or **a noun phrase**.
According to the speaker, **coal shall produce other pollutants, such as sulphur, ash and heavy metals**. Since "sulphur" and "ash" have been given, the answer therefore must be "**heavy metals**".

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Audio Script:

SECTION 1

You will hear two flatmates, Tom and Richard, talking about their new flatmate, who has just moved in the week before.

Tom: Hi, Richard. I'm glad I caught you here. Can I just talk to you about something? Our new flatmate—Anders — is not quite what I had hoped. I was wondering if you shared my concerns about some of his behaviour.

Richard: Ah, yes, Tom, I know what you mean, but we can't be entirely negative. He has good points. I mean, at least he's Q1 quiet. He doesn't play loud music all night, or bother others, or turn his TV up, disturbing everyone.

Tom: Sure, he's quiet, but remember our last flatmate? He'd say 'hi' to you, and smile, and treat everyone politely. In comparison, this new guy is very Q2 impolite. He just grunts in reply, and sometimes ignores me altogether.

Richard: I guess that's just his way—y'know, just his character. I don't think he realises he's being impolite, and it shouldn't matter to us too much. We can just ignore him, too, and quietly live our own lives.

Tom: But his friends are hard to ignore, when they visit.

Richard: I know what you mean, but how often does that happen? I Q3 rarely see them — maybe once or twice a month. If they came moreoften, it might be a problem, but as it is, such rare visits don't matter so much. Wouldn't you say so?

Tom: Well, I'm not sure, since it's very obvious when they're here because of all the cigarette Q4 smoke in the house. It stinks up the place, and you know we don't allow smoking on thepremises.

Richard: Well, I've never seen them doing this. Maybe they do it outside. Perhaps we can talk to Anders about it. Always remember, though, in one respect, he's a good tenant. And it's the most important aspect. The previous flatmate would always pay the rent late.

Tom: I know what you're going to say. This guy pays Q5 promptly. But there's more to being a good tenant than prompt payment. I mean, you need to turn off the TV, clean up your dishes, dress respectably, be polite, and so on. I guess what I'm saying is that, basically, you need to Q6 co-operate with the others, and this new guy fails significantly in this respect.

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/ielts target7

Richard: Okay, I suppose you have a point there.

Richard: I tell you what, Tom, why don't we talk to our new flatmate, Anders, about these issues? If we throw him out, we'll have to go to all the trouble of finding another flatmate, who might not necessarily be much better. So, let's give the current guy a chance. Here. I've got a piece of paper, so let's make a short list of issues to discuss with him. Get it out into the open.

Tom: Sure. We'll give him one more chance. So, write, 'Communication', and let's tell him to ...

Richard: Well, we can't change a person's personality overnight, so why don't we have a weekly tenants' meeting, and we can just ask him to attend? That way we can get to know him better. I'll write ' **Q7** attend meeting', and we can take it from there.

Tom: Okay, but we have to tell him about his friends. They can't just do whatever they want. Write a heading 'friends' and then write 'don't smoke, anywhere, inside or outside'.

Richard: Well, instead of being so direct, and possibly causing offense, I'll just write, ' **Q8** follow rules', and verbally mention the rules: TV off by 10 pm, no loud music, or bad behaviour, including smoking.

Tom: Okay, do that, but I still think we need to specifically mention that last issue. You know how I can't stand the habit, so I'd like this to be another and separate point. Cigarettes! **Q9** Strictly forbidden! And it's important to include the 'strictly' here. We can't pussyfoot around too much. Sometimes directness is necessary.

Richard: Okay, I'll write that... 'for-bidd-en' ... Okay. And what about cleaning duties? Anders is a little too relaxed about that. Dishes are sometimes not washed, dirty tea cups are left around the place, and so on.

Tom: So, write 'must do better!'

Richard: Yeahhhh, again Tom, he might take that personally, and it could cause a scene. I'd rather be general.

I'll write 'must **Q10** be done' and I'll tell him that that's for everyone, not just him. Okay?

Tom: Okay. As long as he gets the message.

SECTION 2

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You will hear a first-aid officer talking to a group of factory workers about emergency first aid.

Hello, everyone. Now, you know why I'm here. You all work in a factory, and in this environment, there always remains a significant possibility of accidents happening, in which case, first aid will be necessary. What is first aid? It is the provision of emergency on-site care when an injury occurs, and it is essential for everyone to know, if only simply, the Q11 steps which must befollowed.

There are, of course, minor injuries which may happen, not needing further medical care beyond the intervention of the first-aider, but you can never be sure, thus the following steps must always he followed. These can be abbreviated to the words. 'Dr ABC"— in other words. D — R— A —B—C . The 'D' stands for " Q12 danger", and that's the first issue to keep in mind. When an accident happens, immediately ascertain that the environment is safe — that, for example, nothing else will fall or break or cause accidents. If you, the first-aider, are also injured, the problem is even worse. The 'R' stands for " Q13 respond'. You must then ascertain the best response. Once all the danger has been eliminated, and the distress calls sent out, the appropriate action is, obviously, to help the injured party.

Alright, that leads to 'A', which stands for "airway". In order to stay alive, all people need to have an open airway to allow breathing. A conscious person will automatically clear their own airway, but if Q14 unconscious, this may not happen. The brain is stopped or hindered from properly directing the body and, obviously, in the worst case, death can result, for this reason, the injured person is normally put into the 'recovery' position — placed on the side, tilling the head back, and ensuring that there are no Q15 blockages in the mouth. To free any such blockages, the back can be slapped, or the chest compressed, allowing anything to be spat out. Now that the airway is free, cheek for 'B' or 'breathing'. If breathing is not happening, or is Q16 irregular, the fust-aider may have to assist with what is technically known as cardiopulmonary resuscitation, or more commonly. C P R. This involves breathing for the patient, through mouth-to-mouth contact, while periodically massaging the heart through compressions to the chest. This combination allows blood, and oxygen, to flow around the body, keeping the patient alive, hopefully until Q17 medics, such as doctors, advanced first-aiders, or ambulance staff, arrive.

Now, it’s certainly good to have know ledge of emergency first aid. but. obviously, the best situation is simply not to have accidents occur in the first place, for that, you need to be aware of safety issues, but just saying "be aware' does not usually achieve much. It is more important to have Q18 an

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/ielts target7

appointed person whose job is to ensure awareness and work-safety. Safely inspections would obviously be part of their job, whereby'they can make sure, for example, that the first-aid boxes are fully equipped. Another idea is to put posters on the walls, but. interestingly, research has proven that these lend to he ignored, becoming just part of the wallpaper—seen, but not put into practice. It is much better if **Q19** everyone is just instilled to not be reckless, that is,to not rush into situations without thinking about the possibility of accidents, and instilling this mindset is part of the job of the safety officer. Some other suggestions are ongoing first-aid training, and 'no accident' reward or star systems. These have had some success, but nothing beats **Q20** a regular meeting, say, once a month, in which the subject of safety is brought to the attention of everyone, and any outstanding issues related to this are thoroughly discussed.

SECTION 3

You will hear two students, Frank and Nicole, discussing their research on university waste.

Frank: Hi, Nicole. As you know, we've got to decide on the best ways this university can reduce its waste. You inspected the eastern campus, and I did the western buildings. Did you do all the interviews as well?

Nicole: Yes, I interviewed all the staff, who made some good observations, and I interviewed some of the students. The students said little that was interesting. They don't seem to care that much. **Q21** It was the cleaners, surprisingly, who revealed the most relevant facts.

Frank: That's not surprising to me. They empty all the bins, so they see the waste first-hand, whereas the staff just throw things away without thinking. What item was most commonly disposed of?

Nicole: Well, it really depended on where I interviewed. In the cafeteria precinct, obviously paper plates and cups were thrown away all over the place. There was almost no attempt at recycling. However, across the **Q22** university in general, it was paper copying that filled up most bins, far more than plastic, or other forms of waste.

Frank: Do people care about this, then?

Nicole: Well, some do, if you can believe them. I must have interviewed about 30% of customers in the cafeteria, and the results were mixed. Out of all the people I interviewed, well over half, maybe about 55% of them, were quite

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/ielts target7

honest about it, telling me that they had little concern. **Q23** The other fraction, 45%, were more troubled.

Frank: Yes, but do they do anything about it?

Nicole: Surprisingly, quite a significant percentage do do something, even if they aren't particularly concerned. I mean, small things. About 10% bring their own cups to the cafeteria, for example, and at least one third said they use recycling bins, so, in total, it's **Q24** an equal split between those who do something, or those who don't.

Frank: So why do so many people remain inactive, particularly over an issue they should care about more?

Nicole: I think they do care, and many of them are prepared to do something. Obviously, there's an element of laziness, but I'd say that it's relatively small. **Q25** If they knew what to do, and if stringent systems existed, or if the importance of this was made clearer to them, I'm sure you'd see a much larger percentage of people actively working towards helping our environment.

Frank: Well, there's cause for optimism, at least.

Frank: Clearly then, there's a significant waste of paper here at this university, so I've worked out one practical suggestion which could help reduce it — specifically, the waste from the excess photocopying.

Nicole: Let me hear it, then.

Frank: Ah obviously, for a start, we've got to **Q26** ensure that people, including the staff, without exception, copy both sides of a page. We can't tolerate single-sided copying. It's just far too wasteful.

Nicole: Absolutely. Just more trees being chopped down.

Frank: But as people are doing copying, there may be adjustments, and practice copying, producing singlesided copies or blank pages not wanted and not intended for use. These need to be **Q27** deposited into a tray for intended recycling —you know, for recopying onto the blank side of the page.

Nicole: But people don't usually do that. I'm afraid it's just human nature. No matter how unimportant the copying is, they prefer to use fresh paper.

Frank: Yeah, I agree with you, which is why you need to **Q28** display these papers right in front of everyone, with a clear sign, 'Please Reuse', to make it easy for them to do so.

Nicole: They still won't do it.

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Frank: I know. That's why you take some of these papers, and regularly stack them inside the copier, in a special tray, once a day—say, in the morning.

Nicole: Well, that's getting better, making it easier for them to use the paper, but still, I'm afraid many won't.

Frank: That's why you allow everyone to select this tray when copying. You **Q29** distribute numbers or codes to every person, giving them special access to this recycling tray. Every time they use papers from this, it's tallied up to their account.

Nicole: I know I'm sounding a bit negative ... or even cynical here ... but why should they bother using that tray?

Frank: Because the person who does the most copying from this recycling tray gets, say, a cinema pass, or lottery ticket, or some other sort of **Q30** reward.

Nicole: Ah, right! Now that's a system which might just work. Let's trial it in the office and see what happens.

SECTION 4

You will hear a lecturer discussing techniques for removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

We all know about the role of carbon dioxide in causing global warming. Obviously, society needs to reduce the release of carbon dioxide, otherwise known as CO2. This gas comes from the burning of fossil fuels, such as coal and oil. and it is virtually impossible for society to prevent, or **Q31** even limit such activity. Our need for energy and power is just too great. Instead, a more practical idea is to collect the carbon dioxide from the burning process, for example, directly from the chimneys of power stations, and somehow prevent this gas from being released into the environment. To do that, you need to store it somehow, and that has to be essentially forever.

It is perhaps for this reason that main believe that, rather than storing the carbon dioxide as a gas, it is better to react it with metal oxides, such as magnesium or calcium, which results in the formation of a hard carbonate material. The gas is, in effect, turned into a stable and unreactive solid, which can simply he dumped anywhere. This process actually occurs naturally, although very very slowly, and is one cause of the surface limestone in the world. But this slow reaction speed is the problem. Even when **Q32** enhancing this process through high temperature and pressure, or pre-treatment of the mineral, it is still far too slow to be economical.

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One other technique which has been suggested is to pump the gas lo the bottom of the ocean, where it would react with compounds in the seawater, forming carbonic acid. However, this alternative has now been ruled out. The CO2 may be removed from the atmosphere, but the high oceanic acidity which would result raises its own set of problems, mostly with all the **Q33** delicate life and the intricate food chains in the seawater, some on which we ourselves depend -- and that's something which no one wants to experiment with.

Perhaps because of the lack of alternatives, the most commonly discussed solution to the problem of disposing of carbon dioxide is to pump the gas underground - a technique known as 'geosequestration'. In this system, the CO2, for example, could be pumped into underground pockets within depleted oil wells, or disused coal tunnels. This carries, however, three serious disadvantages, namely: the risk of leaks, the considerable costs involved, and finally, the unproven **Q34** effectiveness. Let us look at those three disadvantages in detail.

Firstly, there is the risk of leaks. Although the gas would be deep and sealed over by masses of rock and earth, the huge pressures in these spaces would turn the gas into **Q35** a liquid stale, capable of moving through rock fissures or faults. This could allow the gas to eventually be released to the surface. Since CO2 is heavier than air, and thus pushes oxygen aside, such leaks could result in the **Q38** suffocation of thousands, or tens of thousands of people — certainly not a consequence to be taken lightly. Natural CO2 leakage from volcanic build-up has already witnessed such deadly events.

The other problem of geosequestration is the cost. The time and effort spent on materials and construction, primarily the **Q36** pipework through which the gas would travel, does not come cheaply. So, if this system were to be implemented in, say, coal-tired power plants, the extra cost would have to be paid by the electricity user, whose bills would **Q39** almost double as a consequence. Few people are prepared to pay this much simply to make a small dent on the effects of global warming. And this leads to the final problem.

The most basic question is whether geosequestration actually reduces global warming. The problem here is that the energy needed to create and drive the sequestration process would require approximately **Q37** a quarter of a coal-fired electricity plant's output. In other words, the plant would have to burn one quarter more of its coal just to account for the sequestration of the carbon dioxide, and with coal producing other noxious pollutants, such as sulphur, ash, a n d **Q40** heavy metals, the environment is hardly benefited at all.

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Nevertheless, there are many active experimental efforts underway, primarily in oil production sites. These are small but intensively monitored and analysed. All we can say now is that the jury is still out on whether underground carbon storage will one day be feasible.

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