نمونه سوال آیلتس

LISTENING

SECTION 1

Questions 1–5

Complete the form below.

Write NO MORE THAN ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

Lake Pane Campground, US
Bookings

Example	*Answer*
Length of stay:	5 nights

Date of arrival: **1** .....

Family name: **2** .....

Contact number: **3** .....

Camp facilities: **4** ....., water and **5** .....

Questions 6–10

Complete the notes below.

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

Site code: **6** .....

Location: Drive past the offices and **7** ..... . Keep going until you reach the **8** ..... . Then turn left.

Remember: Do not leave **9** ..... .
Return the **10** ..... .

SECTION 2

Questions 11–14

What does the speaker say about the following natural food colourings?

Write the correct letter, A–F, next to questions 11–14.

A	It is made using another food product.
B	The ingredients are difficult to find.
C	It is also used to dye cosmetics.
D	Sales fell then increased.
E	It can be used to give processed food a uniform colour.
F	It is less popular than other dyes.

11	green
12	brown
13	red
14	blue

Questions 15–17

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

15 When we buy new clothes, our
- A friends may not like the colours we choose.
- B choice may be based on the colours we see.
- C ideas about fashion may not be up to date.

16 Colourists are people who
- A decide which colours suit us best.
- B create the dyes that are used to make clothes.
- C predict which colours will be fashionable in the future.

17 What does the speaker say about the colours we wear?
- A The colours we like change as we get older.
- B Most people prefer light colours to dark ones.
- C We worry too much about the colour of clothes.

Questions 18–20

Complete the sentences below.

Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer.

18 Both a product and its ..... must appeal to consumers.

19 Green indicates that businesses care about the ..... .

20 Blue helps people to think in a more ..... way.

SECTION 3

Questions 21–26

Complete the table below.

Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer.

International student mobility

Questions	Findings
What is the total number?	• about 3 million • Not every country uses the same **21** ..... for an international student. • Figure may be much higher.
What is the global **22** ..... ?	• Figures may be inaccurate. • **23** ..... organisations may be ignored.
Where do students come from?	Big increases in figures for North America and **24** .....
Are student **25** ..... changing?	• more **26** ..... • a spirit of exchange

Questions 27 and 28

Choose TWO letters, A–E.

When choosing a course, which TWO factors did students consider important?

A how expensive the course is
B the reputation of the institution
C the distance from home
D the qualifications of the tutors
E how useful the qualification will be

Questions 29 and 30

Choose TWO letters, A–E.

Which TWO incentives would encourage graduates to return home?

A scholarships for higher degrees
B research grants
C special housing
D lower tax rates
E special work zones

SECTION 4

Questions 31–40

Complete the notes below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.

LIONS

Lion history

- Found today in Africa and a **31** ..... in India
- Have lived on every continent apart from Antarctica and **32** .....
- Killed by early humans:
  - **a)** in competition for food
  - **b)** for **33** .....

Cave paintings

- **34** ..... confirms European lions much bigger than African lions
- Date of first appearance of mane **35** .....

Purpose of mane

- Mane is comparable to **36** ..... in some ways
- Researchers first believed mane used for **37** ..... during fights

The lion expert's study

- Made some **38** ..... with different manes
- **39** ..... manes attracted female lions
- Conclusion: mane is a **40** .....

READING

READING PASSAGE 1

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

Dino discoveries

When news breaks of the discovery of a new species of dinosaur, you would be forgiven for thinking that the scientists who set out in search of the fossils are the ones who made the find. The reality tells a different story, as Cavan Scott explains.

The BBC series *Planet Dinosaur* used state-of-the-art computer graphics to bring to life the most impressive of those dinosaurs whose remains have been discovered in the past decade. One of these is *Gigantoraptor erlianensis*. Discovered in 2005, it stands more than three metres high at the hip and is the biggest bird-like dinosaur ever unearthed. Yet its discoverer, Xu Xing of Beijing's Institute of Vertebrate Palaeontology and Paleoanthropology, was not even looking for it at the time. He was recording a documentary in the Gobi Desert, Inner Mongolia.

'The production team were filming me and a geologist digging out what we thought were sauropod bones,' says Xu, 'when I realised the fossils were something else entirely.' *Gigantoraptor*, as it later became known, turned out to be an oviraptorid, a therapod with a bird-like beak. Its size was staggering. The largest oviraptorid previously discovered had been comparable in size to an emu; the majority were about as big as a turkey. Here was a creature that was probably about eight metres long, if the bone analysis was anything to go by.

Sometimes it is sheer opportunism that plays a part in the discovery of a new species. In 1999, the National Geographic Society announced that the missing link between dinosaurs and modern birds had finally been found. Named *Archaeoraptor lianoingensis*, the fossil in question appeared to have the head and body of a bird, with the hind legs and tail of a 124-million-year-old dromaeosaur – a family of small theropods that include the bird-like *Velociraptor* made famous by *Jurassic Park* films.

There was a good reason why the fossil looked half-bird, half-dinosaur. CT scans almost immediately proved the specimen was bogus and had been created by an industrious Chinese farmer who had glued two separate fossils together to create a profitable hoax.

But while the palaeontologists behind the announcement were wiping egg off their faces, others, including Xu were taking note. The head and body of the fake composite belonged to *Yanornis martini*, a primitive fish-eating bird from around 120 million years ago. The dromaeosaur tail and hind legs, however, were covered in what looked like fine proto-feathers. That fossil turned out to be something special. In 2000, Xu named it *Microraptor* and revealed that it had probably lived in the treetops. Although it couldn't fly, its curved claws provided the first real evidence that dinosaurs could have climbed trees. Three years later, Xu and his team discovered a closely related *Microraptor* species which changed everything. '*Microraptor* had two salient features,' Xu explains, 'long feathers were attached not just to its forearms but to its legs and claws. Then we noticed that these long feathers had asymmetrical vanes, a feature often associated with flight capability. This meant that we might have found a flying dinosaur.'

Some extraordinary fossils have remained hidden in a collection and almost forgotten. For the majority of the 20th century, the palaeontology community had ignored the frozen tundra of north Alaska. There was no way, scientists believed, that cold-blooded dinosaurs could survive in such bleak, frigid conditions. But according to Alaskan dinosaur expert Tony Fiorillo, they eventually realised they were missing a trick.

'The first discovery of dinosaurs in Alaska was actually made by a geologist called Robert Liscomb in 1961,' says Fiorillo. 'Unfortunately, Robert was killed in a rockslide the following year, so his discoveries languished in a warehouse for the next two decades.' In the mid-1980s, managers at the warehouse stumbled upon the box containing Liscomb's fossils during a spring clean. The bones were sent to the United States Geological Survey, where they were identified as belonging to *Edmontosaurus*, a duck-billed hadrosaur. Today, palaeontologists roam this frozen treasure trove searching for remains locked away in the permafrost.

The rewards are worth the effort. While studying teeth belonging to the relatively intelligent *Troodon* therapod, Fiorillo discovered the teeth of the Alaskan *Troodon* were double the size of those of its southern counterpart. 'Even though the morphology of individual teeth resembled that of *Troodon*, the size was significantly larger than the *Troodon* found in warmer climates.' Fiorillo says that the reason lies in the *Troodon*'s large eyes, which allowed it to hunt at dawn and at dusk – times when other dinosaurs would have struggled to see. In the polar conditions of Cretaceous Alaska, where the Sun would all but disappear for months on end, this proved a useful talent. 'Troodon adapted for life in the extraordinary light regimes of the polar world. With this advantage, it took over as Alaska's dominant therapod,' explains Fiorillo. Finding itself at the top of the food chain, the dinosaur evolved to giant proportions.

It is true that some of the most staggering of recent developments have come from palaeontologists being in the right place at the right time, but this is no reflection on their knowledge or expertise. After all, not everyone knows when they've stumbled upon something remarkable. When Argentine sheep farmer Guillermo Heredia uncovered what he believed was a petrified tree trunk on his Patagonian farm in 1988, he had no way of realising that he'd found a 1.5-metre-long tibia of the largest sauropod ever known to walk the Earth. *Argentinosaurus* was 24 metres long and weighed 75 tonnes. The titanosaur was brought to the attention of the scientific community in 1993 by Rodolfo Coria and Jose Bonaparte of the National Museum of Natural Sciences in Buenos Aires. Coria points out that most breakthroughs are not made by scientists, but by ordinary folk. 'But the real scientific discovery is not the finding; it's what we learn from that finding.' While any one of us can unearth a fossil, it takes dedicated scientists to see beyond the rock.

Questions 1–6

Do the following statements agree with the information in Reading Passage 1?

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*

1 Xu Xing went to the Gobi Desert to check fossil evidence of the existence of *Gigantoraptor erlianensis*.

2 The announcement made by the National Geographic Society in 1999 was based on false evidence.

3 Like *Gigantoraptor*, *Yanornis martini* was first discovered in China.

4 The bones originally discovered by Robert Liscomb changed the attitude of palaeontologists towards north Alaska.

5 According to Fiorillo, the name *Troodon* means 'wounding tooth'.

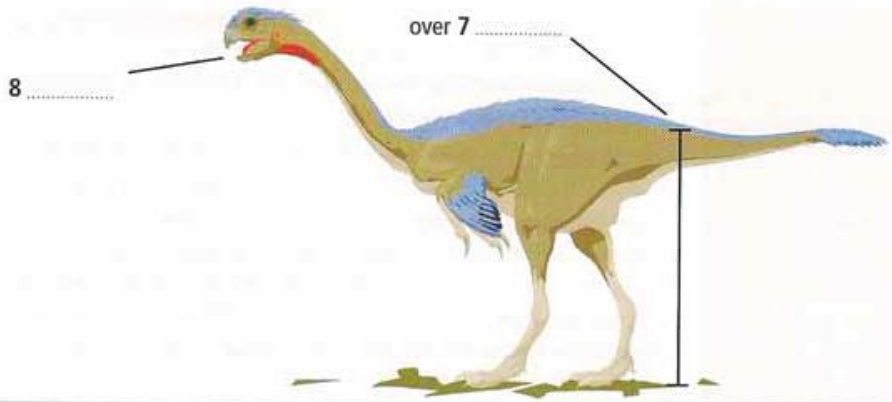
6 Guillermo Heredia had suspected that his find was a dinosaur fossil.

Questions 7–13

Complete the labels on the diagrams below.

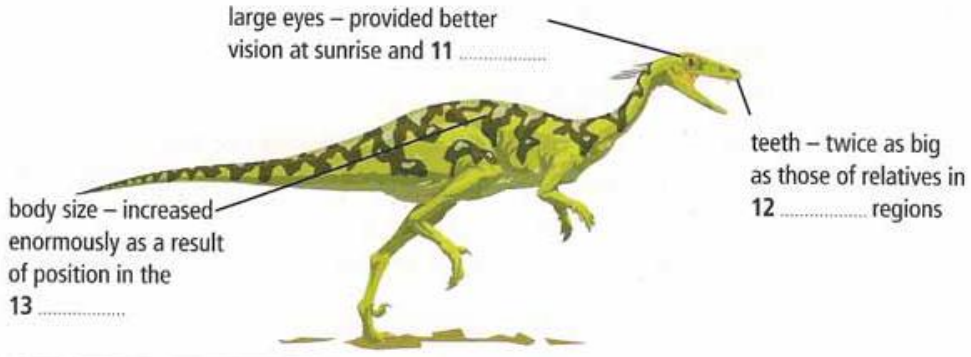
Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS and/or A NUMBER from the passage for each answer.

Gigantoraptor



Microraptor

Alaskan Troodon

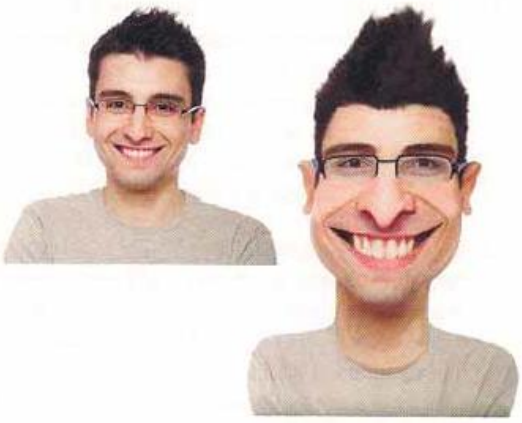


READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 14–26**, *which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.*

Art to the aid of technology

What caricatures can teach us about facial recognition, by Ben Austen



A Our brains are incredibly agile machines, and it is hard to think of anything they do more efficiently than recognize faces. Just hours after birth, the eyes of newborns are drawn to facelike patterns. An adult brain knows it is seeing a face within 100 milliseconds, and it takes just over a second to realize that two different pictures of a face, even if they are lit or rotated in very different ways, belong to the same person.

B Perhaps the most vivid illustration of our gift for recognition is the magic of caricature—the fact that the sparest cartoon of a familiar face, even a single line dashed off in two seconds, can be identified by our brains in an instant. It is often said that a good caricature looks more like a person than the person themselves. As it happens, this notion, counterintuitive though it may sound, is actually supported by research. In the field of vision science, there is even a term for this seeming paradox—the caricature effect—a phrase that hints at how our brains misperceive faces as much as perceive them.

C Human faces are all built pretty much the same: two eyes above a nose that's above a mouth, the features varying from person to person generally by mere millimetres. So what our brains look for, according to vision scientists, are the outlying features—those characteristics that deviate most from the ideal face we carry around in our heads, the running average of every "visage" we have ever seen. We code each new face we encounter not in absolute terms but in the several ways it differs markedly from the mean. In other words, we accentuate what is most important for recognition and largely ignore what is not. Our perception fixates on the upturned nose, the sunken eyes or the fleshy cheeks, making them loom larger. To better identify and remember people, we turn them into caricatures.

D Ten years ago, we all imagined that as soon as surveillance cameras had been equipped with the appropriate software, the face of a crime suspect would stand out in a crowd. Like a thumbprint, its unique features and configuration would offer a biometric key that could be immediately checked against any database of suspects. But now a decade has passed, and face-recognition systems still perform miserably in real-world conditions. Just recently, a couple who accidentally swapped passports at an airport in England sailed through electronic gates that were supposed to match their faces to file photos.

E All this leads to an interesting question. What if, to secure our airports and national landmarks, we need to learn more about caricature? After all, it's the skill of the caricaturist—the uncanny ability to quickly distil faces down to their most salient features—that our computers most desperately need to acquire. Clearly, better cameras and faster computers simply aren't going to be enough.

F At the University of Central Lancashire in England, Charlie Frowd, a senior lecturer in psychology, has used insights from caricature to develop a better police-composite generator. His system, called EvoFIT, produces animated caricatures, with each successive frame showing facial features that are more exaggerated than the last. Frowd's research supports the idea that we all store memories as caricatures, but with our own personal degree of amplification. So, as an animated composite depicts faces at varying stages of caricature, viewers respond to the stage that is most recognizable to them. In tests, Frowd's technique has increased positive identifications from as low as 3 percent to upwards of 30 percent.

G To achieve similar results in computer face recognition, scientists would need to model the artist's genius even more closely—a feat that might seem impossible if you listen to some of the artists describe their nearly mystical acquisition of skills. Jason Seiler recounts how he trained his mind for years, beginning in middle school, until he gained what he regards as nothing less than a second sight. 'A lot of people think that caricature is about picking out someone's worst feature and exaggerating it as far as you can,' Seiler says. 'That's wrong. Caricature is basically finding the truth. And then you push the truth.' Capturing a likeness, it seems, has less to do with the depiction of individual features than with their placement in relationship to one another. 'It's how the human brain recognizes a face. When the ratios between the features are correct, you see that face instantly.'

H Pawan Sinha, director of MIT's Sinha Laboratory for Vision Research, and one of the nation's most innovative computer-vision researchers, contends that these simple, exaggerated drawings can be objectively and systematically studied and that such work will lead to breakthroughs in our understanding of both human and machine-based vision. His lab at MIT is preparing to computationally analyze hundreds of caricatures this year, from dozens of different artists, with the hope of tapping their intuitive knowledge of what is and isn't crucial for recognition. He has named this endeavor the Hirschfeld Project, after the famous New York Times caricaturist Al Hirschfeld.

I Quite simply, by analyzing sketches, Sinha hopes to pinpoint the recurring exaggerations in the caricatures that most strongly correlate to particular ways that the original faces deviate from the norm. The results, he believes, will ultimately produce a rank-ordered list of the 20 or so facial attributes that are most important for recognition: 'It's a recipe for how to encode the face,' he says. In preliminary tests, the lab has already isolated important areas—for example, the ratio of the height of the forehead to the distance between the top of the nose and the mouth.

J On a given face, four of 20 such Hirschfeld attributes, as Sinha plans to call them, will be several standard deviations greater than the mean; on another face, a different handful of attributes might exceed the norm. But in all cases, it's the exaggerated areas of the face that hold the key. As matters stand today, an automated system must compare its target faces against the millions of continually altering faces it encounters. But so far, the software doesn't know what to look for amid this onslaught of variables. Armed with the Hirschfeld attributes, Sinha hopes that computers can be trained to focus on the features most salient for recognition, tuning out the others. 'Then,' Sinha says, 'the sky is the limit'.

Questions 14–19

Reading Passage 2 has ten paragraphs, A–J.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

You may use any letter more than once.

14 why we have mental images of faces that are essentially caricatures
15 mention of the length of time it can take to become a good caricaturist
16 an example of how unreliable current security systems can be
17 reference to the fact that we can match even a hastily drawn caricature to the person it represents
18 a summary of how the use of multiple caricatures has improved recognition rates in a particular field
19 a comparison between facial recognition and another well-established form of identification

Questions 20–23

*Look at the following statements and the list of people, **A–C**, below.*

Match each statement with the correct person.

20 A single caricature can be recognised straight away if the parts of the face are appropriately positioned.
21 An evaluation of the work of different caricaturists will provide new information about how we see faces.
22 People misunderstand what is involved in the design of a caricature.
23 When given a choice, people will have different views regarding which caricature best represents a particular person's face.

List of People

A Charlie Frowd
B Jason Seiler
C Pawan Sinha

Questions 24–26

Complete the summary below.

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

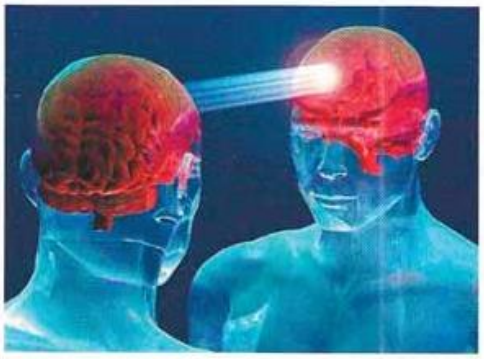
Sinha's Project

Sinha's aim in the project is to come up with a specific number of what he terms .....**24**..... that are key to identification purposes. He hopes these can be used to enable an .....**25**..... to identify faces more quickly and more accurately. In order to do this, his team must examine the most frequently .....**26**..... features in a large number of cartoon faces.

READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on ***Questions 27–40****, which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.*

Mind readers



It may one day be possible to eavesdrop on another person's inner voice. Duncan Graham-Rowe explains

As you begin to read this article and your eyes follow the words across the page, you may be aware of a voice in your head silently muttering along. The very same thing happens when we write: a private, internal narrative shapes the words before we commit them to text.

What if it were possible to tap into this inner voice? Thinking of words does, after all, create characteristic electrical signals in our brains, and decoding them could make it possible to piece together someone's thoughts. Such an ability would have phenomenal prospects, not least for people unable to communicate as a result of brain damage. But it would also carry profoundly worrisome implications for the future of privacy.

The first scribbled records of electrical activity in the human brain were made in 1924 by a German doctor called Hans Berger using his new invention – the electroencephalogram (EEG). This uses electrodes placed on the skull to read the output of the brain's billions of nerve cells or neurons. By the mid-1990s, the ability to translate the brain's activity into readable signals had advanced so far that people could move computer cursors using only the electrical fields created by their thoughts.

The electrical impulses such innovations tap into are produced in a part of the brain called the motor cortex, which is responsible for muscle movement. To move a cursor on a screen, you do not think 'move left' in natural language. Instead, you imagine a specific motion like hitting a ball with a tennis racket. Training the machine to realise which electrical signals correspond to your imagined movements, however, is time consuming and difficult. And while this method works well for directing objects on a screen, its drawbacks become apparent when you try using it to communicate. At best, you can use the cursor to select letters displayed on an on-screen keyboard. Even a practised mind would be lucky to write 15 words per minute with that approach. Speaking, we can manage 150.

Matching the speed at which we can think and talk would lead to devices that could instantly translate the electrical signals of someone's inner voice into sound produced by a speech synthesiser. To do this, it is necessary to focus only on the signals coming from the brain areas that govern speech. However, real mind reading requires some way to intercept those signals before they hit the motor cortex.

The translation of thoughts to language in the brain is an incredibly complex and largely mysterious process, but this much is known: before they end up in the motor cortex, thoughts destined to become spoken words pass through two 'staging areas' associated with the perception and expression of speech.

The first is called Wernicke's area, which deals with semantics – in this case, ideas based in meaning, which can include images, smells or emotional memories. Damage to Wernicke's area can result in the loss of semantic associations: words can't make sense when they are decoupled from their meaning. Suffer a stroke in that region, for example, and you will have trouble understanding not just what others are telling you, but what you yourself are thinking.

The second is called Broca's area, agreed to be the brain's speech-processing centre. Here, semantics are translated into phonetics and, ultimately, word components. From here, the assembled sentences take a quick trip to the motor cortex, which activates the muscles that will turn the desired words into speech.

Injure Broca's area, and though you might know what you want to say, you just can't send those impulses.

When you listen to your inner voice, two things are happening. You 'hear' yourself producing language in Wernicke's area as you construct it in Broca's area. The key to mind reading seems to lie in these two areas.

44 The work of Bradley Greger in 2010 broke new ground by marking the first-ever excursion beyond the motor cortex into the brain's language centres. His team used electrodes placed inside the skull to detect the electrical signatures of whole words, such as 'yes', 'no', 'hot', 'cold', 'thirsty', 'hungry', etc. Promising as it is, this approach requires a new signal to be learned for each new word. English contains a quarter of a million distinct words. And though this was the first instance of monitoring Wernicke's area, it still relied largely on the facial motor cortex.

Greger decided there might be another way. The building blocks of language are called phonemes, and the English language has about 40 of them – the 'kuh' sound in 'school', for example, the 'sh' in 'shy'. Every English word contains some subset of these components. Decode the brain signals that correspond to the phonemes, and you would have a system to unlock any word at the moment someone thinks it.

In 2011, Eric Leuthardt and his colleague Gerwin Schalk positioned electrodes over the language regions of four fully conscious people and were able to detect the phonemes 'oo', 'ah', 'eh' and 'ee'. What they also discovered was that spoken phonemes activated both the language areas and the motor cortex, while imagined speech – that inner voice – boosted the activity of neurons in Wernicke's area. Leuthardt had effectively read his subjects' minds. 'I would call it brain reading,' he says. To arrive at whole words, Leuthardt's next step is to expand his library of sounds and to find out how the production of phonemes translates across different languages.

For now, the research is primarily aimed at improving the lives of people with locked-in syndrome, but the ability to explore the brain's language centres could revolutionise other fields. The consequences of these findings could ripple out to more general audiences who might like to use extreme hands-free mobile communication technologies that can be manipulated by inner voice alone. For linguists, it could provide previously unobtainable insight into the neural origins and structures of language. Knowing what someone is thinking without needing words at all would be functionally indistinguishable from telepathy.

Questions 27–32

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in the Reading Passage?

Write

YES	*if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer*
NO	*if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer*
NOT GIVEN	*if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this*

27 Our inner voice can sometimes distract us when we are reading or writing.

28 The possibility of reading minds has both positive and negative implications.

29 Little progress was made in understanding electrical activity in the brain between 1924 and the mid-1990s.

30 Machines can be readily trained to interpret electrical signals from the brain that correspond to movements on a keyboard.

31 Much has been written about the potential use of speech synthesisers with paralysed patients.

32 It has been proven that the perception and expression of speech occur in different parts of the brain.

Questions 33–36

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, A–G.

33 In Wernicke's area, our thoughts

34 It is only in Broca's area that ideas we wish to express

35 The muscles that articulate our sentences

36 The words and sentences that we speak

A	receive impulses from the motor cortex.
B	pass directly to the motor cortex.
C	are processed into language.
D	require a listener.
E	consist of decoded phonemes.
F	are largely non-verbal.
G	match the sounds that they make.

Questions 37–40

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

37 What does the underlined phrase 'broke new ground' in line 44 mean?

A built on the work of others

B produced unusual or unexpected results

C proved earlier theories on the subject to be false

D achieved something that had not been done before

38 What was most significant about Leuthardt and Schalk's work?

A They succeeded in grouping certain phonemes into words.

B They linked the production of certain phonemes to recognisable brain activity.

C Their methods worked for speakers of languages other than English.

D Their subjects were awake during the course of their experiments.

39 What does the writer conclude about mind reading?

A It could become a form of entertainment.

B It may contribute to studies on language acquisition.

C Most people are keenly awaiting the possibility of doing it.

D Mobile technologies may become unreliable because of it.

40 What is the main purpose of the writer of this passage?

A to give an account of the developments in mind-reading research

B to show how scientists' attitudes towards mind reading have changed

C to explain why mind-reading research should be given more funding

D to fully explore the arguments for and against mind reading

WRITING

WRITING TASK 1

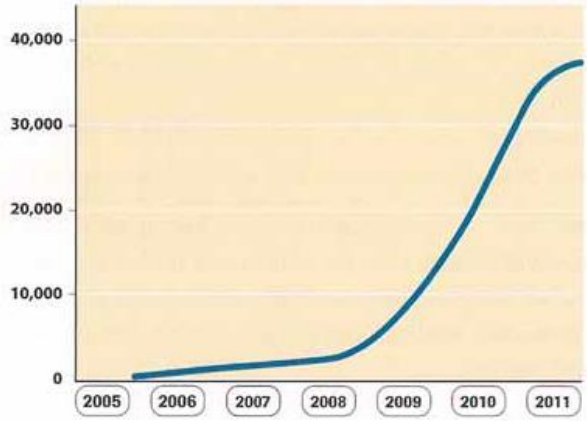
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph and chart below give information about 3D cinema screens and film releases.

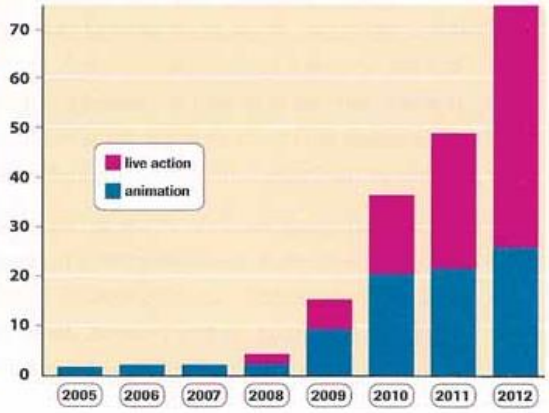
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Global digital 3D screens



Global 3D cinema releases



WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic.

These days, too many people maintain their health by relying on doctors and medicine, rather than by following a healthy lifestyle.

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

Write at least 250 words.

SPEAKING

PART 1

4–5 minutes

Examiner

Now, in this first part, I'd like to ask some questions about yourself. Do you work or are you a student?

- Why did you choose the subjects/course you are studying?
- What do you like about your university/ college building?
- How much time do you spend on campus a week?
- How much work do you do at home?
- What would you like to change about your studies/course?
- Why did you choose your present job?
- What do you like about your work environment?
- What are your working hours each week?
- How much work do you take home?
- What would you like to change about your job?

Let's talk about healthy lifestyles now.

- How often do you find time to relax?
- What's your ideal form of relaxation?
- What activities did you do as a child to stay healthy?
- How healthy do you think your diet is? Why?
- What's your favourite snack between meals?

I'd like to talk about outer space now.

- What aspects of space and space travel did you study at school?
- What do you think you can see through a space telescope?
- What news articles have there been in your country about space travel?
- Would you rather see a documentary about space or a science-fiction film? Why?
- Do you think you will ever take a holiday on the Moon? Why? / Why not?

PART 2

2–3 minutes

Examiner

Now I'm going to give you a topic and I'd like you to talk about it for one to two minutes. Before you talk, you'll have one minute to think about what you're going to say – you can make some notes if you wish. Do you understand? Here is some paper and a pencil for making notes and here is your topic. I'd like you describe an area of your country that is well known for its natural beauty.

Describe an area of your country that is well known for its natural beauty.

You should say

where this area is

what people can see and do there

how you can get there

and explain why this area is considered to be so beautiful.

All right? Remember, you have one to two minutes for this, so don't worry if I stop you. I will tell you when the time is up. Can you start speaking now, please?

- How can children be encouraged to take an interest in areas of natural beauty?
- Is it ever appropriate to charge visitors to enter areas of natural beauty? When?

PART 3

4–5 minutes

Examiner

We've been talking about areas of natural beauty, and I'd like to ask you some more general questions about this.

Let's consider the importance of areas of natural beauty.

- Why do countries value their beautiful landscapes and wildlife?
- What disadvantages does tourism bring to these places?
- How do adults and children differ in the way they experience places of natural beauty?

Let's move on to talk about protecting areas of natural beauty.

- What can individuals do to help protect areas of natural beauty?
- Why is it sometimes difficult for governments to make decisions about protecting these places?
- When are authorities justified in banning people from visiting areas of natural beauty?