ACADEMIC PRACTICE TEST

テスト内容、受験時のポイント

Writing ライティング

試験時間	60 分
課題	**全 2 問** Task1 では約 150 語、Task2 では約 250 語を書く必要があります。 Task2 は Task1 よりも配点が高くなっています。
採点方法	受験者の解答は、アイエルツの試験官によって、4 つの評価基準（質問に適切に答えているか、一貫性はあるか、語彙力、文法力）に基づいて採点されます。
測定される英語力	どちらの Task でも、質問に適切に答えているか、解答は論理的か、幅広く正確な語彙・文法が使用されているかという点において評価されます。

Task1 では、データを分析・比較し、それを説明する、もしくは物事の過程や手順を説明する力が問われます。
Task2 では、ある問題に対してどのような意見を持っているかを説明します。問われるのは、根拠や例を挙げて比較検討しながら、筋道を立てて自分の主張を展開し、説得力をもたせる力です。

試験パート　2 つのパートに分かれています。

Task1 では、グラフや表、図形を分析し、自分の言葉で客観的に説明します。また、物事の過程や手順の
説明を問われることもあります。
Task2 では、ある主張や問題についてエッセイを書きます。出題されるのは、大学や大学院に進学を
予定している受験者もしくは就職を希望している受験者に適した一般的な題材です。
どちらの Task でも改まった文体で書くことが求められます。

- 解答には必ず黒鉛筆を使用してください。
- それぞれの Task の語数指定に注意してください。
- Task1 には約 20 分、Task2 には約 40 分の時間をかけましょう。
- 不完全な文章、メモ形式や箇条書きの解答は減点の対象となります。
- つづり（スペル）や文法の間違いも減点対象になりますので注意してください。
- 全て大文字で解答しても採点に影響はありません。
- 問題用紙にメモをとってもかまいませんが、問題用紙に書かれたものは採点の対象になりません。

Reading リーディング

試験時間	60 分（解答を書き写す時間はありません）
問題	**全 40 問** 様々なタイプの問題（選択問題、正誤問題、組み合わせ問題、見出し・主題の選択、文章・要約・メモ・表・フローチャート・図表の穴埋め、記述式問題）が出題されます。
採点方法	**正答 1 問につき 1 点** 40 点満点で、得点はバンドスコアに換算されます。
測定される英語力	文章の要点や趣旨、詳細を把握する力、言外の意味を読み取る力、筆者の意図や姿勢、目的を理解する力、議論の展開についていく力など幅広いリーディング力が問われます。

試験パート　3 つのセクションに分かれています。　文章の長さは全体で 2,150 語〜 2,750 語です。

計 3 つの長文が出題されます。文章は書籍、専門誌、雑誌、新聞などからの抜粋で、学術的なトピックに関して一般読者向けに書かれたものです。内容は大学や大学院に進学を予定している受験者もしくは就職を希望している受験者に適したものとなっています。文章は、描写文や事実を述べた文、色々な見解が書かれた文から物事を分析したものなど様々で、図形やグラフ、イラストなどが含まれる場合もあります。専門用語が使用されている場合は、簡単な注釈がつきます。

- 解答を直接解答用紙に記入するか、問題用紙に書き込んでから試験時間内に解答用紙に書き写してください。解答用紙に解答を書き写すための時間は、試験後に設けられていません。問題用紙に書かれたものは採点の対象外となります。
- 解答には必ず黒鉛筆を使用してください。
- 解答を変更する場合、消しゴムで消すかわりに、横線で消すことも認められています。
- 空欄補充型の問題について
・解答に使う単語は、リーディングの文章の中でも使われているものです。文章中の単語を書き換えて解答してはいけません。
・つづり（スペル）や文法の間違いも減点対象になりますので注意してください。
・全て大文字もしくは小文字で解答しても採点に影響はありません。

Listening リスニング

試験時間	約 30 分（その後、解答転記時間が 10 分与えられます。）
問題	**全 40 問** 様々なタイプの問題（選択問題、組み合わせ問題、計画・地図・図表の分類、用紙・メモ・表・フローチャートの穴埋め、要約・文章完成、記述式問題）が出題されます。
採点方法	**正答 1 問につき 1 点** 40 点満点で、得点はバンドスコアに換算されます。
測定される英語力	話の要点や特定の情報を聞き取る能力、話者の意図や姿勢、目的を理解する力、議論の展開についていく力など幅広いリスニング力が問われます。

試験パート　4 つのセクションに分かれています。

パート 1 は、日常生活における 2 人の人物による会話（施設担当者とのブッキングに至るやり取り）です。
パート 2 は、日常生活におけるモノローグ（地域の施設に関する描写、食事の手配に関する説明など）です。
パート 3 は、教育の現場における複数（最大 4 名）の人物間（課題について話し合う大学の指導教官と生徒、研究計画について議論する学生など）の会話です。
パート 4 は、学術的なテーマに関するモノローグ（大学の講義など）です。
どのセクションも音声は一度しか聞くことができません。
様々なネイティブスピーカーの声やアクセントが使用されます。
話の要点や特定の情報を聞き取る能力、話者の意図や姿勢、目的を理解する力、議論の展開についていく力など幅広いリスニング力が問われます。

● リスニングテストの音声は、1 度のみ再生されます。
● 音声を聞く前に、問題文を読む時間が与えられます。
● 音声を聞きながら、問題用紙に解答を書き込んでください。問題放送の後に 10 分間、解答を解答用紙に書き写す時間が与えられます。問題用紙に書かれたものは採点の対象になりませんので、必ず解答用紙に転記してください。
● 解答には必ず黒鉛筆を使用してください。
● 解答を変更する場合、消しゴムで消すかわりに、横線で消すことも認められています。
● 空欄補充型の問題について
・語数制限に注意してください。例えば、2 語以内 "NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS" で答える場合、"leather coat" は正解ですが "coat made of leather" は不正解となります。
・解答用紙には、抜けている単語のみ記入してください。例えば、"in the＿＿" という欄に対して "morning" とするのが正解の場合、解答用紙に "in the morning" と記入した際には不正解になります。
・解答に使う単語は、音声でも使用されているものです。単語を書き換える必要はありません。
・つづり（スペル）や文法の間違いも減点対象になりますので注意してください。
・全て大文字もしくは小文字で解答しても採点に影響はありません。

Speaking スピーキング

試験時間	11 ～ 14 分
問題	受験者の受け答えは、IELTS の試験官によって、4 つの評価基準（流暢さと一貫性、語彙力、文法力、発音）に基づいて採点されます。
採点方法	試験官との 1 対 1 のインタビュー形式で行われ、3 つのパートから構成されています。テストの内容は録音されます。
測定される英語力	質問に答えながら、日常の話題や出来事について情報を伝え、意見を述べるコミュニケーション能力、与えられたトピックに関して適切な言葉使いと一貫性を持って、ある程度の長さのスピーチをする能力、説得力のある意見を述べ、物事を分析、議論、推測する力などが問われます。

試験パート　3 つのセクションに分かれています。

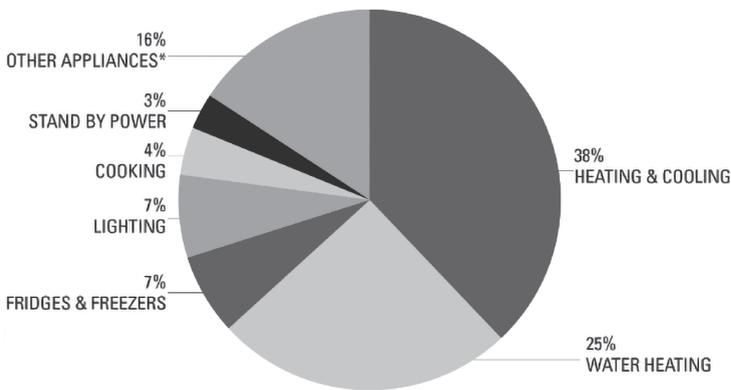| パート 1	パート 2	パート 3
自己紹介と日常生活に関する質問（4 ～ 5 分） 試験官が自己紹介をした後、受験者の名前を尋ね、パスポートを使って本人確認をします。その後、試験官から家族、仕事、勉強、趣味などの一般的なトピックについて質問されます。	**スピーチ（3 ～ 4 分）** 試験官からトピックと言及すべきポイントが書かれたカード（Task card）が渡されます。受験者には 1 分間の準備時間とメモを取るための鉛筆と紙が与えられます。その後、最大 2 分間のスピーチを行い、スピーチの後には、試験官から同じトピックについて 1 ～ 2 つ質問されます。	**ディスカッション（4 ～ 5 分）** 試験官からパート 2 のトピックについて、より掘り下げた質問がされます。受験者はトピックについてより深く自分の考えを述べることができます。

公益財団法人 日本英語検定協会のウェブサイト（https://www.eiken.or.jp/speakingtest/）にスピーキングテストのサンプル動画が公開されています。3 つのレベル別にご覧いただけます。

BRITISH COUNCIL **IELTS**™

Writing Task 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The pie chart below shows where energy is used in a typical Australian household, and the table shows the amount of electricity used according to the number of occupants. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Household energy use in Australia

16% OTHER APPLIANCES*
3% STAND BY POWER
4% COOKING
7% LIGHTING
7% FRIDGES & FREEZERS
38% HEATING & COOLING
25% WATER HEATING

*clothes and dish washeent and small appliances e.g. toaster, hairdryer, iron

Amount of electricity used in a typical Australian home	
Number of people in the house	Electricity used: Kilowatt hours (kWh) per year
1	5,000 – 6,500
2	6,000 – 8,000
3	7,500 – 10,000
6 or more	12,000 – 16,000

Write at least 150 words.

公益財団法人
英検 日本英語検定協会

Writing Task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

> **Most people accept that we now live in a globalised world but not everyone agrees that this is beneficial.**
> **To what extent is globalisation a positive or negative development?**

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.
Write at least 250 words.

Reading Passage 1

Questions 1–8
Reading Passage 1 has eight paragraphs, A–H.
Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A–H from the list of headings below. Write the correct number, i–xi, in boxes 1–8 on your answer sheet.

LIST OF HEADINGS

i Availability to the public
ii Use as a digestive aid
iii Risks of application to the skin
iv Edible sources of salicylic acid
v Early popularity in Europe
vi Unwanted side effects of swallowing aspirin
vii Discovery and development
viii Appropriate and inappropriate long-term uses
ix External uses of salicylic acid
x Benefits for plant life
xi A remedy for sick children

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1 Paragraph A
2 Paragraph B
3 Paragraph C
4 Paragraph D
5 Paragraph E
6 Paragraph F
7 Paragraph G
8 Paragraph H

SALICYLIC ACID
This natural powdery substance has helped to ease the troubles of human life for centuries.

A
The benefits of salicylic acid were first `documented in the 5 Century BC, when the Greek physician Hippocrates noted how powder derived from the bark of the white willow tree (Salixalba) was capable of reducing fevers and relieving pain. Surviving evidence suggests that early civilisations across the Middle East and in North America also used willow bark for these purposes. It was not until 1826, however, that the active component of willow bark was finally distilled and given a name – salicin– by Johann Andreas Buchner, a German pharmacologist at the University of Munich. A few years later, the process of isolation was perfected and the Italian chemist Raffaele Piria completed the development of salicylic acid through a chemical conversion. By the end of the nineteenth century, the German company Bayer was successfully marketing the drug as tablets under the Aspirin trademark, and it quickly became a staple in the medicine chest of households in the Western world.

B
Although salicylic acid is still used most widely in over-the-counter painkiller tablets, over the years its applications have broadened considerably. In the field of dermatology, for instance, salicylic acid in the form of skin cream is lauded for its function as an exfoliator, brightening and enhancing the complexion. Because it softens and dissolves keratin, a kind of 'glue' in the skin's structure, salicylic acid is able to treat many conditions in which the skin has suffered from an excessive accumulation or clogging of skin cells. These conditions include acne, dermatitis, psoriasis and folliculitis, all of which have proved remarkably resistant to other treatments. As a further benefit, salicylic acid also has anti-inflammatory properties and, as a result, can soothe troubled skin where other medicines often tend to exacerbate the problem.

C
Although it has a reputation as a 'gentle' chemical compared to harsher alternatives, in high

concentrations and in some circumstances salicylic acid creams can prove harmful, and very occasionally, even fatal. Highly concentrated salicylic acid, particularly concentrations used for wart, corn or callus removal, can cause chemical burns if applied to skin for long periods of time.
Hyper-pigmentation – a blotchy discolouration of skin tone – may also result in users who have darker skin and those who follow application with excessive exposure to ultraviolet light. Most over-the-counter facial lotions are limited to a relatively mild 2–3% concentration for this reason.

D
Salicylic acid also has a number of other less widely known uses. Due to its antimicrobial properties, it is used in the formation of bismuth subsalicylate, the active ingredient in a number of popular remedies for upset stomachs and other intestinal problems. Some evidence suggests that salicylic acid destroys E. colibacteria and consequently reduces symptoms of diarrhoea and gastrointestinal distress in many sufferers. Long-term use, however, is discouraged because an accumulation of bismuth subsalicylate in the body is toxic.

E
Salicylic acid in the form of aspirin tablets is commonly used to reduce fever, aches and pains and inflammation but when ingested, it can cause gastrointestinal ulcers, stomach irritation or bleeding and other undesirable side effects – an issue for many users of aspirin over the years. Children seem to be particularly sensitive, with epidemiological research demonstrating a connection between aspirin use in children suffering from a viral illness and a damaging, and potentially fatal, condition known as Reye's syndrome. As a result, the Food and Drug Administration has recommended parents avoid the use of aspirin for all feverish children and teenagers.

F
Salicylic acid has many uses for humans and other animals, but several species of flora, too, rely on its benefits. It seems to protect against fungicidal and bacterial infections by acting as a signal for pathogenic invasion. It also acts as a kind of therapeutic agent by playing a role in plant responses to abiotic, or external, stresses, such as in situations of drought, excessive cold or heat and heavy metal toxicity.

G
It is a naturally occurring substance in most fruits, including berries, dates, raisins, kiwifruit, olives and tomatoes. A few vegetables and also mushrooms and almonds have a strong salicylic acid content. Some herbs and spices, such as turmeric and curcumin, possess so much of the substance that, according to the Rowett Research Institute, a very spicy curry contains more salicylic acid than a dose of aspirin!

H
Some physicians recommend aspirin as a continuous medication in low dosages to provide a defence against heart attacks, strokes and blood clot formation in some patients. Early results from studies show it may even be effective in warding off certain types of cancer. However, it is not suggested that healthy people should start taking daily aspirin as a prophylactic measure, as there are positive lifestyle changes that can be made instead: quitting smoking, consuming little or no alcohol, and maintaining a normal weight by eating a wholesome diet and getting regular exercise. These adjustments to lifestyle may not be effortless but in the long run are extremely beneficial. If symptoms of withdrawal (from nicotine or caffeine, for example) are painful, you could take a couple of aspirin to overcome the temporary discomfort.

Questions 9–12

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

Write the correct letter, A–G, in boxes 9–12 on your answer sheet.

9   Salicylic acid is used on the skin because it...
10 Some users of salicylic cream have problems because it...
11   Aspirin is used for stomach problems because it...
12 Young people should not take Aspirin because it...

A can cause high temperatures and sore muscles
B is usually sold in high concentrations
C kills germs inside the body
D may result in a serious disease or even death
E reduces the sticky effects of blocked up cells
F resists the progress of many diseases
G changes the colour of the skin

Question 13

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

Write the correct letter in box 13 on your answer sheet.

What is the writer's overall purpose in writing this article?

A. To outline uses and effects of salicylic acid in various contexts
B. to examine the key properties of salicylic acid and how it functions
C. To show the benefits of salicylic acid compared to other treatments
D. To warn against the dangers of misusing salicylic acid

Reading Passage 2

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

ADA LOVELACE
The first computer programmer?

Augusta Ada King (now commonly known as Ada Lovelace) was born on December 10, 1815, to the well-regarded poet Lord Byron and his wife Anne Byron. Lord Byron, a restless man who had conceived other children out of wedlock, left his wife in a bitter divorce just weeks after Ada's birth. Following the separation he headed immediately to Europe, where he died in Greece several years later, never having seen his daughter again.

Anne Byron, forever averse to what she perceived as 'dangerous' poetic tendencies after her troubling experiences with her wayward former husband, began from an early age trying to prevent the young Ada from following too closely in her father's footsteps. Some of Anne's strategies were relatively draconian – Ada was not permitted, for example, to look at any portraits of her father until she reached adulthood at twenty years of age. But others proved fortuitous. Attempting to nudge Ada away from poetry, literature and other pursuits that she feared would encourage caprice and self-indulgence in her daughter's young mind, Anne instead focused Ada's attention on areas of study that required more discipline and sober calculation instead: music and mathematics. It was through the latter that Ada found her calling, and eventually her place in the history books.

Although it was unusual for young women of her era to pursue mathematics as a discipline, and Ada did not enjoy the privilege of formal education, her position in society allowed her access to some of the greatest minds of her day. Among these tutors was Mary Somerville,

a noted mathematician and astronomer, whose legacy is continued in the naming of women's colleges around the world. Another tutor, logician Augustus De Morgan, informed Anne that her daughter had the potential to become 'an original mathematical investigator, perhaps of first-rate eminence'.

It was through Somerville, however, that Ada was introduced to the researcher who would play the greatest role in shaping her legacy: Charles Babbage. Babbage, a professor of mathematics at Cambridge, was widely known for having invented and developed the Difference Engine, a calculating machine more advanced than any of its time. In 1834, Babbage wanted to develop another, even more sophisticated apparatus, an Analytical Engine. Although he enjoyed great prestige, being a founder of the Astronomical Society, and a member of international organisations including the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, his sponsors were reluctant to support his Analytical Engine project, and for some time it appeared as if Babbage's intentions would never be fulfilled.

Assistance eventually came from the Italian mathematician Luigi Menabrea, who produced a memoir documenting the Analytical Engine. The memoir was published in French, however, and Babbage recruited Ada to help make it accessible to an English-speaking audience. Over a nine-month period during 1842–1843, Ada devoted herself to completing the work, eventually producing not only an English version of Menabrea's work, but a set of appendices longer than the original document itself. In these appendices, Ada wrote a detailed account, in Section G, of how a sequence of Bernoulli numbers could be calculated using the Analytical Engine. Although the Engine was never built, retrospective studies have concluded that Ada's calculations would have been correct had the Engine existed at the time. In addition to her mathematical accuracy, Ada's other notes some more speculative, show an awareness of computing potential that went beyond mere number crunching. Ada anticipated advances, such as computer generated music, which would not be fully realised until a century and a half later. For these contributions, Ada has been dubbed the 'first computer programmer'.

Not everyone is convinced that Ada deserves this title, however. Some historians have suggested that Ada functioned more as an editor or compiler rather than as a mathematician in her own right. These critics note that, although published under her name, the algorithms had been completed by Babbage several years earlier, and that her correspondence with Babbage indicates that Ada relied a great deal on his guidance and authority in composing her appendices, while making only minor corrections herself. Other historians defend her role. According to Benjamin Woolley, Ada's biographer, Ada's great contribution lies in her discussion of the implications of Babbage's work and her conceptual vision of what computing might become. In accomplishing this, Woolley suggests, Ada 'rose above the technical minutiae of Babbage's extraordinary invention' and revealed its 'true grandeur'. For his part, Babbage always insisted that Ada's work, while the product of an extensive dialogue between them, was entirely her own.

Disputes aside, Ada's legacy in both computing and the wider popular imagination is now firmly established. The British Computer Society now awards a medal bearing her name, and the United States Department of Defence has named a computer language, Ada, in her honour. In addition, a number of organisations, inspired by the example she set, also exist to foster the development of women in the fields of computing, science and technology.

[6] *Bernoulli numbers (named after Swiss mathematician Jakob Bernoulli) are the sequence of rational numbers; extremely important in number theory and analysis and the subject of the first computer program.*

Questions 14 – 19
Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2?

In boxes 14–19 on your answer sheet, write
TRUE - if the statement agrees with the information
FALSE - if the statement contradicts the information
NOT GIVEN - if there is no information on this

14 Ada Lovelace was born after her father's death.
15 Ada was never allowed to see any images of Lord Byron as a child.
16 Ada wanted to read books and poems as a child.
17 Ada did not go to school.
18 Mary Somerville was a greater mathematician than Augustus de Moran.
19 Ada met Charles Babbage at university.

Questions 20–24
Fill in the gaps in these sentences using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage.
Write your answers in boxes 20–24 on your answer sheet.

20 Babbage did not receive any help for his Analytical Engine from ....
21 Ada translated Menabrea's work and created a .... for him.
22 Long before its time, Ada predicted the development of ....
23 Ada's .... suggests that the work she did for Menabrea was not completely original.
24 Ada's biographer felt that she had a .... of the future of computer science.

Questions 25–26
Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.
Write the correct letter in boxes 25 and 26 on your answer sheet.

25 What is the best summary of Ada Lovelace?
A She was an original mathematician.
B She was a pioneer in women's education.
C She was a visionary thinker.
D She was a famous woman in her time.

26 What is the writer's purpose in Reading Passage 2?
A to examine scholars' conflicting views surrounding Ada's work
B to introduce Ada and her significant achievements
C to provide a general overview of Ada's life
D to explain how Ada invented the first computer

Reading Passage 3

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

HAAST'S EAGLE
'Tiger of the skies'

A
As a result of being separated for tens of millions of years from other mainland ecosystems such as Australia or continental Asia, the biota of New Zealand evolved to include some of the most unique plants and animals on earth. Until the arrival of humans and their associated introduced species, such as rats and dogs, New Zealand was not home to a single ground mammal, and this encouraged bird-life to prevail. Another common feature of island ecosystems, whereby some species significantly outgrow their mainland relatives, also occurred in New Zealand. From these twin forces – the dominance of birds, and the tendency toward larger body sizes in island ecosystems – emerged one of the most formidable flying predators known on earth: the Haast's eagle.

B

The largest known eagle ever documented, this fearsome creature weighed up to fifteen kilograms and sported wings spanning two to three metres in diameter. Although this wingspan is comparatively small (the Wandering Albatross and Andean Condor, for instance, each have wing spans in excess of three metres), the Haast's eagle possessed a much larger body mass to wing ratio. While stubbier wings made the eagle ill-suited to prolonged flight, they did enable the Haast's eagle to nimbly and swiftly manoeuvre its large frame around trees, which would have been vital for pursuing prey through New Zealand's dense forest and scrubland.

C

The most impressive aspect of the bird's anatomy, however, was its enormous talons. At almost 23 centimetres in length, these are comparable to those of some wild cats and have justifiably earned the Haast's eagle the nickname 'Tiger of the Skies'. With these talons the eagle would attack its prey in the only way it knew how – grasping the animal's pelvis with one talon while crushing its skull with the other in a strike that, according to New Zealand researcher Richard Holdaway, is akin to that of a 15 kilogram concrete block dropping from an eight-storey building. This force was enough to bring down very large animals, and indeed the Haast's eagle preyed primarily on the moa – a clumsy, flightless bird nearly fifteen times its size. Once immobilised, a large catch could feed the eagle over several days. With no other large predators, the Haast's eagle could afford to take its time with the carcass of its prey until ready to return to the hunt.

D

This leads to an important question: How did such a ferocious predator fall from the top of the food chain and rapidly become extinct around AD 1500? The answer is that, like many other extinct animals, the Haast's eagle could not diversify its behaviours and adapt to changing circumstances quickly enough to survive. Moa, an easy source of prey for the eagle, were likewise an easy source of food for Maori tribes people when they began to settle in New Zealand around AD 1200. These settlers quickly drove the moa to extinction, and with it went the primary food supply of the Haast's eagle. This enormous predator then faced a scarcity of food. Undoubtedly, the horror stories of human encounters with the eagle in Maori legend are true to some extent; if the Haast's eagle could take down a two hundred kilogram moa, some Maori tribesmen would have fallen prey to its massive claws at some point. The occasional human victim was insufficient to sustain the dietary requirements of a creature its size, however, and when the moa disappeared, the Haast's eagle soon followed.

E

Mythology surrounding the existence of the Haast's eagle has been passed down through Maori tradition for centuries, but due to a lack of physical evidence (only three full skeletons have ever been recovered), much about this bird remains a mystery. Artists have depicted the plumage of the Haast's eagle in different ways;; for example, some see it as more of a muted brown, in line with other large forest eagles still in existence today, whereas others envision it displaying extravagant hues of green, red and purple. All of this is speculation, however; recovered bones and further DNA evidence can tell us about the genealogy of the Haast's eagle and its size and skeletal structure, but the colour of its feathers, along with many other specifications, will forever be guesswork.

F

It is difficult to say whether the demise of the Haast's eagle was tragic or fortuitous. No doubt the sight of this majestic bird swooping down

swooping down from its perch at eighty kilometres per hour would have been an awe-inspiring sight, and it is easy to see why some early Maori settlers exalted the eagle in their imaginations as some kind of 'Bird God'. If it were still around, however, there is no doubt that hiking, camping or even just taking a leisurely stroll through the woods in New Zealand would be a far more dangerous activity. With a force of impact powerful enough to knock an adult male unconscious, many people would never know what had hit them.

Questions 27–34
Reading Passage 2 has six paragraphs, A–F.
Which paragraph contains the following information?
Write the correct letter, A–F, in boxes 27 - 34 on your answer sheet.

27 A description of how the Haast's eagle attacked its prey
28 A discussion about whether the Haast's Eagle killed humans
29 An explanation of how the body proportions of the Haast's eagle made it an efficient hunter
30 The mental image that the Maori people had of the Haast's eagle
31 Facts about the early ecology of New Zealand
32 Conflicting views on the appearance of the Haast's eagle
33 A comparison between the Haast's eagle and other birds
34 An explanation of why the Haast's eagle could eat its kills slowly

Questions 35–36
Choose TWO letters, A–E.
Write the correct letters in boxes 35 and 36 on your answer sheet.
Which TWO of the following are given as reasons why the Haast's eagle originally

evolved?
A New Zealand has many unusual birds and plants.
B New Zealand had no natural bird predators.
C New Zealand has no native mammals.
D New Zealand settlers brought other creatures with them.
E New Zealand is an isolated island.

Question 37
Choose the best answer. Write the correct letter, A–D, in box 37 on your answer sheet.
Which of the following is NOT true?

A The Haast's eagle could only fly for short distances.
B The Haast's eagle was adapted to flying through forests.
C The Haast's eagle's wings were shorter than other large birds.
D The Haast's eagle had small but very efficient claws.

Questions 38–39
Choose TWO letters, A–E.
Write the correct letters in boxes 38 and 39 on your answer sheet.
Which TWO of the following are given as reasons why the Haast's eagle died out very quickly?

A The first settlers ate all the moa.
B The eagle was hunted by the first settlers.
C The eagle could not survive by eating people.
D The settlers destroyed the eagle's habitat.
E The eagle flew slowly and was easily caught.

Question 40
Choose the best answer. Write the correct letter, A–D, in box 40 on your answer sheet.
Which of the following is NOT the author's opinion?
A If the Haast's eagle had not died out it would have attacked people.

B It is sad that the Haast's eagle died out
   because it was beautiful.
C We can understand why the first settlers
   worshipped the Haast's eagle.
D The Maori people should have preserved
   the Haast's eagle.

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IELTS Reading Answer Sheet

Candidate Name

Candidate No.

Centre No.

Test Module ☐ Academic ☐ General Training

Test Date   Day [ ][ ]   Month [ ][ ]   Year [ ][ ][ ][ ]

Reading   Reading   Reading   Reading   Reading   Reading   Reading

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Listening 問題音源はこちらか
らダウンロードできます。
（British Council ウェブサイト）

Listening Section 1

Questions 1–10
Questions 1–6
Complete the flow-chart below.
Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

MAKING AN INTERNATIONAL MONEY TRANSFER

Example Step 1: Access global payments system Log on to Wesley Bank Internet Banking Select 'Transfer Money' Select 'International Money Transfer' (under International Services)
Step 2: Click on 'Payment Destination **1**...........................' Scroll down and choose the place
Step 3: Enter **2** '............................. Details' Name, address, phone number
Step 4: 'Transaction Details' Select transaction, savings or **3** .... account Enter reason (e.g. medical care, **4** ....)
Step 5: 'Recipient Account Details' Account name and number (NB: complete the page within **5** .... hours)
Step 6: 'Recipient Bank Details' Name, branch, address
Step 7: 'Confirmation Page' Press Submit Print receipt or write down Transaction **6** ....

Questions 7–10
Answer the questions below.
Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

7 How long does it take to process a transfer?
....

8 How much does it cost to make each transfer from the Wesley bank?
....

9 What is the maximum amount of each transfer? ....

10 What is a security token?
....
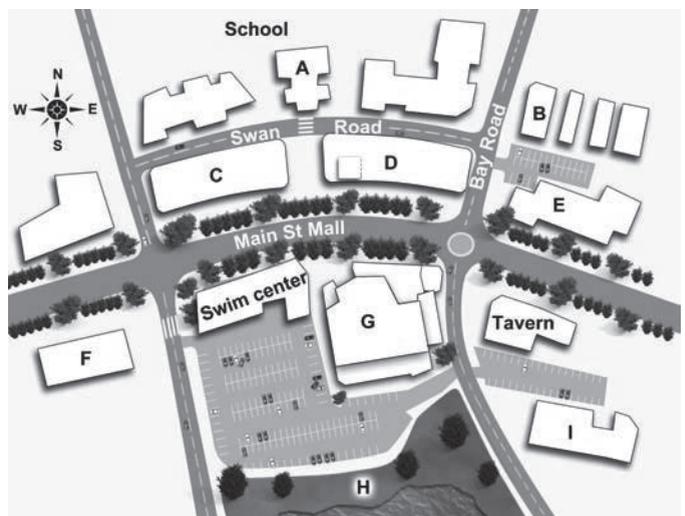
Listening Section 2

Questions 11–20
Questions 11–17
Label the plan below.
Write the correct letter, A–I, next to questions 11–17.

PLAN FOR UPGRADE OF BAYFIELD TOWN CENTRE

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11 Supermarket ....
12 Park ....
13 Market ....
14 Office block ....
15 Gymnasium ....
16 Library ....
17 Council ....

Questions 18–20
Complete the sentences below.
Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.

18 The key issue for residents is ....

19 The Council needs to buy suitable .... for playgrounds.

20 The Council's first choice for controlling the movement of vehicles on Swan Road is ....

Listening Section 3

Questions 21–30
Complete the notes below.
Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

CORPORATE CULTURES

Studies by Quinn and Cameron propose:
"COMPETING VALUES FRAMEWORK"

● **Hierarchy Culture**
– obeys rules, **21** ...., bureaucracy
– several layers of management, workers should follow the **22** ....
– stable, structured environment
– leaders use power, **23** ...., and position to deal with employees
– common among **24** .... organisations and large companies

● **Market Culture**
– values **25**........................ with e.g. clients or suppliers to improve competitiveness
– this culture produces the best **26**......................... (due to emphasis on competitiveness and success)

● **Clan Culture**
– family-like
– focus on 'doing things together' leads to high degree of worker **27**.........................
– paternalistic, mentoring style of leadership
– employee development
– company expects **28**......................... from workers, with similar ideas and shared goals

● **Adhocracy Culture**
– workers must be adaptable and accept change
– focus on **29**............. and innovation with quick responses to outside factors
– dynamic and entrepreneurial leaders looking for **30**........................
– employees encouraged to experiment with new ideas
– might seem disorganised but inventive and progressive

Listening Section 4

Questions 31–40
Questions 31–34
Complete the summary below.
Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF PESTICIDE USE
Most pesticides are carried into other environments. They travel along rivers or streams or are carried by the **31** .... They can harm animals or remove their **32** .... causing

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日本英語検定協会

starvation. Pesticides that remain in the soil cause a decrease in the quality and number of **33** .... Furthermore, **34** .... can be caused by repeated use of pesticides over time.

Questions 35–40
Complete the table below.
Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.

Technique	Procedure	Comment
Handpicking	Remove insects with gloves	Effective and low-cost; but **35** .... so not useful for large farms
36	Breed 'good' insects to attack pests	Risky due to **37** .... outcomes
Companion planting	Use plants with ability to **38** .... certain insects	Low risk, but additional plants compete for space and soil nutrients
Crop rotation	Change plant varieties after each harvest – insects must **39** .... to access food	Unappealing for big businesses as **40** .... are reduced

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IELTS Listening Answer Sheet

Candidate Name

Candidate No.

Centre No.

Test Date   Day   Month   Year

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Speaking PART 1

Initial questions about name, where you live, work or study and other personal topics.

COMPUTERS
- Are there a lot of computer shops where you live? [Why / Why not?]
- What do most people in your family use a computer for?
- Do you think people spend too much time using computers in your country?
- What are the most popular computer programmes that people use in your country? [Why?]

CHILDREN
- Do you enjoy spending time with children? [Why / Why not?]
- What sort of activities do children enjoy doing? [Why?]
- Do you think children often enjoy stories that have animals? [Why?]
- Do you think cities are a good place to bring up children? [Why / Why not?]

Speaking PART 2

> Talk about someone you met who was interesting.
> You should talk about:
> - Where he/she was
> - who he/she was
> - what you did together
> And explain why you think this person was interesting.

You will be expected to talk about the topic for one to two minutes. You will have one minute to think about what you are going to say in advance. You can make some notes to help you if you wish.

Speaking PART 3

AGE AND MEETING PEOPLE
- Where do young adults and teenagers usually meet their friends?
- How has the Internet changed the way that people have relationships with each other?
- Do older people enjoy meeting new people as much as the younger generation does? [Why?]

GLOBALISATION AND RELATIONSHIPS
- Increasing number of people today are forming relationships on social network sites. Why might this happen?
- It is often said that we live in a global village. How true is this really?
- Some people fear that globalisation will result in societies becoming increasingly similar. Is this an advantage or a disadvantage?
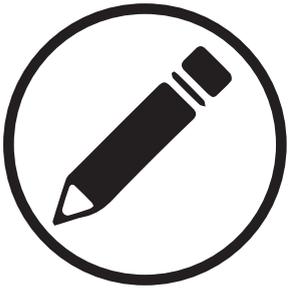
Answers for Academic Practice Test Writing

Task 1

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

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

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

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

222 Words.

Task 2

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

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

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

Academic Answers for Practice Test

Writing

financial crisis that started in the USA, it affects the whole world. Similarly, when a virus emerges in one region of the world, it spreads rapidly, threatening worldwide health. Globalisation affects culture and language, too; minority languages are dying out because of the necessity of learning English for international business, and indigenous cultures are being rejected in favour of a dominant, often USA-based, culture. Finally, levels of pollution are rising as countries strive for economic growth and a competitive edge in the global market.

In conclusion, globalisation is a double-edged sword that has created jobs and promoted international cooperation but has led to cultural losses, more environmental damage, increased health risks and exposure to economic crises. However, our world will continue to shrink as technology expands, and we need to accept globalisation as a fact of life in the 21st century.

307 Words.

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Answers for Academic Practice Test

Reading

Each question correctly answered scores 1 mark.

Correct spelling is needed in all answers.

Section 1

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

Section 2

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

Section 3

27 C
28 D
29 B

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

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Answers for Academic Practice Test

Listening

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

Part 2
11 G
12 H
13 E
14 C
15 A
16 F
17 B
18 public transport/public transportation
19 Sites
20 Traffic lights

Part 3
21 Regulations
22 Chain of command
23 Status
24 Government
25 External relationships
26 Financial results
27 Satisfaction/Collaboration
28 Loyalty
29 Flexibility
30 Growth opportunities

Part 4
31 (the)wind
32 food source
33 Organisms
34 pest-resistance
35 Time-consuming
36 biological-control
37 Unpredictable
38 Repel
39 Migrate
40 Profits

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