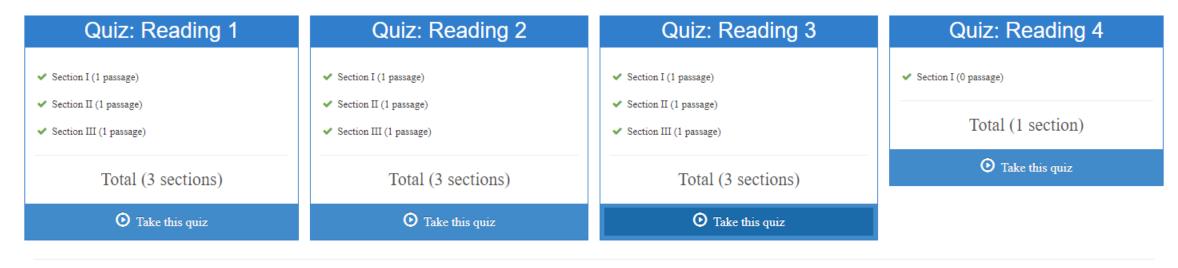




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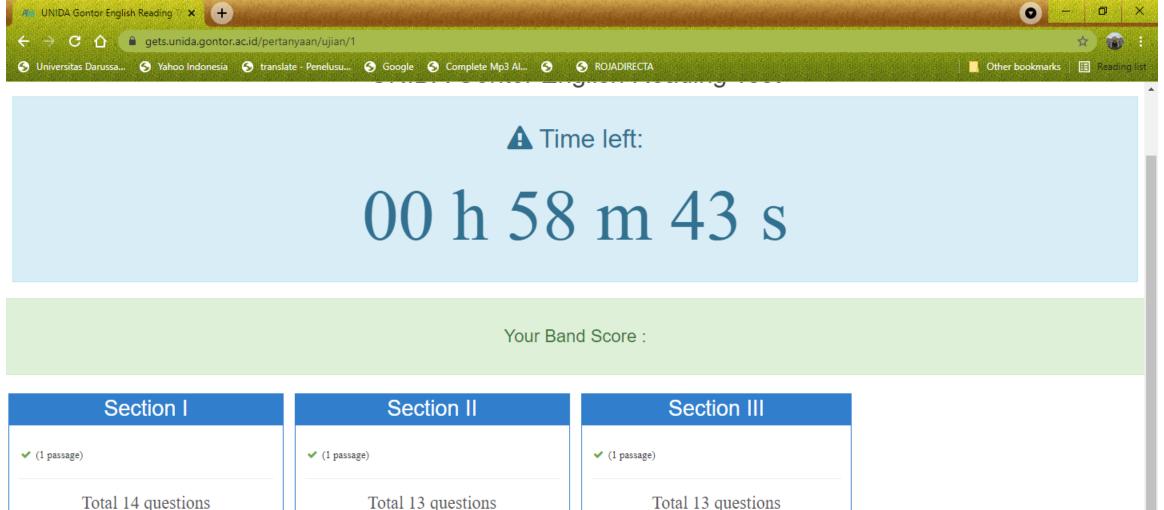
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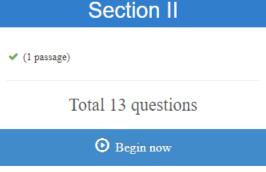
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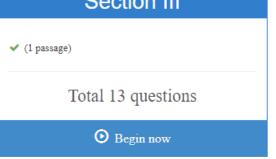
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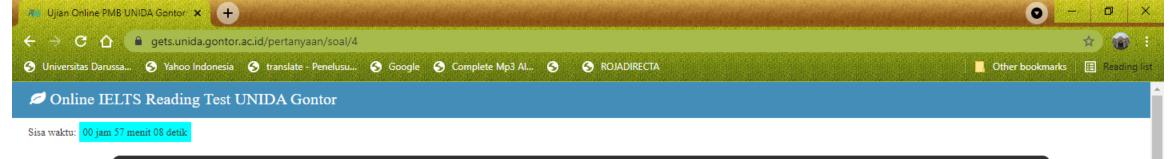






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READ the passage below and answer Questions 1-14that follow

The Value of College Degree

The escalating cost of higher education causes many to ask the value of continuing education beyond high school. Many wonder whether the cost of preferring the college over full-time employ-ment and the accumulation of dollars of debt is worth the invest-ment in the long run. In order to decide whether higher education is worth investment, it is essential to examine what is known about the higher education value and the rates of return on investment to social and individual.

THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The rate of return on investment in higher education is high to war-rant the financial burden to warrant the financial burden relevant to enrolling a college degree. The earning differential between high school and college graduate varies over time. College graduates earn more than high school graduates. According to Census Bureau, over an adult's working life, high school graduates earn an average of \$1.2 million; associate degree holders earn \$1.6 million, and bachelor degree earn about \$2.1 million (Day and Newburger, 2002)

These sizeable differences put the costs of college study in realistic perspective. About 80 percent of all students pursue not only in public four year colleges but also in public two-year colleges. A full time student at a public four-year college pays an average of \$8.6555 for state tuition, room, and board (U.S. Department of Education, 2002). A full time student in a public two-year college pays \$1.359 per year in tuition (U.S. Department of Education, 2002)

OTHER BENEFITS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

College graduates enjoy the benefits beyond increased income. A report published by the Institute for higher Education Policy reviews the individual benefits that the college graduates enjoy such as higher level of saving, improved quality of life for their offspring, increased professional/personal mobility, better consum-er decision making, and more leisure activities (Institute for Higher Education Policy, 1998). According to the report published by the Carnegie foundation, nonmonetary individual benefits of higher education included the tendency for postsecondary estudents do at elements. Become more cultured, more open-minded, more consistent, more rational, and less authoritarian. Those benefits are also passed along to succeeding



THE SOCIAL VALUE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Research has also revealed a correlation between higher education and cultural, economic growth, and family values. There is tenden-cy for educated women to spend more time with their children. Women use their time to prepare their children better to the future. Cohn and Geske (1992) argue that college graduates have more optimistic view of their past and future personal progress.

General benefits of enrolling college include greater workplace productivity, increased tax revenue, increased consumption, and decreased reliance on government financial support (Institution for Higher Policy, 1998)

CONCLUSION

It is obviously clear that investment in a college degree particularly for the students in the lowest income brackets is financial burden, yet the long-term benefits to individuals together with society, appear to far outweigh the costs.

Question 1 - 4

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

TRUE	if the statement is true according to the passage
FALSE	if the statement contradicts the passage
NOT GIVEN	if there is no information about this in the passage

Questions:

- 1. The cost of higher education has remained steady for several years Choose an answer V
- 2. Some people borrow large amount of money to pay college Choose an answer V
- 3.80 percent of college students enroll at public college Choose an answer 🗸
- 4. Public college cost less than private college Choose an answer v



Question 5 - 9

COMPLETE the fact sheet below: Choose no more than three words from the passage for each answer Write your answers in boxes 5-9 on your answer sheet

Financial costs and benefits of enrolling a college degree

Questions:

- 6. The person with an associate degree earns Type your answer here
- 7. The average earns over two million dollars Type your answer here
- 8. The student at a four year college pays \$ a year for classes, food, and housing Type your answer here

Question 10 - 14

The list below shows the benefits which college graduates enjoy more of as compared to non-college graduates

Which four of these benefits are mentioned in the article?

Write the appropriate letters A-G in boxes 10-14 on your answer sheet

- A. they own more houses
- B. they can save money
- C. they have optimistic about their past and future
- D. they enjoy more recreational activities
- E. they have more purchase
- F. they get healthier children



Question 10 - 14

The list below shows the benefits which college graduates enjoy more of as compared to non-college graduates

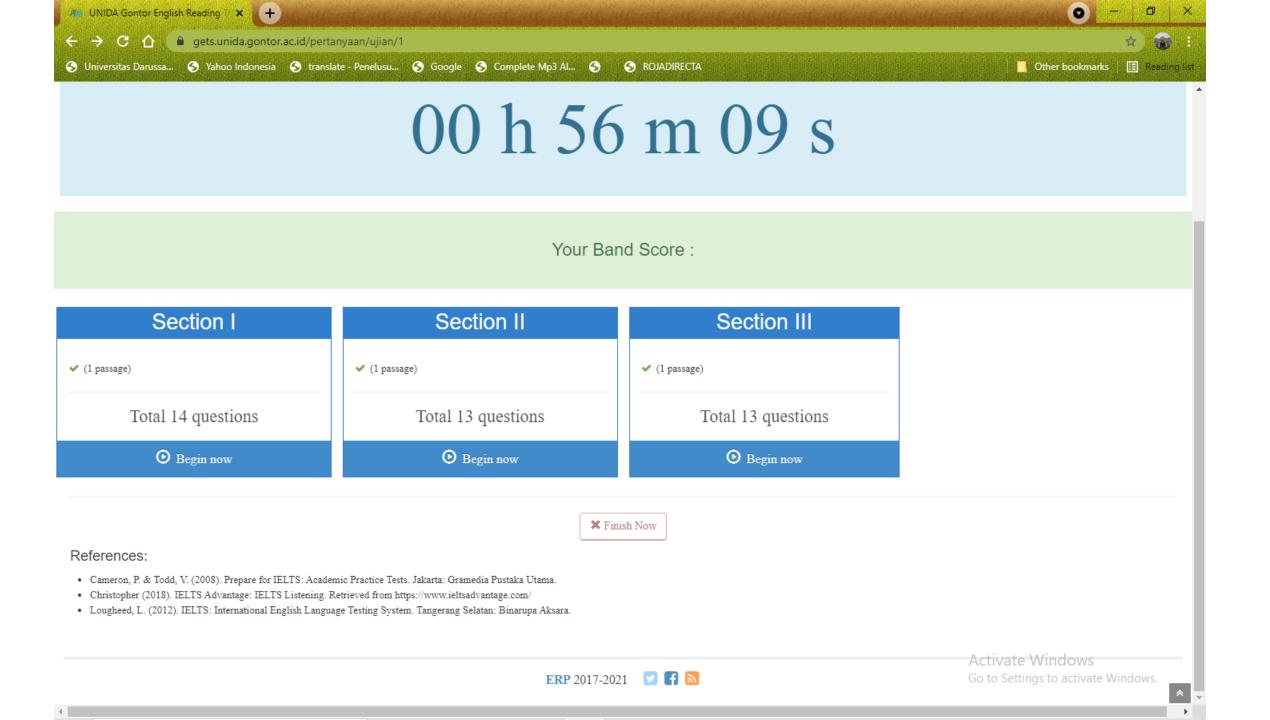
Which four of these benefits are mentioned in the article?

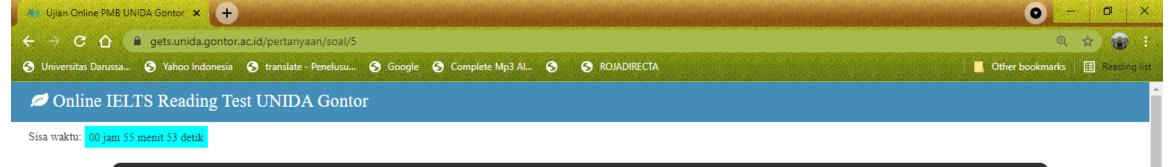
Write the appropriate letters A-G in boxes 10-14 on your answer sheet

- A. they own more houses
- B. they can save money
- C. they have optimistic about their past and future
- D. they enjoy more recreational activities
- E. they have more purchase
- F. they get healthier children
- G. they travel more frequently

Questions:

10	Type your answer here
11	Type your answer here
12	Type your answer here
13	Type your answer here
14	Tuna vous anguer here





YOU should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 15-27 which are based on Reading Passage Two

LESS TELEVISION, LESS AGGRESSION AND VIOLENCE

Less Television, Less Aggression and Violence

Dr. Thomson Robinson and scholars from Stanford University School of Medicine revealed that cutting back on television, video games, and videos decreases the acts of aggression among schoolchildren. The study published in January 2001 about the Achieves of Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine found that students for third and fourth grade reducing their TV, video game use, and video engaged in fewer act of physical and verbal aggression than their peers.

The study was carried out in two similar San Jose, California, elementary schools. Students in one school underwent 18-sub-jects, 6-montsh program set up to limit the media usage while the others did not. Both groups had similar report of aggression behavior at the beginning of the study. However, after the six-month program, the two groups of students had very real differences.

The students who had cut back on their TV engaged in six fewer act of verbal aggression per hour and rated 2.4 percent fewer of their peers as aggressive after the program. Physical violence, perceptions of scary and mean world, parents' reports of aggressive behavior also reduced, yet the author recommended further study for solidifying these results.

Even though many children have shown that students who watch a lot of TV are more likely to act violently. This report veri-fies that TV, video game, and video actually affect the violent behavior, and it is among the first to evaluate the problem solu-tion.

Activate Windows

Teacher at the intervention school add the program in their existing curriculum. Lesson encouraged students to keep record of and vate Windows. to report on the time they spent watching TV or video and playing game. The curriculum also motivates them to limit those activities



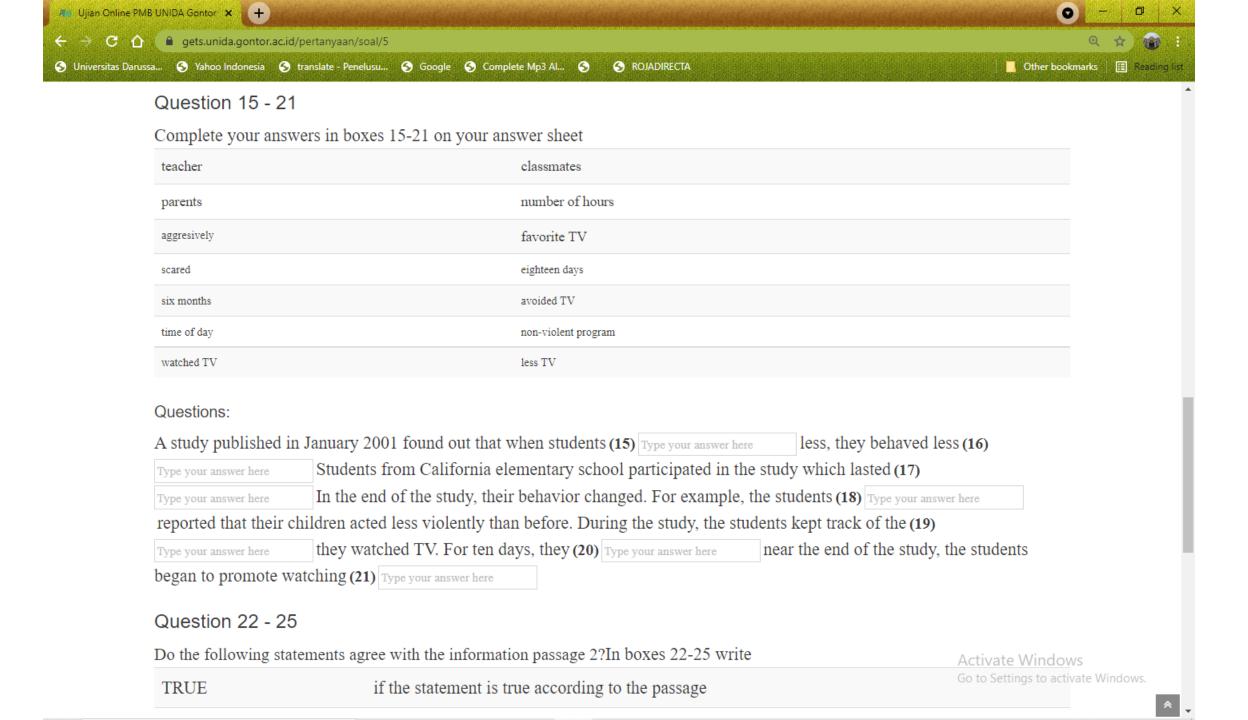
The initial lessons were followed by TV-turnoff, an organization which supports less TV viewing. Students were challenged without TV, video games, and video for ten days. Afterwards, teachers encouraged them to stay within media allowance of seven hours per week. Almost all students took apart in the turn off and most stayed under their budget for the following week. Additional lesson encouraged them to spend their time more effectively and many lessons let themselves reduce screen activities.

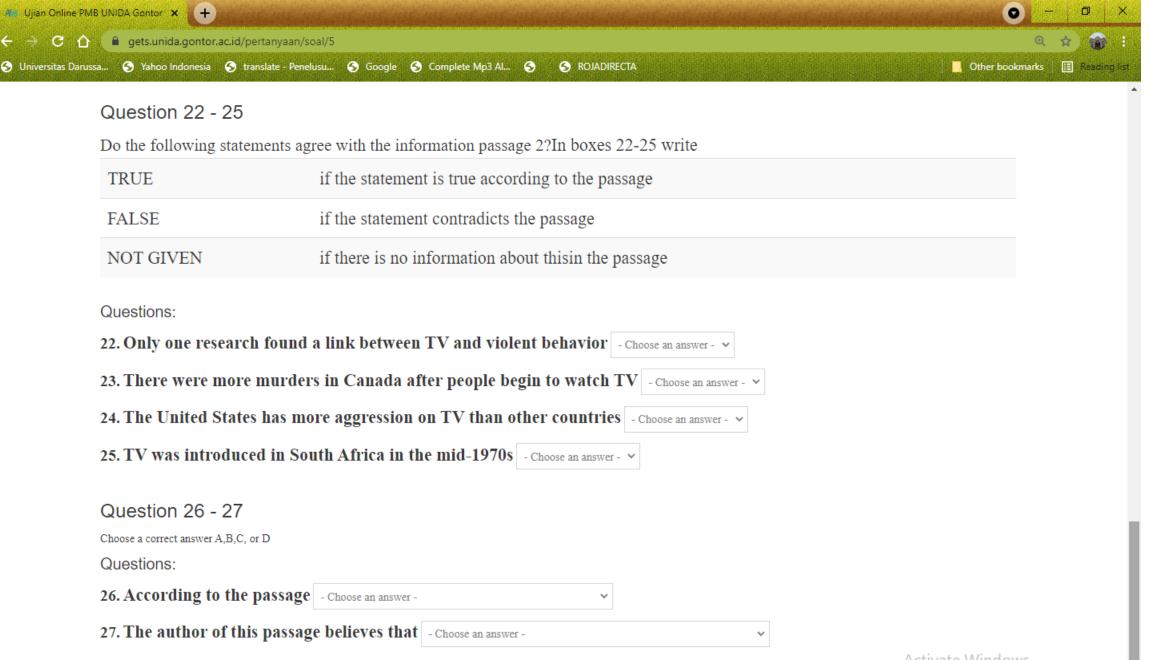
Virtually all of 3,500 research studies on a link between television and violence in the past 40 years have shown the same result, according to the American Academy of Pediatrics. Among the most noteworthy studies is Dr. Leonard D. Eron's finding that exposure to television violence in childhood is the strongest predictor of aggressive behavior in life. It is stronger than violent behavior as children. The more violent television the children watched at age eight, the more serious was their aggressive behavior even 22 years later.

Another study conducted by Dr. Brandon S. Centerwall argued that murder rate increased after television introduction. Centerwall tested this pattern in South Africa where television broadcast was banned until 1975. Murder rates in South Africa remained steady form 1940s to 1970. However, by 1987, the murder rate had climbed 130 percent from its 1974 level. The murder rate in Canada and the United Stated had leveled off in the meantime.

Centerwall's study implied that the medium of television not only promoted the content but also the violence and the further study by Dr. Robinson agreed with that conclusion. Although TV that is not "violent" is more violent than the real life and it may lead viewers to believe that aggression is inconsequential, funny, and viable solution to problems. Watching TV of any content can rob us of the time to get interaction with real people. Watching too much TV inhibits the patience and skill to get along with others. TV as medium promotes violence and aggression; therefore, the best solution is to turn it off.

Question 15 - 21

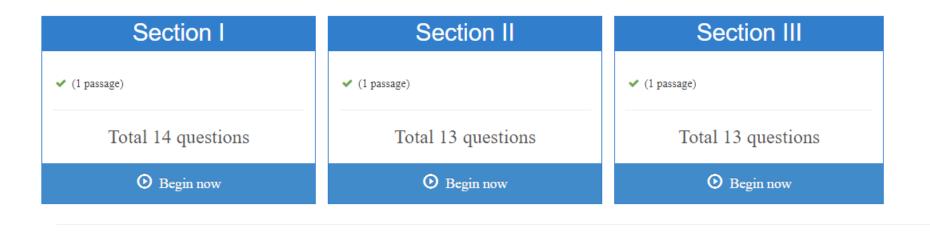






Your Band Score:

X Finish Now



References:

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YOU should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 28-40 which are based on Reading Passage Three

The Southern Resident Orcas

The Southern Resident Orcas

A

Orcas known as killer whales are opportunistic feeders which mean they take a variety different prey species. Specific groups of orcas which are found in the region (J, K, and L ponds) are exclu-sively fish eaters. Studies show that more than 90 percent of their diet is salmon, with Chinook salmon being far and away their favorite. During the last 50 years, hundreds of wild runs of salmon have been extinct because of habitat loss and overfishing of wild stock. The extinct salmon stocks are the winter runs of Chinook and Coho. Even though the surviving stocks have sustained the resident pods, many of the runs which have been lost were tradi-tional resources favored by the resident orcas. This affects the whale nutrition in the winter and requires them to change their pattern of movement to search for food

Some studies revealed that tagged whales regularly dive up to 800 feet in this area. Researchers think that during the deep dives, the whales may feed on bottomfish. Bottomfish species in this area include rockfish, greenling, halibut, and lingcod. Scientists predict that today's lingcod population in northern Puget Sound and Strait of Georgia is 2 percent of what it was in 1950. The average size of rockfish in the recreational catch has also declined by sever-al species since 1970s and it is indicative of overfishing. In some locations, certain rockfish species have already disappeared. Even if the bottomfish are not major food resource for the whales, the low number of available fish increases the pressure on orcas and all marine animals to find out the food.

В

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Toxic substances have accumulated in higher concentrations because they move up the food chain. Orcas are affected by pollut-ants

В

Toxic substances have accumulated in higher concentrations because they move up the food chain. Orcas are affected by pollut-ants than other sea creatures as they are the top predator in the ocean and at the top of several different food chains in the environ-ment. Examinations of stranded killer whales have revealed highlevels of mercury, lead, and polychlorinated hydrocarbons. Aban-doned marine toxic waste dumps and industrial and human refuse pollution of the inland water lead serious threat to the existence of orcas population. Unfortunately, the remedy to the huge problem would be broad societal changes on many fronts. Due to the fact that orcas are so popular, they are the best species to use as a focal point to bring about many changes in order to protect the marine environment from further toxic poisoning

\mathbf{C}

The waters around San Juan Islands become busy because of the international commercial shipping, whale watching, fishing, and pleasure boating. In the summer, on the busy weekend, it is not uncommon to see numerous boats in the vicinity of the whale as they have travelled through the area. The potential effects from this vessel traffic dealing with the whales and other marine animals in the area have been tremendous.

The breathing and surfacing space of marine birds and mammals is a critical aspect of their habitat. The animals must deal with a moment-to-moment basis throughout their lifetime. With the boating activity in the vicinity, three ways in surface impacts are likely to affect marine animals: collision, collision avoidance, and exhaust emissions in breathing pockets.

The first two impacts do not apply to vessels with motors. Kayak-ers even cause a problem as they are so quite. Busy hunting and feeding under the surface of the water, marine animals may not have awareness that there is a kayak above them ad actually hit the bottom of it because they surface to breathe

The third impact is most people do not think of. When there are many boats in the area, especially idling boats, there are a lot of of the surface of the water. When the whale comes up to take breath of "fresh air", it only gets breath of exhaust



D

A primary source of acoustic pollution for orcas populations could be gained from the underwater noise of vessel traffic. For cetaceans, the underwater sound environment may be the most critical component of their behavioral and sensory lives. Orcas do communication with each other over short and long distances with a variety of clicks, squeaks, whistle, and chirps, as well as using echolocation to locate prey and to navigate. They rely on passive listening as a primary sensory source. The long-term impact from noise pollution would not show up as noticeable behavioral changes in habitat use, yet rather as gradual reduction in popula-tion health. A new research at the Whale Museum called SeaSound Remote Sensing Network has started examining underwater acoustics and its relationship to orca communication.

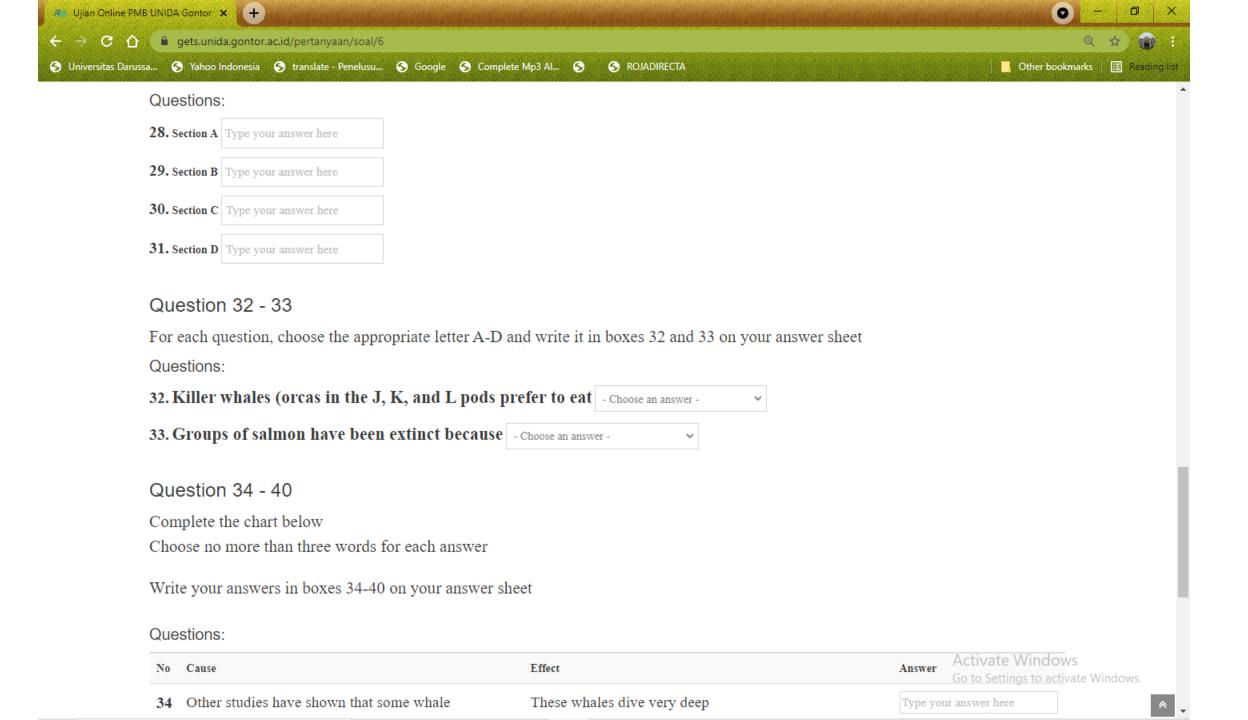
Question 28 - 31

Reading passage 3 has four sections (A-D). Choose the most suitable heading for each section from the list of headings below

Write the appropriate numbers (i-vii) in boxes 28-31 on your answer sheet. There are more headings than sections, so you will not use all of them.

List of Headings:

- i. Reducing Fish Population
- ii. Underwater noise
- iii. Toxic poisoning
- iv. Smog in small cities
- v. Boat Traffic and its impact
- vi. Pleasure Boating in San Juan Island
- vii. Predators in Top Ocean

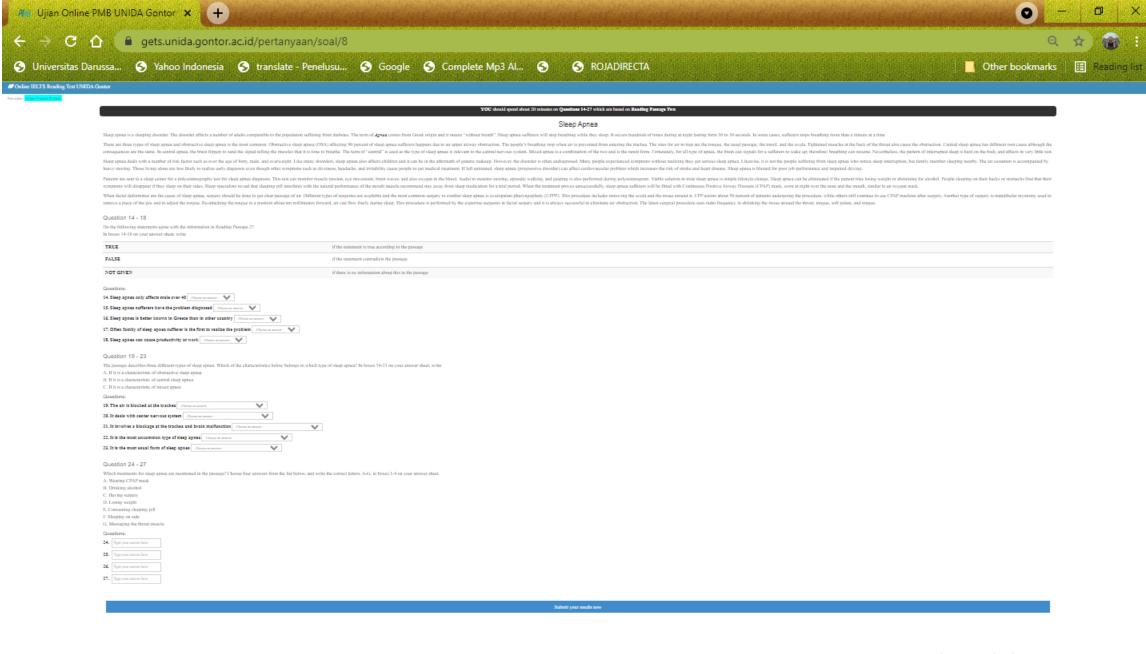


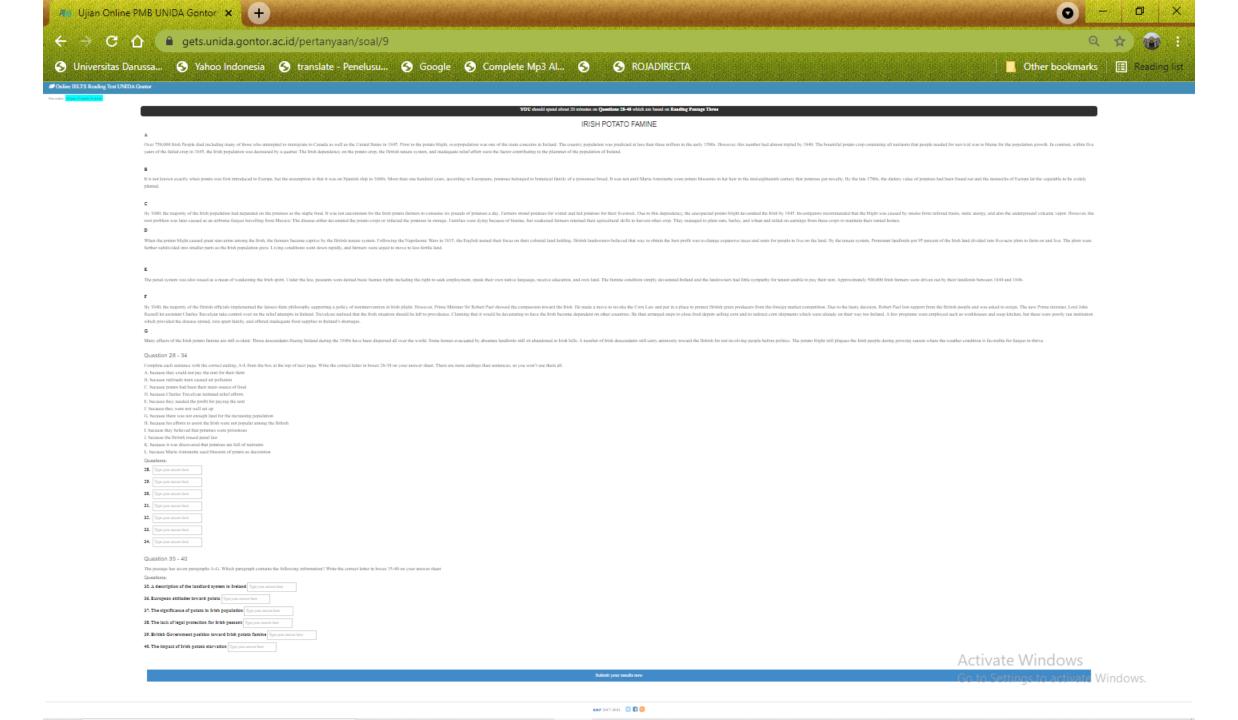


Questions:

No	Cause	Effect	Answer
34	Other studies have shown that some whale feed	These whales dive very deep	Type your answer here
35	Scientists believe that the area is being over fished	Rockfish caught today is than rockfish caught in the past	Type your answer here
36	Orcas are a Species	We can use orcas to make soci-ety more aware of the marine pollution	Type your answer here
37	People enjoy fishing, boating, and whale watching in San Juan Island	On weekends there are Near the whales	Type your answer here
38	Kayaks are	Marine animals hit them when they come up in the water surface	Type your answer here
39	Numerous boats keep their motor running	Whale breathe	Type your answer here
40	Boats are noisy	Whales have difficulty	Type your answer here

Submit your results now







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Your Band Score:



X Finish Now

References:

- . Cameron, P. & Todd, V. (2008). Prepare for IELTS: Academic Practice Tests. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
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Activate Windows

Go to Settings to activate Windows.

