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Online IELTS Reading Test UNIDA Gontor

 Ujian Telah Selesai

Quiz: Reading 1

- ✓ Section I (1 passage)
- ✓ Section II (1 passage)
- ✓ Section III (1 passage)


Total (3 sections)

 Take this quiz

Quiz: Reading 2

- ✓ Section I (1 passage)
- ✓ Section II (1 passage)
- ✓ Section III (1 passage)


Total (3 sections)

 Take this quiz

Quiz: Reading 3

- ✓ Section I (1 passage)
- ✓ Section II (1 passage)
- ✓ Section III (1 passage)


Total (3 sections)

 Take this quiz

Quiz: Reading 4

- ✓ Section I (0 passage)

Total (1 section)

 Take this quiz

References:

- Cameron, P. & Todd, V. (2008). Prepare for IELTS: Academic Practice Tests. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Christopher (2018). IELTS Advantage: IELTS Listening. Retrieved from <https://www.ieltsadvantage.com/>
- Lougheed, L. (2012). IELTS: International English Language Testing System. Tangerang Selatan: Binarupa Aksara.


 Time left:
00 h 58 m 43 s

Your Band Score :

Section I

✓ (1 passage)


Total 14 questions

 Begin now

Section II

✓ (1 passage)


Total 13 questions

 Begin now

Section III

✓ (1 passage)

Total 13 questions

 Begin now

 Finish Now

References:

- Cameron, P. & Todd, V. (2008). Prepare for IELTS: Academic Practice Tests. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Christopher (2018). IELTS Advantage: IELTS Listening. Retrieved from <https://www.ieltsadvantage.com/>
- Loughheed, L. (2012). IELTS: International English Language Testing System. Tangerang Selatan: Binarupa Aksara.

READ the passage below and answer Questions 1-14 that 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 employment and the accumulation of dollars of debt is worth the investment 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 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 consumer 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 students to 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 a tendency for educated women to spend more time with their children. Women use their time to prepare their children better for the future. Cohn and Geske (1992) argue that college graduates have a more optimistic view of their past and future personal progress.

General benefits of enrolling in 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 a 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

2. Some people borrow large amounts of money to pay college

3. 80 percent of college students enroll at public college

4. Public college costs less than private college

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:

- 5. The high school graduate makes a little more than one million dollars in
- 6. The person with an associate degree earns
- 7. The average earns over two million dollars
- 8. The student at a four year college pays \$ a year for classes, food, and housing
- 9. The student at a two-year college pays \$1.359 on

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. _____
- 11. _____
- 12. _____
- 13. _____
- 14. _____

[Submit your results now](#)

00 h 56 m 09 s

Your Band Score :

Section I

✓ (1 passage)

Total 14 questions

⌚ Begin now

Section II

✓ (1 passage)

Total 13 questions

⌚ Begin now

Section III

✓ (1 passage)

Total 13 questions

⌚ Begin now

✖ Finish Now

References:

- Cameron, P. & Todd, V. (2008). Prepare for IELTS: Academic Practice Tests. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Christopher (2018). IELTS Advantage: IELTS Listening. Retrieved from <https://www.ieltsadvantage.com/>
- Lougheed, L. (2012). IELTS: International English Language Testing System. Tangerang Selatan: Binarupa Aksara.

Sisa waktu: 00 jam 55 menit 53 detik

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-month 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 verifies that TV, video game, and video actually affect the violent behavior, and it is among the first to evaluate the problem solution. Teacher at the intervention school add the program in their existing curriculum. Lesson encouraged students to keep record of and 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 States 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

Complete your answers in boxes 15-21 on your answer sheet

Question 15 - 21

Complete your answers in boxes 15-21 on your answer sheet

teacher	classmates
parents	number of hours
aggressively	favorite TV
scared	eighteen days
six months	avoided TV
time of day	non-violent program
watched TV	less TV

Questions:

A study published in January 2001 found out that when students (15) less, they behaved less (16)

Students from California elementary school participated in the study which lasted (17)

In the end of the study, their behavior changed. For example, the students (18)

reported that their children acted less violently than before. During the study, the students kept track of the (19)

they watched TV. For ten days, they (20) near the end of the study, the students

began to promote watching (21)

Question 22 - 25

Do the following statements agree with the information passage ? In boxes 22-25 write

TRUE	if the statement is true according to the passage
------	---

Question 22 - 25

Do the following statements agree with the information passage ?In boxes 22-25 write

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:

22. **Only one research found a link between TV and violent behavior** - Choose an answer - v

23. **There were more murders in Canada after people begin to watch TV** - Choose an answer - v

24. **The United States has more aggression on TV than other countries** - Choose an answer - v

25. **TV was introduced in South Africa in the mid-1970s** - Choose an answer - v

Question 26 - 27

Choose a correct answer A,B,C, or D

Questions:

26. **According to the passage** - Choose an answer - v

27. **The author of this passage believes that** - Choose an answer - v

00 h 55 m 14 s

Your Band Score :

Section I

✓ (1 passage)

Total 14 questions

⏪ Begin now

Section II

✓ (1 passage)

Total 13 questions

⏪ Begin now

Section III

✓ (1 passage)

Total 13 questions

⏪ Begin now

✗ Finish Now

References:

- Cameron, P. & Todd, V. (2008). Prepare for IELTS: Academic Practice Tests. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Christopher (2018). IELTS Advantage: IELTS Listening. Retrieved from <https://www.ieltsadvantage.com/>
- Loughheed, L. (2012). IELTS: International English Language Testing System. Tangerang Selatan: Binarupa Aksara.

Sisa waktu: 00 jam 55 menit 04 detik

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 exclusively 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 traditional 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 several 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.

B

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

B

Toxic substances have accumulated in higher concentrations because they move up the food chain. Orcas are affected by pollutants more than other sea creatures as they are the top predator in the ocean and at the top of several different food chains in the environment. Examinations of stranded killer whales have revealed high levels of mercury, lead, and polychlorinated hydrocarbons. Abandoned 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

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. Kayakers even cause a problem as they are so quiet. Busy hunting and feeding under the surface of the water, marine animals may not have awareness that there is a kayak above them and 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 fumes spewed out on the surface of the water. When the whale comes up to take breath of "fresh air", it only gets breath of exhaust fumes. It is hard to say how greatly this affects the animals

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 population 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:

28. Section A

29. Section B

30. Section C

31. Section D

Question 32 - 33

For each question, choose the appropriate letter A-D and write it in boxes 32 and 33 on your answer sheet

Questions:

32. Killer whales (orcas in the J, K, and L pods prefer to eat

33. Groups of salmon have been extinct because

Question 34 - 40

Complete the chart below

Choose no more than three words for each answer

Write your answers in boxes 34-40 on your answer sheet

Questions:

No	Cause	Effect	Answer
34	Other studies have shown that some whale	These whales dive very deep	<input type="text" value="Type your answer here"/>

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Questions:

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

Submit your results now

YOU should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 14-27 which are based on Reading Passage Two

Sleep Apnea

Sleep apnea is a sleeping disorder. The disorder affects a number of adults comparable to the population suffering from diabetes. The term of **Apnea** comes from Greek origin and it means "without breath". Sleep apnea sufferers will stop breathing while they sleep. It occurs hundreds of times during at night lasting from 10 to 30 seconds. In some cases, sufferers stop breathing more than a minute at a time.

There are three types of sleep apnea and obstructive sleep apnea is the most common. Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) affecting 90 percent of sleep apnea sufferers happens due to an upper airway obstruction. The people's breathing stop when air is prevented from entering the trachea. The slow air to trap on the tongue, the nasal passage, the throat, and the uvula. Tightened muscles at the back of the throat also cause the obstruction. Central sleep apnea has different root cause although the consequences are the same. In central apnea, the brain forgets to send the signal telling the muscles that it is time to breathe. The term of "central" is used as the type of sleep apnea is relevant to the central nervous system. Mixed apnea is a combination of the two and is the rarer form. Fortunately, for all type of apnea, the brain can signal for a sufferer to wake up; therefore, breathing can resume. Nevertheless, the pattern of interrupted sleep is hard on the body and affects in very little rest.

Sleep apnea deals with a number of risk factor such as over the age of forty, male, and overweight. Like many disorders, sleep apnea also affects children and it can be in the aftermath of genetic makeup. However, the disorder is often undiagnosed. Many people experienced symptoms without realizing they get serious sleep apnea. Likewise, it is not the people suffering from sleep apnea who notice sleep interruption, but family member sleeping nearby. The air cessation is accompanied by heavy snoring. Those living alone are less likely to realize early diagnosis even though other symptoms such as dizziness, headache, and irritability cause people to get medical treatment. If left untreated, sleep apnea (progressive disorder) can affect cardiovascular problem which increases the risk of stroke and heart disease. Sleep apnea is blamed for poor job performance and impaired driving.

Patients are sent to a sleep center for a polysomnography test for sleep apnea diagnosis. This test can monitor muscle tension, eye movement, brain waves, and also oxygen in the blood. Audio to monitor snoring, episodic walking, and gasping is also performed during polysomnogram. Viable solution to treat sleep apnea is simple lifestyle change. Sleep apnea can be eliminated if the patient tries losing weight or abstaining for alcohol. People sleeping on their backs or stomachs find that their symptoms will disappear if they sleep on their sides. Sleep specialists reveal that sleeping pill interferes with the natural performance of the mouth muscle recommend stay away from sleep medication for a trial period. When the treatment proves unsuccessful, sleep apnea sufferers will be fitted with Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) mask, worn at night over the nose and the mouth, similar to an oxygen mask.

When facial deformities are the cause of sleep apnea, surgery should be done to get clear passage of air. Different types of surgeries are available and the most common surgery to combat sleep apnea is uvulopalato pharyngoplasty (UPPP). This procedure includes removing the uvula and the tissue around it. UPPP assists about 50 percent of patients undergoing the procedure, while others still continue to use CPAP machine after surgery. Another type of surgery is mandibular repositioning used to remove a piece of the jaw and to adjust the tongue. Re-attaching the tongue to a position about ten millimeters forward, air can flow freely during sleep. This procedure is performed by the expertise surgeons in facial surgery and it is always successful to eliminate air obstruction. The latest surgical procedure uses radio frequency in shrinking the tissue around the throat, tongue, soft palate, and tongue.

Question 14 - 18

Do the following statements agree with the information in Reading Passage 2? In boxes 14-18 on your answer sheet, write

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:

14. Sleep apnea only affects male over 40
15. Sleep apnea sufferers have the problem diagnosed
16. Sleep apnea is better known in Greece than in other country
17. Other family of sleep apnea sufferer is the first to realize the problem
18. Sleep apnea can cause productivity at work

Question 19 - 23

The passage describes three different types of sleep apnea. Which of the characteristics below belongs to which type of sleep apnea? In boxes 19-23 on your answer sheet, write

- A. If it is a characteristic of obstructive sleep apnea
 B. If it is a characteristic of central sleep apnea
 C. If it is a characteristic of mixed apnea

Questions:

19. The air is blocked at the trachea
20. It deals with center nervous system
21. It involves a blockage at the trachea and brain malfunction
22. It is the most uncommon type of sleep apnea
23. It is the most usual form of sleep apnea

Question 24 - 27

Which treatments for sleep apnea are mentioned in the passage? Choose four answers from the list below, and write the correct letters, A-G, in boxes 1-4 on your answer sheet.

- A. Wearing CPAP mask
 B. Drinking alcohol
 C. Having surgery
 D. Losing weight
 E. Consuming sleeping pill
 F. Sleeping on side
 G. Massaging the throat muscle

Questions:

24. _____
25. _____
26. _____
27. _____

Submit your results now

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

IRISH POTATO FAMINE

A

Over 750,000 Irish people died including many of those who attempted to immigrate to Canada as well as the United States in 1845. Prior to the potato blight, overpopulation was one of the main concerns in Ireland. The country's population was predicted at less than three million in the early 1500s. However, this number had almost tripled by 1840. The beautiful potato crop containing all nutrients that people needed for survival was to blame for the population growth. In contrast, within five years of the failed crop in 1845, the Irish population was decreased by a quarter. The Irish tenancy system, and inadequate relief efforts were the factors contributing to the plagues of the population of Ireland.

B

It is not known exactly when potato was first introduced to Europe, but the assumption is that it was on Spanish ship in 1600s. More than one hundred years, according to Europeans, potatoes belonged to botanical family of a poisonous bread. It was not until Marie-Anne's wife ate potato blossoms in her hair in the mid-eighteenth century that potatoes got novelty. By the late 1700s, the dietary value of potatoes had been found out and the monarchs of Europe let the vegetable to be widely planted.

C

By 1800, the majority of the Irish population had depended on the potatoes as the staple food. It was not uncommon for the Irish potato farmers to consume six pounds of potatoes a day. Farmers stored potatoes for winter and fed potatoes for their livestock. Due to this dependency, the unexpected potato blight devastated the Irish by 1845. Investigators recommended that the blight was caused by smoke from railroad trains, static energy, and also the underground volcanic vapor. However, the most problem was later caused as an airborne fungus travelling from Mexico. The disease either devastated the potato crops or infected the potatoes in storage. Families were dying because of famine, but weakened farmers retained their agricultural skills to harvest other crops. They managed to plant oats, barley, and wheat and relied on earnings from those crops to maintain their rental homes.

D

When the potato blight caused great starvation among the Irish, the farmers became captive by the British tenancy system. Following the Napoleonic Wars in 1815, the English turned their focus on their colonial land holding. British landowners believed that way to obtain the best profit was to charge expensive taxes and rents for people to live on the land. By the tenancy system, Protestant landlords got 95 percent of the Irish land divided into five-acre plots to farm on and live. The plots were further subdivided into smaller parts as the Irish population grew. Living conditions went down rapidly, and farmers were urged to move to low fertile land.

E

The penal system was also issued as a means of weakening the Irish spirit. Under the law, peasants were denied basic human rights including the right to seek employment, speak their own native language, receive education, and even land. The famine condition simply devastated Ireland and the landowners had little sympathy for tenants unable to pay their rent. Approximately 500,000 Irish farmers were driven out by their landlords between 1844 and 1846.

F

By 1840, the majority of the British officials implemented the laissez-faire philosophy supporting a policy of nonintervention in Irish plight. However, Prime Minister Sir Robert Peel showed the compassion toward the Irish. He made a move to revoke the Corn Law and put in a place to protect British grain producers from the foreign market competition. Due to the hasty decision, Robert Peel lost support from the British people and was asked to resign. The new Prime minister, Lord John Russell let assistant Charles Trevelyan take control over on the relief attempts in Ireland. Trevelyan realized that the Irish situation should be left to providence. Claiming that it would be devastating to have the Irish become dependent on other countries, he then arranged steps to close food depots selling corn and to restrict corn shipments which were already on their way to Ireland. A few programs were employed such as workhouses and soup kitchens, but those were poorly run institutions which provided the disease spread, tore apart families, and offered inadequate food supplies to Ireland's shortages.

G

Many effects of the Irish potato famine are still evident. Those descendants fleeing Ireland during the 1840s have been dispersed all over the world. Some homes evacuated by absentee landlords still sit abandoned in Irish hills. A number of Irish descendants still carry animosity toward the British for not involving people before politics. The potato blight still plagues the Irish people during growing season when the weather condition is favorable for fungus to thrive.

Question 28 - 34

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, A-I, from the box at the top of next page. Write the correct letter in boxes 28-34 on your answer sheet. There are more endings than sentences, so you won't use them all.

- A. because they could not pay the rent for their farm
- B. because railroads train caused air pollution
- C. because potato had been their main source of food
- D. because Charles Trevelyan refused relief efforts
- E. because they needed the profit for paying the rent
- F. because they were not well set up
- G. because there was not enough land for the increasing population
- H. because his efforts to assist the Irish were not popular among the British
- I. because they believed that potatoes were poisonous
- J. because the British issued penal law
- K. because it was discovered that potatoes are full of nutrients
- L. because Marie-Anne's wife used blossoms of potato as decoration

Questions:

- 28.
- 29.
- 30.
- 31.
- 32.
- 33.
- 34.

Question 35 - 40

The passage has seven paragraphs A-G. Which paragraph contains the following information? Write the correct letter in boxes 35-40 on your answer sheet.

Questions:

- 35. A description of the landlord system in Ireland
- 36. European attitudes toward potato
- 37. The significance of potato in Irish population
- 38. The lack of legal protection for Irish peasant
- 39. British Government position toward Irish potato famine
- 40. The impact of Irish potato starvation

UNIDA Gontor English Reading Test

⚠ Time left:

00 h 52 m 29 s

Your Band Score :

Section I	Section II	Section III
✓ (1 passage)	✓ (1 passage)	✓ (1 passage)
Total 14 questions	Total 14 questions	Total 9 questions
⌚ Begin now	⌚ Begin now	⌚ Begin now

✖ Finish Now

References:

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Go to Settings to activate Windows.

MYTHS ABOUT PUBLIC SPEAKING

Some of public speaking events are only from when we do not understand about public communication, but also from mythical misconceptions about public speakers. These myth and misconceptions come among professional people and the general public. Let us examine these myths about public communication which are not necessarily true and requirements of public speaking, understand our them and prevent our development as competent public person.

A
The most common myth about public speaking is that it is a "special" activity prepared for special occasions. How often do you make a public speech? There are only a few special occasions during the year when professional people even on one hand the number of public speeches given in career. Public speaking is now working for special occasions. This requires people the most common of public speaking and the nature of the occasion in which it happens. When we engage with people, we do not have to overcome the problems, their preparation and understanding, advance opinions, or lack the audience, we are engaged in public speaking. Public communication is daily activity that we engage in the arena, business, classroom, meetings, public affairs, meetings, and lectures.

B
Misconception about public communication is the belief that public speaker is a special gifted individual with innate abilities. On the other hand, most professional people report that their public communication are hard, not easy. They report that public speaker has developed several talents to a remarkable degree. In the heart of this misconception, like the myth of public speaking as special activity, is some view of what a public person is. The development as an effective public speaker begins with the understanding that you need one to be a natural talent, professional speaker is a competent public person, speak for pay. Public speaker is an ordinary person understanding the necessity of being public person and using common ability to meet the fundamental requirements of daily public speakers.

C
The common misconception is related to the belief that public communication is "made for the ages". Public communication is something created as an historical event which will be a part of continuing world's public record. Some public speakers are recorded, reproduced, and made part of history's world's historical records. These messages are not compared to thousands of unrecorded public speeches produced every day. Public speaking is a situation, specific and ephemeral. The audience remember only as much as 10 percent of what a speaker says after the speaker concludes their time in contact on the stage party. This fact to encourage and challenge to the public speaker. On the contrary, there is room for human error to make public communication, to challenge the public communication to be as informed as possible and to engage to define the great thinking habits of more audience.

D
Professional people perhaps more than other groups often subscribe to the misconception that public speaking is an exact science that if it is done well it will succeed. The real answer and key to this meaning is if public speaking that it is because it was properly prepared. This opinion ignores the complex of human interaction. Public speakers use achieve their goals through their behaviors, and the only very predictable aspect of human to their responsibility. Public messages may succeed despite inadequate preparation and details of delivery. Professional people often underestimate their form of public communication. One we understand what public communication success and demand, more we understand ourselves of the myth that hindrance our growth as public people. We are properly develop as competent public speakers.

Question 1 - 5
The reading passage "Myth about Public Speaking" has four sections A-D. In boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet, write the appropriate letter A, B, C, or D to show in which section you find a discussion of the following points. You may use any letter more than once.

- 1 A person's ability as a public speaker
- 2 Whether public speech is remembered for a long time
- 3 The relationship of proper preparation to success in public communication
- 4 A definition of public speaking
- 5 Retention rates as a challenge to public communicators

Questions:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Question 6 - 11
Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer in the reading passage? In boxes 6-11 on your answer sheet write:

- Yes** if the statement agrees with the writer
- No** if the statement does not agree with the writer
- Not Given** if there is no information about this in the passage

Questions:

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

Question 12 - 14
Use information from the reading passage to complete the following sentences. Use no more than three words or a number. Write your answers in boxes 12-14 on your answer sheet.

Questions:

12. The writer reveals that public communication as any activity where people jointly explore the knowledge, attitudes, and opinion, or seek

13. At the end of most public speeches, most audiences forget about of what they have already heard

14. As public speeches are short-lived, the speaker should work to counteract the of the listeners

Submit your results now

Environmental effects of Offshore Drilling and Production

Check pollution prevention and control measures for offshore oil and gas production... This section discusses the environmental effects of offshore drilling and production...

Table with 2 columns: Parameter and Unit. Rows include: Total number of offshore oil and gas production facilities, Total number of offshore oil and gas production facilities, etc.

The number of offshore oil and gas production facilities... The number of offshore oil and gas production facilities... The number of offshore oil and gas production facilities...

Questions: Q10: sometimes "blowouts" of drilling take place... Q11: Blow out when drilling began in Australia in 1983...

- Classify 15-28: Answer the questions below using as many different words or number... Write your answers in boxes 15-28 on your answer sheet...

Table with 4 columns: No., Question, Answer, and Mark. Contains 15 multiple-choice questions about oil spills and drilling safety.

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You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 26-36 which are based on Reading Passage Three.

GARBAGE IN, GARBAGE OUT DISCREPANCY, INTACT

There are many ways to obtain an understanding of human behaviour. One of these is to study the objects thrown by consumers, object used in daily lives. The study of the refuse of society is the basis for the science of archaeology to examine the lives of past societies. Some studies have indicated the degree to which rubbish is socially defined.

The University of Arizona has been running a Garbage Project in which garbage is collected and sorted. It began in 1973 with an assignment whereby Tucson City collected for analysis garbage from random households in designated urban collection districts. Since then the researchers have studied other cities both in Mexico and USA, refining their procedures and techniques in response to the challenges of collecting the unsorted waste they have got. Garbage is sorted based on detailed schedule, range of data for each item is recorded on a standard coding form and the researchers create database. Their research results with information from across and other years.

The project was not of course designed to teach students at the University the principles of archaeological methodology and to consider them to the surprising links between physical objects and cultural assumptions. Often a considerable discrepancy emerges between what people say, and how even think they do and what they actually do. In the Garbage Project study, some of the Hispanic (Spanish-speaking) women in the sample admitted to using as much as a single serving of conventionally prepared baby food, reflecting cultural expectations about proper feeding. Garbage from the Hispanic households with infants contained as many baby food containers as garbage from non-Hispanic households with infants.

The project leaders decided to look not only at what was discarded but what happened to it after that. In many countries, garbage is thrown away in landfills, the waste is compacted and buried in the ground. In 1987 the project included the excavation of landfills across the United States and Canada. Surprisingly, several landfills had excavations before.

The researchers found that for long-term sites of biological and chemical activity, the interiors of waste landfills are rather inactive, with the possible exception of those built in swamps. Newspapers which were buried 20 or more years usually remained legible, and food waste of similar age also remained intact.

While discarded household products such as pesticides, cleaners, cosmetics and paint result in a fair amount of hazardous substances being contained in landfills, toxic leachates pose less danger than people fear, provided that a landfill is properly constructed. Garbage project researchers argued that the leachates do not migrate far, and get absorbed by the other materials around.

The landfill composition is also different from what has been believed. In 1990 US survey people were asked whether particular items were the main cause of garbage problems. Baby diapers (disposable supplies) were a major cause by 41 per cent of survey respondents, plastic bottles by 29 percent, paper by six percent, and construction debris by one per cent. Garbage Project data reveals that disposable supplies make up less than ten per cent of the volume of landfills and plastic bottles less than one percent. However, even 40 percent of the volume of landfills consists of paper and around 12 percent is construction debris.

A serious cause of pollution has also been caused by plastic wrapping and paper around food bought. While some packaging is excessive, the Garbage Project researchers observe that most manufacturers use as little as possible as long as it is cheap. They also explained that modern product packaging frequently function to decrease the overall size of the solid waste stream.

The apparent paradox was illustrated by the results of a comparison of garbage from a large and socially diverse sample of households in Mexico City with a similarly large and diverse sample in three United States cities. Even after correcting for differences in family size, US households generated far less garbage than the Mexican ones. They are even dependent on the processed and packaged foods than Mexican households, while US households produce much less food debris. Moreover, the leachates bank that the US processes have proved less than that can be used in the construction of other products than entering the waste stream.

Activities considered by Western societies to be wasteful and they tend to discard things while they are still usable. This document notes to be true. Garbage Project data showed that consumer appliances and furniture were entering the solid waste stream at a rate very much less than would be expected from service life figures and production. Therefore, the researchers carry out the study to track the fate of the items, and might as well refer to all conventional trade in used goods that easily have an official statistic.

The Garbage Project's work shows how many misconceptions exist about garbage. The researchers then attempt to promote one type of waste management such as recycling or reduction over others such as landfilling or incineration. Each has its advantages and drawbacks and what you do for your local authority may not be appropriate for another.

Questions 26 - 36

Complete the following notes using information from the passage. Write **no more than three words or a number** on lines 29-37 on your answer sheet.

THE GARBAGE PROJECT

- started in 1973
- set up by University of Arizona
- first studied garbage in the city of (26) then has checked it in other cities in Mexico and (27)
- method: garbage collected and sorted; the information noted on (28)
- finding compared with (29)
- reason project: show students (30) of archaeological (31)
- from 1987 garbage project included (32) in Canada and USA
- figures from the project revealed that less (33) and (34) entered the waste stream than expected

Questions:

No.	From	To	Answer
26			<input type="text"/>
27			<input type="text"/>
28			<input type="text"/>
29			<input type="text"/>
30			<input type="text"/>
31			<input type="text"/>
32			<input type="text"/>
33			<input type="text"/>
34			<input type="text"/>
35			<input type="text"/>
36			<input type="text"/>

Question 37 - 38

Believe one source of the wrong ideas that the passage states people have about garbage. **Match each misconception 1-4Y with two counter arguments A-FE used in the passage to argue against them. Write the appropriate letters A-FE in boxes 38-42 on your answer sheet.**

Misconceptions

- Example
- Landfills are dangerous because they are full of poisons and chemicals
- Household items like disposable supplies, are the main cause of garbage problems
- Packaging is wasteful and causes excess garbage
- Western societies waste more suitable items

Counter Arguments

- 40% of landfills is paper
- Chemical leachates have disappeared after 20 years
- Possible items are often almost unchanged from when long period of time
- Processing units derive on other garbage
- People discard consumer appliances and furniture
- Disposable supplies make up less than 2% of landfills
- Plastic bottles are biggest waste problem than supplies
- Chemicals do not spread far in landfills
- Fresh food has less waste debris
- Many businesses collect and reuse items people no longer want
- Manufacturers cut their costs by using as little packaging as possible
- Household goods constituted a smaller than expected part of solid waste
- People use fewer disposable supplies now

Example counter arguments for Misconception 1: **C & F**

Questions:

No.	From	To	Answer
37			<input type="text"/>
38			<input type="text"/>
39			<input type="text"/>
40			<input type="text"/>
41			<input type="text"/>
42			<input type="text"/>

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Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.