Listening Segment:

Form completion:

Audio:https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gCvZnUQbAhqpA-qET930v4mT1p2GfndV/view?usp=sharing

QUESTIONS 1-4

Complete the information below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR A NUMBER for each answer.

Home Insurance

Company name: Secure home
Name: (1) _____
Address: (2) _____, Allen Street.
Pin code: (3) _____
Size of the house: (4) _____

QUESTIONS 5-7

Read all the options and select 3 correct options.

Secure home does not include these items in insurance:

A. Furniture
B. Electric equipments
C. Jewellery
D. Clothing items
E. Footwear
F. Laptops/Computers
G. Personal insurance
H. Kitchen stuff

(5) _____
(6) _____
(7) _____

QUESTIONS 8-10

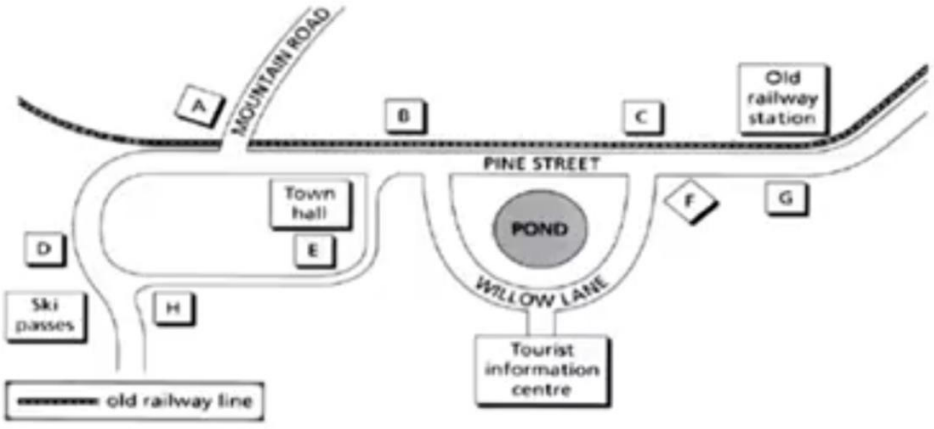
Write no more than one word for each answer.

House insurance costs will be (8) _____ Dollars with (9) _____ % raise every year. No (10) _____.

Answers:

1. Salvy
2. 302 Prompt house
3. 2589874562266782
4. 180 square feets
5. G
6. B
7. E
8. 125
9. 1.5
10. termination

Map Labeling:
Audio:https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BxTt5UtI9ItpjOZZ-BIL4KV9U_rKyXmu/view?usp=sharing



Questions:

11. supermarket _____
12. climbing supplies store _____
13. museum _____
14. bike hire _____
15. Café _____

Answers:

11. G
12. D
13. A
14. E
15. C

MCQ Lesson:

Audio:https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QMKhXiQSkAjzcCiLjXc40J5RP7zPyWvN/view?usp=sharing

Questions 11-14

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

11. Stevenson's was founded in
    A) 1923.
    B) 1924.
    C) 1926.
12. Originally, Stevenson's manufactured goods for
    A) the healthcare industry.
    B) the automotive industry.
    C) the machine tools industry.
13. What does the speaker say about the company premises?
    A) The company has recently moved.
    B) The company has no plans to move.
    C) The company is going to move shortly.
14. The programme for the work experience group includes
    A) time to do research.

B) meetings with a teacher.
C) talks by staff.

Answers:
11. C
12. A
13. B
14. C

Sentence Completion:
Audio:https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CZnFXfdAS4ZsszUOKh0-3yFdHDRQuWM5/view?usp=sharing
Listen to the audio clip and complete the following sentences. In each answer, you must give no more than 1 word and/or number.

1. The radio presenter is _____ Barton.

2. The presenter wants to know if cycling is actually _____.

3. There are many types of bikes; mountain, _____, road, city and fixed gear.

4. Bike price and _____ differ.

5. Higher quality bikes are _____ to ride on busy roads.

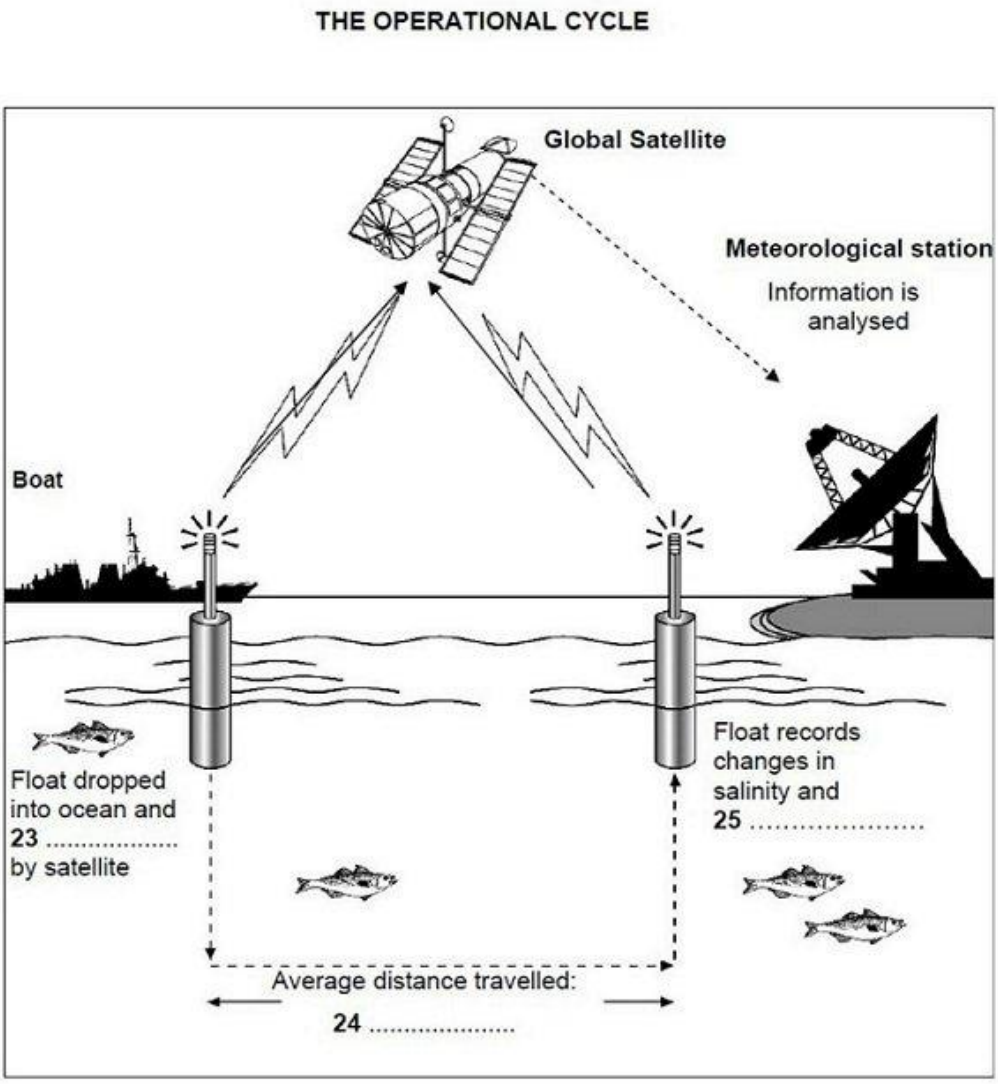
6. Prices range from $____ to $_____.

7. Bikes are _____ than cars.

Answers:

1. Anna
2. safe
3. hybrid
4. quality
5. safer
6. 300 1000
7. cheaper

Diagram:
Audio:https://drive.google.com/file/d/17GJ1geE-4VxGBcZO-o74FHrqLsSwhMoE/view?usp=sharing



Answers: (The words in brackets are correct but optional)
23. (is) activated
24. (average) (around/about/approximately) 50 kilometres/kilometers
25. All these answer options are correct:

- change(s) in temperature
- (water/ocean/sea) temperature
- (water/ocean/sea) temperature change(s)
- temperature of water/ocean/sea

Gap filling:
Audio:https://drive.google.com/file/d/1LuHjnDiQJi1ZqX1NBFpUE4eL8ALzvPx7/view?usp=sharing
Complete the notes below.
Write TWO/THREE WORD(S) OR NUMBER(S) ONLY for each answer.

1. Philae's goal is to collect information about the makeup of the comet's surface and also to capture ..... of the surface.
2. Philae could have missed the landing because of an ..... in Rosetta's orbit.
3. The time delay between Rosetta and the controllers on Earth was .....
4. The lander found its own way down to the comet after release as there was no ..... on the lander.
5. There is an element of ..... in landing in a good location on the comet.
6. The lander can drill ..... into the exterior of the comet for stability.

Answers:
1. images
2. inaccuracy
3. about 28 minutes/about 28 min
4. steering
5. luck
6. footscrews

Reading Segment

READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1-14** which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.

STAINLESS STEEL

Uses

In any ordinary kitchen, there are numerous items made from stainless steel, including cutlery, utensils, and appliances. 'Inox' or '18/10' may be stamped on the base of a good stainless steel pot: 'Inox' is short for the French *inoxydable*; while 18 refers to the percentage of chromium in the stainless steel, and 10 to its nickel content.

In hospitals, laboratories and factories, stainless steel is used for many instruments and pieces of equipment because it can easily be sterilised, and it remains relatively bacteria-free, thus improving hygiene. Since it is mostly rust-free, stainless steel also does not need painting, so proves cost-effective.

As a decorative element, stainless steel has been incorporated into skyscrapers, like the Chrysler Building in New York, and the Jin Mao Building in Shanghai, the latter considered one of the most stunning contemporary structures in China. Bridges, monuments, and sculptures are often stainless steel; and, cars, trains, and aircraft contain stainless steel parts.

Recent alloys

As most pure metals serve little practical purpose, they are often combined or alloyed. Some examples of ancient alloys are bronze (copper + tin) and brass (copper + zinc). Carbon steel (iron + carbon), first made in small quantities in China in the sixth century AD, was produced industrially only in mid-nineteenth-century Europe. Stainless steel, which retains the strength of

carbon steel with some added benefits, consists of iron, carbon, chromium, and nickel, and may contain trace elements. Stainless steel is a new invention – Austenitic stainless steel was patented by German engineers in 1912, the same year that Americans created ferritic stainless steel, while Martensitic stainless steel was patented as late as 1919.

Properties

The name, stainless steel, is misleading since, where there is very little oxygen or a great amount of salt, the alloy will, indeed, stain. In addition, stainless steel parts should not be joined together with stainless steel nuts or bolts as friction damages the elements; another alloy, like bronze, or pure aluminium or titanium must be used.

In general, stainless steel does not deteriorate as ordinary carbon steel does, which rusts in air and water. Rust is a layer of iron oxide that forms when oxygen reacts with the iron in carbon steel. Because iron oxide molecules are larger than those of iron alone, they wear down the steel, causing it to flake and eventually snap. Stainless steel, however, contains between 13-26% chromium, and, with exposure to oxygen, forms chromium oxide, which has molecules the same size as the iron ones beneath, meaning they bond strongly to form an invisible film that prevents oxygen or water from penetrating. As a result, the surface of stainless steel neither rusts nor corrodes. Furthermore, if scratched, the protective chromium-oxide layer of stainless steel repairs itself in a process known as passivation, which also occurs with aluminium, titanium, and zinc.

Varieties

There are over 150 grades of stainless steel with various properties, each distinguished by its crystalline structure. Austenitic stainless steel, comprising 70% of global production, is barely magnetic, but ferritic and Martensitic stainless steel function as magnets because they contain more nickel or manganese. Ferritic stainless steel – soft and slightly corrosive – is cheap to produce, and has many applications, while Martensitic stainless steel, with more carbon than the other types, is incredibly strong, so it is used in fighter jet bodies but is also the costliest to produce.

Recyclability

Stainless steel can be recycled completely, and these days, the average stainless steel object comprises around 60% of recycled material.

Cutting-edge application

In the last few years, 3D printers have become widespread, and stainless steel infused with bronze is the hardest material that a 3D printer can currently use.

In 3D printing, an inkjet head deposits alternate layers of stainless steel powder and organic binder into a build box. After each layer of binder is spread, overhead heaters dry the object before another layer of powder is added. Upon completion of printing, the whole object, still in its build box, is sintered in an oven, which means the object is heated to just below the melting point, so the binder evaporates. Next, the porous object is placed in a furnace so that molten bronze can replace the binder. To finish, the object is blasted with tiny beads that smooth the surface.

Appraisal

In less than a century, stainless steel has become essential due to its relatively cheap production cost, its durability, and its renewability. Used in the new manufacturing process of 3D printing, its future looks bright.

Questions 1-4

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

*Write the correct letter in boxes **1-4** on your answer sheet.*

1) A stainless steel pot with '18/10' stamped on it contains
- **A.** 18% carbon and 10% iron.
- **B.** 18% iron and 10% carbon.
- **C.** 18% chromium and 10% nickel.
- **D.** 18% nickel and 10% chromium.

2) Hospitals and laboratories use stainless steel equipment because it
- **A.** is easy to clean.
- **B.** is inexpensive.

C. is not disturbed by magnets.
D. withstands high temperatures.

3) Stainless steel has been used in some famous buildings for its
A. durability.
B. beauty.
C. modernity.
D. reflective quality.

4) The first type of stainless steel was patented in
A. China in 1912.
B. Germany in 1912.
C. the UK in 1919.
D. the US in 1919.

Questions 5-11

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

In boxes **5-11** 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.

5) Stainless steel does not stain.

6) Carbon steel rusts as its surface molecules are smaller than those of iron oxide.

7) Passivation is unique to stainless steel.

8) Austenitic stainless steel is the most commonly produced type.

9) These days, Martensitic stainless steel is mainly produced in China.

10) Currently, the recycling of stainless steel takes place in many countries.

11) Close to two-thirds of a stainless steel object is made up of recycled metal.

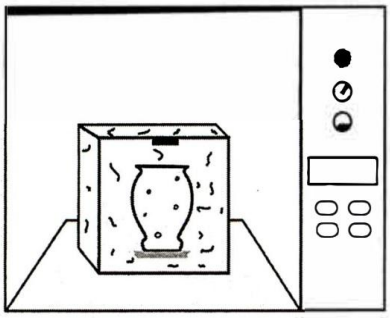
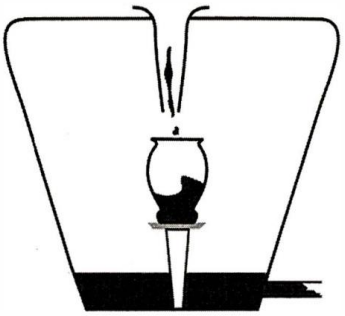
Questions 12-14

Label the diagrams below.

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

Write your answers in boxes **12-14** on your answer sheet.

3D printing using stainless steel and bronze

Sintering	Replacing the binder	Finishing
BUILD BOX in OVEN 	OBJECT in (13)…….. 	
Object heated to just below (12)…….. *to evaporate binder.*	*Binder replaced with molten bronze.*	*Object blasted with* (14)……. .

Answers

1. C

2. A

3. B

4. B

5. FALSE

6. TRUE

7. FALSE

8. TRUE

9. NOT GIVEN

10. NOT GIVEN

11. TRUE

12. melting point

13. Furnace

14. tiny beads

READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 15-27** which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.

Word lists

A

As any language learner knows, the acquisition of vocabulary is of critical importance. Grammar is useful, yet communication occurs without it. Consider the utterance: 'Me station.' Certainly, 'I'd like to go to the station' is preferable, but a taxi driver will probably head to the right place with 'Me station.' If the passenger uses the word 'airport' instead of 'station', however, the journey may well be fraught. Similarly, 'What time train Glasgow?' signals to a station clerk that a timetable is needed even though 'What time does the train go to Glasgow?' is correct. In both of these requests, nouns – 'station', 'time', 'train', and 'Glasgow' – carry most of the meaning; and, *generally speaking*, foreign-language learners, like infants in their mother tongue, acquire nouns first. Verbs also contain unequivocal meaning; for instance, 'go' indicates departure, not the arrival. Furthermore, 'Go' is a common word, appearing in both requests above, while 'the' and 'to' are the other frequent items. Thus, for a language learner, there may be two necessities: to acquire

both useful *and* frequent words, including some that function grammatically. It is a daunting fact that English contains around half a million words, of which a graduate knows 25,000. So how does a language learner decide which ones to learn?

B

The General Service List (GSL), devised by the American, Michael West, in 1953, was one renowned lexical aid. Consisting of 2,000 headwords, each representing a word family, GSL words were listed alphabetically, with definitions and example sentences, while a number alongside each word showed its number of occurrences per five million words, and a percentage beside each meaning indicated how often that meaning occurred. For 50 years, particularly in the US, the GSL wielded great influence: graded readers and other materials for primary schools were written with reference to it, and American teachers of English as a foreign language (EFL) relying heavily upon it.

C

Understandably, West's 1953 GSL has been updated several times because, firstly, his list contained archaisms such as 'shilling', while lacking words that existed in 1953 but which were popularized later, like 'drug', 'OK', 'television', and 'victim'. Naturally, his list did not contain neologisms such as 'email'. However, around 80% of West's original inclusions were still considered valid, according to researchers Billuroğlu and Neufeld (2005). Secondly, what constituted a headword and a word family in the West's GSL was not entirely logical, and rules for this were formulated by Bauer and Nation (1995). Thirdly, technological advance has meant that billions of words can now be analysed by computer for frequency, context, and regional variation. West's frequency data was based on a 2.5-million-word corpus drawn from research by Thorndike and Lorge (1944), and some of it was unreliable. A 2013 incarnation of the GSL, called the New General Service List (NGSL), used a 273-million-word subsection of the Cambridge English Corpus (CEC), and research indicates this list provides a higher degree of coverage than West's.

D

A partner to the NGSL is the 2013 New Academic Word List (NAL) with 2,818 headwords – a modification of Averill Coxhead's 2000 AWL. The NAWL excludes NGSL words, focusing on academic language, but, nevertheless, items in it are generally serviceable – they are merely not used often enough to appear in the NGSL. An indication of the difference between the two lists can be seen in just four words: the NGSL begins with 'a' and ends with 'zonings', whereas 'abdominal' and 'yeasts' open and close the NAWL.

E

Over time, linguistics and EF have become more dependent upon computerized statistical analysis, and large bodies of words have been collected to aid academics, teachers, and learners. One such body, known by the Latin word for body, 'corpus', is the CEC, created at Cambridge University in the UK. This well-known collection has two billion words of written and spoken, formal and informal, British, American, and other Englishes. Continually updated, its sources are very wide indeed – far wider than West's. Although the CEC is one of many English-language corpora, it is not the largest, but it was the one used by the creators of the NGSL and the NAWL.

F

Still, a learner cannot easily access corpora, and even though the NGSL and NAL are free online, a learner may not know how best to use them. Linguists have demonstrated that words should be learnt in a context (not singly, not alphabetically); that items in the same lexical set should be learnt together; that it takes at least six different sightings or hearings to lea one item; that written language differs significantly from spoken; and, that concrete language is easier to acquire than abstract. Admittedly, a list of a few thousand words is not so hard to learn, but language learning is not only about frequency and utility, but also about passion and poetry. Who cares if a word you like isn't in the top 5,000? If you like it or the way it sounds, you're likely to learn it. And, if you use it correctly, at least your IELTS examiner will be impressed.

Questions 15-19

Passage 2 has six paragraphs: **A-F**.

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs **B-F** from the list of headings below.

*Write the correct number, **i-ix**, in boxes **15-19** on your answer sheet.*

List of Headings

i English vocabulary is hard to learn

ii Comparison of the NGSL and the NAWL

iii Description of the GSL

iv Utility and frequency should guide the choice of new lexis

v Reservations about lists and corpora

vi Learning the NAWL raises an IELTS candidate's score

vii Reasons for overhauling the GSL

viii Benefits of the NAWL

ix Advent of corpora

Example	*Answer*
*Paragraph **A***	***iv***

15 Paragraph **B**

16 Paragraph **C**

17 Paragraph **D**

18 Paragraph **E**

19 Paragraph **F**

Questions 20–24

Look at the following statements and the list of people on the following page.

Match each statement with the correct person or people: **A–E**.

*Write the correct letter, **A–E**, in boxes **20–24** on your answer sheet.*

20 He / She / They created the GSL.

21 He / She / They created the AWL.

22 He / She / They standardised headwords and word families.

23 He/ She/ They reviewed the GSL for content validity.

24 His/ Her/ Their early research was narrow.

List of people

A West

B Billuroğlu and Neufeld

C Bauer and Nation

D Thorndike and Lorge

E Coxhead

Questions 25–27

Answer the questions below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

*Write your answers in boxes **25–27** on your answer sheet.*

25 How many words are there in the complete Cambridge English Corpus?

26 At least how many times must a learner see or hear a new word before it can be learnt?

27 According to the writer, what else must there be a sense of for a person to learn a new word?

Answers:

15. iii

16. vii

17. ii

18. ix

19. v

20. A

21. E

22. C

23. B

24. D

25. 2/Two billion

26. 6/Six

27. Passion and poetry

READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 28-40** which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.

WORLD HERITAGE DESIGNATION

Almost all cultures raise monuments to their own achievements or beliefs, and preserve artefacts and built environments from the past.

There has been considerable interest in saving cultural sites valuable to all humanity since the 1950s. In particular, an international campaign to relocate pharaonic treasures from an area in Egypt where the Aswan Dam would be built was highly successful, with more than half the project costs borne by 50 different countries. Later, similar projects were undertaken to save the ruins of Mohenjo-daro in Pakistan and the Borobudur Temple complex in Indonesia.

The idea of listing world heritage sites (WHS) that are cultural or natural was proposed jointly by an American politician, Joseph Fisher, and a director of an environmental agency, Russell Train, at a White House conference in 1965. These men suggested a programme of cataloguing, naming, and conserving outstanding sites, under what became the World Heritage Convention, adopted by UNESCO* on November 1972, and effective from December 1975. Today, 191 states and territories have ratified the convention, making it one of the most inclusive international agreements of all time. The UNESCO World Heritage Committee, composed of representatives from 21 UNESCO member states and international experts, administers the programme, albeit with a limited budget and few real powers, unlike other international bodies, like the World Trade Organisation or the UN Security Council.

In 2014, there were 1,007 WHS around the world: 779 of them, cultural; 197 naturals; and, 31 mixed properties. Italy, China, and Spain are the top three countries by the number of sites, followed by Germany, Mexico, and India.

Legally, each site is part of the territory of the state in which it is located and maintained by that entity, but as UNESCO hopes sites will be preserved in countries both rich and poor, it provides some financial assistance through the World Heritage Fund. Theoretically, WHS is protected by the Geneva

Convention, which prohibits acts of hostility towards historic monuments, works of art, or places of worship.

Certainly, WHS have encouraged appreciation and tolerance globally, as well as proving a boon for local identity and the tourist industry. Moreover, the diversity of plant and animal life has generally been maintained, and degradations associated with mining and logging minimised.

Despite good intentions, significant threats to WHS exist, especially in the form of conflict. The Garamba National Park in the Democratic Republic of Congo is one example, where militias kill white rhinoceros, selling their horns to purchase weapons; and, in 2014, Palmyra – a Roman site in northern Syria – was badly damaged by a road built through it, as well as by shelling and looting. In fact, theft is a common problem at WHS in under-resourced areas, while pollution, nearby construction, or natural disasters present further dangers.

But most destructive of all is mass tourism. The huge ancient city of Angkor Wat, in Cambodia, now has over one million visitors a year, and the nearby town of Siem Reap – a village 20 years ago – now boasts an international airport and 300 hotels. Machu Picchu in Peru has been inundated by tourists to the point where it may now be endangered. Commerce has altered some sites irrevocably. Walkers along the Great Wall near Beijing are hassled by vendors flogging every kind of item, many unrelated to the wall itself, and extensive renovation has given the ancient wonder a Disneyland feel.

In order for a place to be listed as a WHS, it must undergo a rigorous application process. Firstly, a state takes an inventory of its significant sites, which is called a Tentative List, from which sites are put into a Nomination File. Two independent international bodies, the International Council on Monuments and Sites, and the World Conservation Union evaluate the Nomination File and make recommendations to the World Heritage Committee. Meeting once a year, this committee determines which sites should be added to the World Heritage List by deciding that a site meets at least one criterion out of ten, of which six are cultural, and four are natural.

In 2003, a second convention, effective from 2008, was added to the first. The Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage has so far been ratified by 139 states – a notable exception being the US. Aiming to protect traditions rather than places, 267 elements have already been enshrined, including Cambodia's Royal Ballet; the French gastronomic meal; and, watertight-bulkhead technology of Chinese junks.

The World Heritage Committee hopes that the states that agree to list such elements will also promote and support them, although, once again, commercialisation is problematic. For instance, after the French gastronomic meal was listed in 2010, numerous French celebrity chefs used the designation in advertising, and UNESCO debated delisting the element. The US has chosen not to sign the second convention due to implications to intellectual property rights. As things stand, with the first treaty, the US has far fewer nominated sites than its neighbour Mexico, partly because some Mexican sites are entire towns or city centres, and the US has no desire for its urban planning to be restricted by world-heritage status. St Petersburg, in Russia, which has its entire historic centre as a WHS, introduced strict planning regulations to maintain its elegant 18th-century appearance, only to discover thousands of minor infringements by owners preferring to do what they pleased with their properties. With intangible elements, changes over time, due to modernisation or globalization, may be greater than those threatening buildings. Opponents of the second convention believe traditions should not be frozen in time, and are equally unconcerned if traditions dwindle or die.

Although the 1972 World Heritage Convention lacks teeth, and many of its sites are suffering, and although the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage has proven less popular, it would seem that the overall performance of these two instruments has been very good.

*The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation, based in Paris, France.

Questions 28-31

Look at the following statements and the list of countries below.

Match each statement with the correct country, **A-F**, below.

*Write the correct letter, **A-F**, in boxes **28-31** on your answer sheet.*

28 It has the most world heritage sites.

29 Mass tourism has seriously threatened one of its sites.

30 Two men from here put forward the idea of a convention.

31 There was international support for a project here prior to the convention.

List of countries

A Pakistan

B the US

C Italy

D China

E Peru

F France

Questions 32-35

Complete the flowchart below.

Choose **ONE WORD OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

*Write your answers in boxes **32-35** on your answer sheet.*

SITE REGISTRATION

Inventory – A state or territory takes an inventory of its important sites, called a **(32)** ..... List.

↓

Nomination File – Sites from the list above are included in a Nomination File, which is assessed by two independent international **(33)** ..... .

↓

External File Evaluation – To be listed as a WHS, a site must meet at least **(34)** ..... out of ten criteria. Most of these are **(35)** ....., but there are some natural and mixed ones too.

Questions 36-40

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

*Write the correct letter **A-G**, in boxes **36-40** on your answer sheet.*

36 The Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage is designed to

37 The World Heritage Committee worries about

38 The US refused to sign the 2003 convention due to concerns about

39 Russian property owners have been annoyed by what they see as

40 Critics of the 2003 convention are not disturbed by

A changes to or disappearance of traditions.

B price rises due to world-heritage listing.

C over-regulation connected to the world-heritage listing.

D protect traditions.

E protect built environments.

F intellectual property rights.

G the commercial exploitation of listed traditions.

Answers:

28. C

29. E

30. B

31. A

32. Tentative

33. bodies

34. 1/one

35. culture

36. D

37. G

38. F

39. C

40. A

Writing Segment

WRITING TASK 1

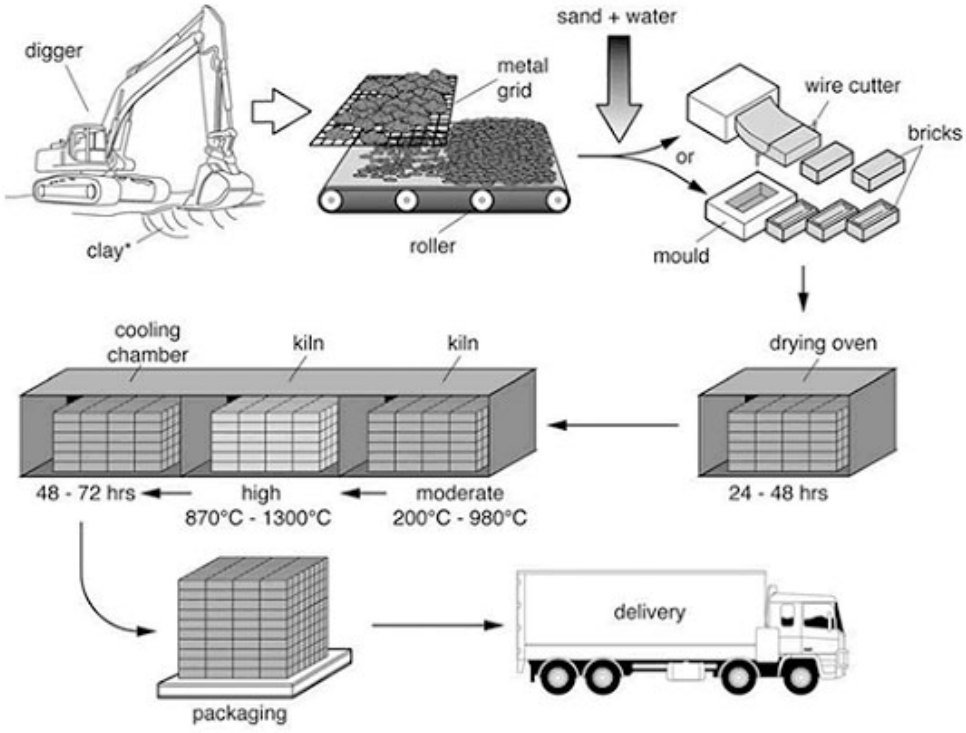
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagram illustrates the process that is used to manufacture bricks for the building industry.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and making comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

The Brick Manufacturing Process



WRITING TASK 1 Answer

The diagram explains the way in which bricks are made for the building industry. Overall, there are seven stages in the process, beginning with the digging up of clay and culminating in delivery.

To begin, the clay used to make the bricks is dug up from the ground by a large digger. This clay is then placed onto a metal grid, which is used to break up the clay into smaller pieces. A roller assists in this process.

Following this, sand and water are added to the clay, and this mixture is turned into bricks by either placing it into a mould or using a wire cutter. Next, these bricks are placed in an oven to dry for 24 – 48 hours.

In the subsequent stage, the bricks go through a heating and cooling process. They are heated in a kiln at a moderate and then a high temperature (ranging from 200c to 1300c), followed by a cooling process in a chamber for 2 – 3 days. Finally, the bricks are packed and delivered to their destinations.

(Words 173)

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

> ***Obesity is a serious problem in many countries, especially in rich countries. Discuss ways to solve the problem.***

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

Write at least 250 words.

WRITING TASK 2 Answer

With the advent of urbanization and the rise in popularity of fast food, there have been accompanying issues with rising obesity rates – especially in developed countries like England and the USA. After providing a careful analysis of why obesity has risen so sharply in these countries, I shall suggest a number of ways in which the obesity epidemic can be ameliorated.

To begin with, it should be unsurprising that fast food is incredibly popular in wealthy countries (like England and the USA). Due to the high levels of development in these countries, consumers possess more money and can therefore consume vast amounts of fast food without seriously diminishing their income.

For example, the American Dietary Association found that (compared to the average Indian household), the average American household has a six times larger budget for food per month. Consequently, it is to be expected that obesity rates are much higher in countries with larger amounts of wealth.

However, despite the severity of the obesity problem, there are a number of ways in which developed countries could battle it more effectively. Firstly, developed governments could put far more pressure on fast food outlets to provide healthy alternatives to hamburgers, french fries, and soft drinks.

Secondly, public exercise initiatives could be advertised and promoted far more vigorously. Lastly, modules that inform teenagers about healthy dietary requirements could be taught at schools.

In conclusion, although obesity is a serious issue in the developed world, if the above steps are taken, the situation will surely improve in the coming years.

Speaking Segment

Speaking Part 2

Describe your friend. You should say:

- Who he/she is.
- When did you meet?
- Why is he/she so close to you?

and say what you like about your friend the most.

Answer:

I would like to talk about my friend William. I wouldn't say he's my best friend, but I would rather call him a good friend of mine. I met him last year at a local sports centre. It turned out that we were studying at the same college. Then, miraculously, I got into the same class with him and we got on like a house on fire. He's the sweetest person I've ever met! He's smart, helpful, caring, funny and somehow good-looking. And most importantly, we have a lot in common and he understands me as nobody else does.