APPENDIX (A)

LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY IELTS TEST
Test Language Proficiency (IELTS)

LISTENING

SECTION 1

QUESTIONS 1-10

QUESTIONS 1-4

Complete the notes below:

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

Notes on sports club

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Name of club: Kingswell</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facilities available: Golf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. .........................</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. .........................</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classes available: Kickboxing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. .........................</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional facility: 4. ......................... (restaurant opening soon)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTIONS 5-8

Complete the table below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO NUMBERS for each answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEMBERSHIP SCHEMES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SILVER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRONZE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
QUESTIONS 9 and 10

Complete the sentences below.

Write NO WORDS ONLY for each answer.

9 To join the center, you need to book an instructor’s .................

10 To books a trial session, speak to David .............. (045895311).

SECTION 2 QUESTIONS 11-20

QUESTIONS 11-16

What change has been made to each part of the theater?

Choose SIX answers from the box and write the correct letter, A- G, next to questions 11-16.

RIVENDEN CITY THE ATRE

A doubled in number
B given separate entrance
C reduced in number
D increased in size
E replaced
F strengthened
G temporarily closed

Part of the theatre

11 box office
12 shop
13 ordinary seats
14 seats for wheelchair users
15 lifts
16 dressing rooms
Questions 17-20

Complete the table below.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Play</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Starting time</th>
<th>Tickets available</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Royal Hunt of the Sun</td>
<td>October 13th to 17...</td>
<td>18........ pm</td>
<td>For 19........... And ................</td>
<td>20£...........</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 3

Questions 21-30

Question 21

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C

21 What is Brian going to do before the course starts?
   A attend a class
   B write a report
   C read a book

Questions 22-25

Complete the table below

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College Facility</th>
<th>Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refectory</td>
<td>Inform them 22 ............................ About special dietary requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 ..................</td>
<td>Long waiting list, apply now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careers advice</td>
<td>Drop in centre for information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitness centre</td>
<td>Reduce 24 ................................ for students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>Includes books, journals, equipment room containing audio-visual materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computers</td>
<td>Ask your 25 ........... to arrange a password with the technical support team</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Questions 26-30

Complete the summary below

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.

Business Center

The Business Resource Centre contains materials such as books and manuals to be used for training. It is possible to hire 26 and 27

There are materials for working on study skills (e.g. 28) and other subjects include finance and 29

30 membership costs £50 per year.

SECTION4 Questions 31-40

Questions 31-37

Complete the table below

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.

Social history of the East End of London

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st – 4th centuries</td>
<td>Produce from the area was used to People of London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th- 10th centuries</td>
<td>New technology allowed the production of goods made of and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th century</td>
<td>Lack of in the East End encouraged the growth of businesses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th century</td>
<td>Construction of facilities for the building of 34 stimulated international trade. Agricultural workers came from other parts of 35 to look for work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17th century</td>
<td>Marshes were drained to provide land that could be 36 on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19th century</td>
<td>Inhabitants lived in conditions of great 37 with very poor sanitation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Questions 38-40

Choose THREE letters, A-G

Which THREE of the following problems are mentioned in connection with 20th century housing in the East End?

A unsympathetic landlords
B unclean water
C heating problems
D high rents
E overcrowding
F poor standards of building
G houses catching

READING

READING PASSAGE I

You should spend about 20 minutes in Questions 1-13, which are based on Reading Passage I below.

AUSTRALIA’S SPORTING SUCCESS

A They play hard, they play often, and they play to win. Australian sports teams win more than their fair share of titles, demolishing rivals with seeming ease. How do they do it? A big part of the secret is an extensive and expensive network of sporting academies underpinned by science and medicine. At the Australian Institute of Sport, academies underpinned by science and pros live and train under the eyes of excellence in a total of 96 sports for thousands of sportsmen and women. Both provide intensive coaching, training facilities and nutritional advice.

B Inside the academies, science takes center stage. The AIS employs more than 100 sports scientists and doctors, and collaborates with scores of others in universities and research centers. AIS scientists work across a number of sports, applying skills learned in one – such as building muscle strength in golfers – to others, such as swimming and squash. They are backed up by technicians who design instruments to collect data from athletes. They all focus on one aim: winning. We can’t waste our time looking at ethereal scientific questions that don’t help the coach work with an athlete and improve performance: says Peter Fricker, chief of science at AIS.
A lot of their work comes down to measurement—everything from the exact angle of a swimmer’s dive to the second power. Output of a cyclist. This data is used to wring improvements out of athletes. The focus is on individuals, tweaking performances to squeeze an extra hundredth of a second here, an extra millimeter there. No gain is too bother with. It’s the tiny, gradual improvements that add up to world-beating results. To demonstrate how the system works, Bruce Mason at AIS shows off the prototype of a 3D analysis tool for studying swimmers. A wire-frame model of a champion swimmer slices between strokes. Arms moving in slow motion. Looking side-on, Mason measures the distance between strokes. From above, he analyses how her spin swivels. When fully developed, this system will enable him to build a biomechanical profile for coaches to use to help budding swimmers. Mason’s contribution to sport also includes the development of the SWAN (Swimming Analysis) system now used in Australian national competitions. It collects images from digital cameras running at 50 frames a second and breaks down each part of a swimmer’s performance into factors that can be analysed individually—stroke length, stroke frequency, average duration of each data on each swimmer.

Take a look, says Mason, pulling out a sheet of data. He points out the data on the swimmers in second and third place, which shows that the one who finished third actually swam faster. So why did he finish 35 hundredths of a second down? His turn times were 44 hundredths of a second behind the other guy, says Mason. If he can improve on his turns, he can do much better. This is the kind of accuracy that AIS scientists’ research is bringing to a range of sports. With the cooperative Research Centre for Micro Technology in Melbourne, they are developing unobtrusive sensors that will be embeded in an athlete’s clothes or running shoes to monitor heart rate, sweating, heat production or any other factor that might have an impact in an athlete’s ability to run. There’s more to it than simply measuring performance. Fricker gives the example of athletes who may be down with coughs and colds 11 or 12 times a year. After years of experimentation, AIS and the University of Newcastle in New South Wales developed a test that measures how much of the immune-system protein immunoglobulin A is present in athletes’ saliva. If IgA levels suddenly fall below a certain level, training is eased or dropped altogether. Soon, IgA levels start rising again, and the danger passes. Since the tests were introduced, AIS athletes in all sports have been remarkably successful at staying healthy.

Using data is a complex business. Well before a championship, sports scientists and coaches start to prepare the athlete by developing a ‘competition model’, based on what they expect will be the winning time. ‘You design the model to make that time;’ says Mason. ‘A start of this much, each free-swimming period has to be this fast, with a certain stroke frequency and stroke length, with turns done in these times: All the training is then geared towards making the athlete hit those targets, both overall and for each segment of the race. Techniques like these have transformed Australia into arguably the world’s most successful sporting nation.

Of course, there’s nothing to stop other countries copying—and many have tried. Some years ago, the AIS unveiled coolant-lined jackets for endurance athletes. At the Atlanta Olympic Games in 1996, these sliced as much as two per cent off cyclists’ and rowers’ times. Now everyone uses them. The same has happened to the ‘altitude tent’. Developed by AIS to replicate the effect of altitude training at sea level. But Australia’s success story is about more than easily copied technological fixes, and up to now no nation has replicated its all-encompassing system.
Questions 1-7

Reading passage 1 has six paragraphs, A-F
Which paragraph contains the following information?
With the correct letter, A-F in boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet.
NB You may use any letter more than once.

1. A reference to the exchange of expertise between different sports
2. An explanation of how visual imaging is employed in investigations
3. A reason for narrowing the scope of research activity
4. How some AIS ideas have been reproduced
5. How obstacles to optimum achievement can be investigated
6. An overview of the funded support of athletes
7. How performance requirements are calculated before an event

Questions 8-11

Classify the following techniques according to whether the writer states they
A. A are currently exclusively used by Australians
B. B will be used in the future by Australians
C. C are currently used by both Australians and their rivals

With the correct letter, A-B or C in boxes 8-11 on your answer sheet.
8 cameras
9 sensors
10 protein tests
11 altitude tents

Questions 12 and 13

Answer the questions below
Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER form passage for each answer.
Write your answers in boxes 12 and 13 an athlete plan their performance in an event?

12 what is produced to help an athlete plan their performance in an event?
13 By how much did some cyclists' performance improve at the 1996 Olympic Games?
You should spend about 20 minutes in Questions 14-26, which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.

DELIVERING THE GOODS

The vast expansion in international trade owes much to a revolution the business of moving freight.

A International trade is growing at a startling pace. While the global economy has been expanding at a bit 3% a year, the volume of trade has been rising at a compound annual rate of about twice that. Foreign products, from meat to machinery, play a more important role in almost every economy in the world, and foreign markets now tempt businesses that never much worried about sales beyond their nation’s borders.

B What lies behind this explosion in International commerce? The general worldwide decline in trade barriers, such as customs duties and import quotas, is surely one explosion. The economic opening of countries that have traditionally been minor players is another. But one force behind the import-export boom has passed all but unnoticed: the rapidly falling cost of getting goods to market. Theoretically, in the world of trade, shipping costs do not matter. Goods, once they have been made, are assumed to move instantly and at no cost from place to place. The real world, however, is full of frictions. Cheap labour may make Chinese clothing competitive in America, but if delays in shipment tie up working capital and cause winter coats to arrive in spring, trade may lose its advantages.

C At the turn of the 20th century, agriculture and manufacturing were the two most important sectors almost everywhere, accounting for about 70% of total output in Germany, Italy and France, and 40-50% in America, Britain and Japan. International commerce was therefore dominated by raw materials, such as wheat, wood and iron ore, processed commodities such as meat and steel. But these sorts of products are heavy and bulky and the cost of transporting them relatively high.

D Countries still trade disproportionately with their geographic neighbors. Over time, however world output has shifted into goods whose is unrelated to their size and weight. Today, it is finished manufactured products that dominate the flow of trade, and, thanks to technological advances such as lightweight components, manufactured goods themselves have tended to become lighter and less bulky. As a result, less transportation is required for every dollar’s worth of imports or exports.

E To see how this influences trade, consider the business of making disk drives for computers. Most of the world’s disk-drive manufacturing is concentrated in south-east Asia. This is possible only because disk drives, while valuable, are small and light and so cost little to ship. Computer manufacturers in Japan or Texas will not face hugely bigger
freight bills if they import drives from Singapore rather than purchasing them on the domestic market.

Distance therefore poses no obstacle to the globalization of the disk-drive industry.

F This is even more true of the fast-growing information industries. Films and compact discs cost little to transport, even by aeroplane. Computer software can be ‘exported’ without ever loading it onto a ship, simply by aeroplane. Computer software can be ‘exported’ without ever loading it onto a ship, simply by transmitting it over telephone lines from one country in deciding where to make the product. Businesses can locate based on other considerations, such as the availability of labour, while worrying less about the cost of delivering their output.

G In many countries deregulation has helped to drive the process along. But, behind the scenes, a series of technological innovations known broadly as containerisation and inter-model transportation has led to swift productivity improvements in cargo-handling. Forty years ago, the process of exporting or importing involved a great many stages of handling which risked portions of the shipment being damaged or stolen along the way. The invention of the container crane made it possible to load and unload containers without capsizing the ship and the adoption of standard container size allowed almost any box to be transported on any ship. By 1967, dual-purpose ships, carrying loose cargo in the hold* and containers on the deck, were giving way to all-container vessels that moved thousands of boxes at a time.

H The shipping container transformed ocean shipping into a highly efficient, intensely competitive business. But getting the cargo to and from the dock was a different story.

National governments, by and large, kept a much firmer hand on truck and railroad tariffs than on charges for ocean freight. This started changing, however, in the mid-1970s, when America began to deregulate its transportation industry. First airlines, then road hauliers and railways, were freed from restrictions on what they could carry, where they could haul it and what price they could charge. Big productivity gains resulted. Between 1985 and 1996, for example, America’s freight railways dramatically reduced their employment, trackage, and their fleets of locomotives—while increasing the amount of cargo they hauled. Europe’s railways have also shown marked, albeit smaller, productivity improvements.

I In America the period of huge productivity gains transportation may be almost over, but in most countries the process still has far to go. State ownership of railways and airlines, regulation of freight rates and toleration of anti-competitive practices, such as cargo-handling monopolies, all keep the cost of shipping unnecessarily high and deter international trade. Bringing these barriers down would help the world’s economies grow even closer.
Questions 14-17

Reading passage 2 has nine paragraphs, A-I

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A-I in boxes 14-17 on your answer sheet.

14 a suggestion for improving trade in the future
15 the effects of the introduction of electronic delivery
16 the similar cost involved in transporting a product from abroad or from a local supplier
17 the weakening relationship between the value of goods and the cost of their delivery

Questions 18-22

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2?
In boxes 18-22 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

18 International trade is increasing at a greater rate than the world economy.
19 Cheap labour guarantees effective trade conditions
20 Japan imports more meat and steel than France.
21 Most countries continue to prefer to trade with nearby nations.
22 Small computer components are manufactured in Germany.

Questions 23-26

Complete the summary using the list of words, A- K below.

Write the correct letter, A- K in boxes 23-26 on your answer sheet.

THE TRANSPORT REVOLUTION

Modern cargo-handling methods have had a significant effect on 23 ............... as the business of moving freight around the world becomes increasingly streamlined.

Manufacturers of computers, for instance, are able to import 24 ............... from overseas, rather than having to rely on a local supplier. The introduction of 25 .................. Has meant that bulk cargo can be safely and efficiently moved over long distances.
international shipping is now efficient, there is still a need for governments to reduce
......in order to free up the domestic cargo sector.

A tariffs  B components  C container ships
D output  E employees  F insurance costs
G trade  H freight  I fares
J software  K international standards

Reading passage 3
You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 27-40, which are based on Reading
Passage 3 in the following pages.

Questions 27-32
Reading passage 3 has seven paragraphs, A-G.
Choose the correct heading for paragraphs B-G from the list of heading below.
With the correct number, i-ix in boxes 27-32 on your answer sheet.

Example                  Answer
Paragraph A              VIII

27  Paragraph B
28  Paragraph C
29  Paragraph D
30  Paragraph E
31  Paragraph F
32  Paragraph G
Climate change and the Inuit

The threat posed by climate change in the Arctic and the problems faced by Canada’s Inuit people

A Unusual incidents are being reported across the Arctic. Inuit families going off on snowmobiles to prepare their summer hunting camps have found themselves cut off from home by a sea of mud, following early thaws. There are reports of igloos losing their insulating properties as the snow drips and refreezes of lakes draining into the sea as permafrost melts, and sea ice breaking up earlier than usual, carrying seals beyond the reach of hunters. Climate change may still be a rather abstract idea to most of us, but in the Arctic it is already having dramatic effects – if summertime ice continues to shrink at its present rate, the Arctic Ocean could soon become virtually ice-free in summer. The knock-on effects are likely to include more warming, cloudier skies, increased precipitation and higher sea levels. Scientists are increasingly keen to find out what’s going on because they consider the Arctic the ‘canary in the mine’ for global warming – a warming of what’s in store for the rest of the world.

B For the Inuit the problem is urgent. They live in precarious balance with one of the toughest environments on earth. Climate change, whatever its causes, is a direct threat to their way of life. Nobody knows the Arctic as well as the locals, which is why they are not content simply to stand back and let outside experts tell them what’s happening. In Canada, where the Inuit people are jealously guarding their hard-won autonomy in the country’s newest territory, Nunavut, they believe their best hope of survival in this changing environment lies in combining their ancestral knowledge with the best of modern science. This is a challenge in itself.

C The Canadian Arctic is a vast, treeless polar desert that’s covered with snow for most of the year. Venture into this terrain and you get some idea of the hardships facing anyone who calls this home. Farming is out of the question and nature offers meagre pickings. Humans first settled in the Arctic a mere 4,500 years ago, surviving by exploiting sea mammals and fish. The environment tested them to the limits: sometimes the colonists were successful, sometimes they failed and vanished. But around a thousand years ago, one group emerged that was uniquely well adapted to cope with the Arctic environment. These Thule people moved in from Alaska, bringing kayaks, sleds, dogs, pottery and iron tools. They are the ancestors of today’s Inuit people.

D Life for the descendants of the Thule people is still harsh, Nunavut is 1.9 million square kilometers of rock and ice, and a handful of islands around the North pole. It’s currently home to 2,500 people, all but a handful of them indigenous Inuit. Over the past 40 years, most have abandoned their nomadic ways and settled in the territory’s 28 isolated communities, but they still rely heavily on nature to provide food and clothing.
Provisions available in local shops have to be flown into Nunavut on one of the most costly air networks in the world, or brought by supply ship during the few ice-free weeks of summer. It would cost a family around £7,000 a year to replace meat they obtained themselves through hunting with imported meat. Economic opportunities are scarce, and for many people state benefits are their only income.

E With so much at stake, the Inuit may not actually starve if hunting and trapping are curtailed by climate change, there has certainly been an impact on people’s health. Obesity, heart disease and diabetes are beginning to appear in a people for whom these have never before been problems. There has been a crisis of identity as the traditional skills of hunting, trapping and preparing skins have begun to disappear. In Nunavut’s igloo and email society, where adults who were born in igloos have children who may never have been out on the land, there’s a high incidence of depression.

F With so much at stake, the Inuit are determined to play a key role in teasing out the mysteries of climate change in the Arctic. Having survived there for centuries, they believe their wealth of traditional knowledge is vital to the task. And western scientists are starting to draw on this wisdom, increasingly referred to as ‘Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit’, or IQ. In the early days scientists ignored us when they came up here to study anything. They just figured these people don’t know very much so we won’t ask them: says John Amagoalik, an Inuit leader and politician. But in recent years IQ has had much more credibility and weight. In fact it is now a requirement for anyone hoping to get permission to do research that they consult the communities, who are helping to set the research agenda to reflect their most important concerns. They can turn down applications from scientists they believe will work against their interests, or research projects that will impinge too much on their daily lives and traditional activities.

G Some scientists doubt the value of traditional knowledge because the occupation of the Arctic doesn’t go back far enough. Others, however, point out that the first weather stations in the far north data back just 50 years. There are still huge gaps in our environmental knowledge. And despite the scientific onslaught, many predictions are no more than best guesses. IQ could help to bridge the gap and resolve the tremendous uncertainty about how much of what we’re seeing is natural capriciousness and how much is the consequence of human activity.

Questions 33-40

Complete the summary of paragraphs the C and D below.

Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS form paragraphs C and D for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 33-40 on your answer sheet.
If you visit the Canadian Arctic, you immediately appreciate the problems faced by people for whom this is home. It would clearly be impossible for the people to engage in 33 ................................ as a means of supporting themselves. For thousands of years they have had to rely on catching 34 ........................ And 35 ................ as a means of sustenance. The harsh surroundings saw many who tried to settle there pushed to their limits, although some were successful. The 36 ........................ people were an example of the latter and for them the environment did not prove unmanageable. For the present inhabitants, life continues to be a struggle. The territory of Nunavut consists of little more than ice, rock and a few 37 ........................ . In recent years, many of them have been obliged to give up their 38 ......................... Lifestyle, but they continue to depend mainly on 39 ........................ For their food and clothes. 40 ........................ produce is particularly expensive.

WRITING

WRITING TASK1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.
The graph and table below give information about water use worldwide and water consumption in two different countries. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. Write at least 150 words.

**Global water use by sector**

**Global water use by sector**

**Water consumption in Brazil and Congo in 2000**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>country</th>
<th>population</th>
<th>Irrigated land</th>
<th>Water consumption per person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>176 million</td>
<td>26,500 km²</td>
<td>359 m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic</td>
<td>5.2 million</td>
<td>100 km²</td>
<td>8 m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WRITING TASK 2**

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.
Write about the following topic.
Today, the high sales of popular consumer goods reflect the power of advertising and not the real needs of the society in which they are sold. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience. Write at least 250 words.

**SPEAKING**

**Part 1**
The examiner asks the candidate about him/herself, his/her home, work or studies and other familiar topics.
**EXAMPLE**
Dancing
- Do you enjoy dancing? (why/why not?)
- Has anyone ever taught you to dance? (why/why not?)
- Tell me about any traditional dancing in your country.
- Do you think that traditional dancing will be popular in the future? (why/why not?)

**PART 2**

Describe someone in your family who you like.
You should say:
- How this person is related to you
- What this person looks like
- What kind of person he/she is
- And explain why you like this person

**PART 3**
Discussion topics:
Family similarities
Example questions:

In what ways can people in a family be similar to each other?

Do you think that daughters are always more similar to mothers than to male relatives?

What about sons and fathers?

In terms of personality, are people more influenced by their family or by their friends? In what ways?

Genetic research

Example questions:

Where can people in your country get information about genetic research?

How do people in your country feel about genetic research?

Should this research be funded by governments or private companies? Why?
Module taken (please see below): Academic   General Training

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<th>2</th>
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ChucKor
Initials
Marker
Intkils
Band
Scon* •
RuacJiog
Total

www.ielts.org