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OBJECTIVE

IELTS

Michael Black
Annette Capel

Workbook with Answers

Cambridge Books for Cambridge Exams •••

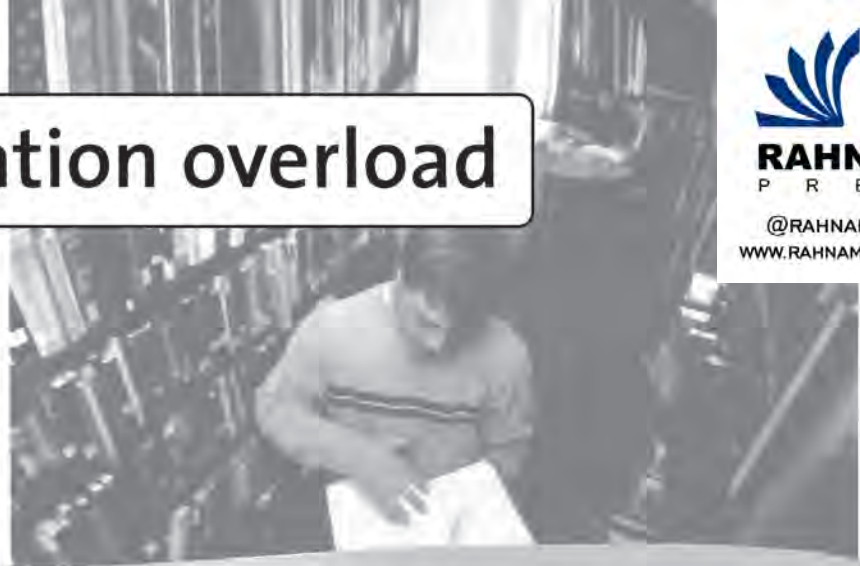
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Reading

- 1 Read this passage quickly to get a general idea of its meaning. Don't worry if you don't understand every word. Time yourself as you read.

🕒 about 350 words



Reading as part of writing

- 1
One of the techniques of writing successfully in an academic environment is to be able to integrate the important points of what you have read into your own writing. To do this, you must have a clear picture of what you have read, and this in itself entails active and focused reading. With academic reading, it is necessary to maintain a constant grip on what the author is saying. Yet many academic texts are densely written in unfamiliar ways, which make them much more difficult to manage than, for example, a novel or a magazine article.
- 2
Although sometimes there may be reasons why you need to skim-read an article or book, this is likely to be only to get the gist of what is being said, as a way of deciding whether it is appropriate reading material or not. In general, skim-reading is not a particularly useful strategy for a student, but you may well be used to doing this in other contexts, for example, skimming through a newspaper article or surfing the web. Instead of skim-reading, you will be developing ways of concentrating on large chunks of quite dense text and making sense of them.
- 3
Even though you may only be reading for short bursts of time, it is likely that you will have to concentrate far more intensely on academic reading material than, for example, when reading for pleasure. You don't necessarily have to work in the library, but you will need to decide what type of location and atmosphere suits you best, and establish conditions that are conducive to effective study.
- 4
The initial stumbling block that most students face is choosing their reading. The first thing to do is to consult the reading list you have been given for books and articles that seem relevant to your particular assignment. Doing a library search, by key words or subject, is also useful if the references on your reading list are already on loan from the library. Your tutor should also be able to advise you as to which are the most relevant publications or websites.

- 2 Decide on a suitable heading (A–E) for each paragraph. There is one heading you will not need.
- A Selecting your sources
 - B Creating the optimum environment
 - C Taking on the scholastic challenge
 - D Approaching your first essay
 - E Choosing the most suitable reading skill
- 3 Find words or phrases in the text that mean the same as these.
- 1 involves (paragraph 1)
 - 2 keep hold of (paragraph 1)
 - 3 the general meaning (paragraph 2)
 - 4 on different occasions (paragraph 2)
 - 5 extensive extracts (paragraph 2)
 - 6 decoding (paragraph 2)
 - 7 is right for you (paragraph 3)
 - 8 advantageous (paragraph 3)
 - 9 hurdle (paragraph 4)
 - 10 borrowed (paragraph 4)

Vocabulary

4 Find ten more words in the wordsearch to do with visiting a library. The words go horizontally and vertically (→↓).

S	W	A	G	L	E	Y	M	I	Z
P	E	R	I	O	D	I	C	A	L
I	N	E	O	A	R	B	O	S	T
N	E	S	F	N	D	J	S	R	O
E	L	E	C	T	R	O	N	I	C
B	U	L	S	E	A	R	C	H	O
A	S	H	E	L	F	C	A	R	D
I	S	S	U	E	V	O	T	L	E
N	R	E	S	O	U	R	C	E	S
J	O	U	R	N	A	L	A	V	O

5 Use the words from exercise 4 to complete this text for library users.

Welcome to the college library! Use our

1 tools to locate the publications you need. The three-digit
2 tells you which part of the library to go to. For books, you will then have to look for the catalogue number, which is displayed on the book's 3 If you need to order a
4 or 5 , you must fill in a form, stating the 6 month and year. Should a book you need already be out on 7 , you can put in a request for it. Simply enter your library 8 PIN on screen. Please note that our staffing
9 are limited. You can help by returning all books to the correct
10 when you have finished with them.

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Modality

6 Choose the correct verb in these sentences.

- 1 You *needn't / mustn't* leave books on the library tables.
- 2 Students applying for grants *should / might* submit their forms no later than Friday 20 July.
- 3 I *haven't / needn't* any alternative but to give you a formal warning.
- 4 Sam *must / had to* go to a tutorial yesterday afternoon.
- 5 It *might / can* be possible to have your paper printed in this journal.
- 6 The university admissions office *ought to / needs to* see the originals of all your certificates by Friday.
- 7 I *shouldn't / couldn't* find anything useful on the website you recommended.
- 8 It *may / should* be necessary to cancel Dr Jefferson's ten o'clock lecture.

7 Complete the sentences with a suitable modal perfect.

EXAMPLE: Sally *can't have* felt well yesterday because she didn't attend class.

- 1 It looked like Dr Roberts, but it been him because he's away at a conference.
- 2 My essay got such a low mark that the only possible explanation is that I misunderstood the question completely.
- 3 There been a bug in the original software, but the new version I've downloaded seems fine.
- 4 Candidates in the listening test been affected by the noise of building work, but it's impossible to be certain of this.
- 5 You been very careful in checking your essay – it's full of spelling mistakes!
- 6 The poor results from your experiment suggest that you measured the amounts properly.



Reading

- 1 Read this extract from an article that appeared in the journal *Scientific American* in July 2004, just before the Athens Olympic Games. Time yourself as you read.

🕒 about 300 words

GENE DOPING

Athletes will be going to Athens next month to take part in a tradition begun in Greece more than 2,000 years ago. As the world's finest specimens of fitness test the extreme limits of human strength, speed and agility, some of them will probably also engage in a more recent, less inspiring Olympic tradition: using performance-enhancing substances. Despite repeated scandals, doping has become irresistible to many athletes, if only to keep pace with competitors who are doing it. Where victory is paramount, athletes will seize any opportunity to gain an extra few split seconds of speed or a small boost of endurance.

Sports authorities fear that a new form of doping will be undetectable and thus much less preventable. Treatments that regenerate muscle, increase its strength and protect it from degradation will soon be entering human clinical trials for muscle-wasting disorders. Among these are therapies that give patients a synthetic gene, which can last for years, producing high amounts of naturally occurring muscle-building chemicals.

This kind of gene therapy could transform the lives of the elderly and people with muscular dystrophy.



Unfortunately, it is also a dream come true for an athlete bent on doping. The chemicals are indistinguishable from their natural counterparts and are only generated locally in the muscle tissue. Nothing enters the bloodstream, so officials will have nothing to detect in a blood or urine test.

Is gene therapy going to form the basis of high-tech cheating in athletics? It is certainly possible. Will there be a time when gene therapy becomes so commonplace for disease that manipulating genes to enhance performance will become universally accepted? Perhaps. Either way, the world may be about to watch one of its final Olympic Games without genetically enhanced athletes.

- 2 Find paraphrases in the text for the statements below. Underline the relevant part of the text. The statements follow the order of information in the text.

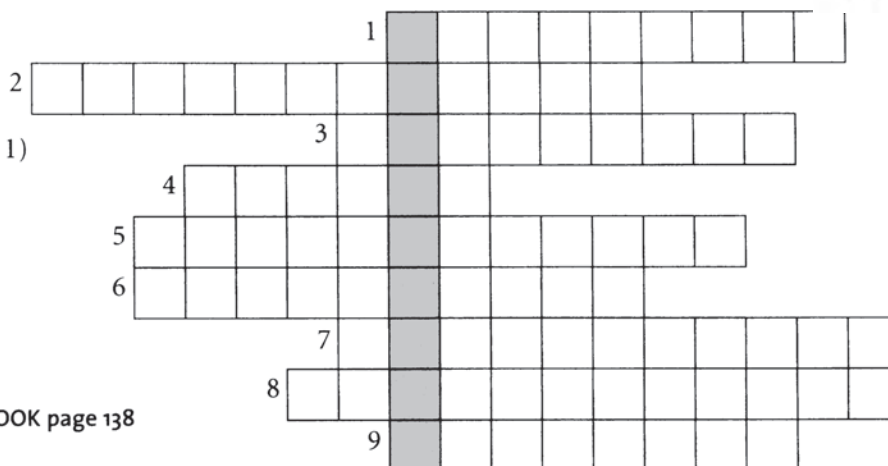
EXAMPLE: A few athletes are likely to take drugs to improve their ability.

- 1 Athletes often feel they have to take drugs in order to match their peers.
- 2 Athletes are happy to do whatever it takes because winning is all that matters.
- 3 Those in charge of sport believe that it will be far harder to stop athletes from trying gene therapy.
- 4 Gene therapy is about to be tested on people whose muscles are very weak.
- 5 Gene therapy is a very fortunate development for athletes wishing to cheat.
- 6 The man-made substances are identical to those that exist in the body.
- 7 Athletes at the Athens Olympics may be among the last generation to compete without gene therapy.

Vocabulary

3 Scan the text to find words that match the definitions below to complete the word puzzle. Which word from the text is revealed vertically?

- 1 artificial (paragraph 2)
- 2 equivalents (paragraph 3)
- 3 undoubtedly (paragraph 4)
- 4 discover (paragraph 3)
- 5 impossible to refuse (paragraph 1)
- 6 remedies (paragraph 2)
- 7 the process of becoming weaker (paragraph 2)
- 8 tampering with (paragraph 4)
- 9 shocking events (paragraph 1)



Grammar STUDENT'S BOOK page 138

Perfect tenses

4 Put the verbs in the following sentences into a suitable simple or continuous perfect tense.

EXAMPLE: Thompson (not/make) *hadn't made* the first team all season, but last Wednesday he was finally selected.

- 1 The football club (struggle) to stay in the upper half of the table this year.
- 2 How long (David/play) tennis this morning?
- 3 The company (sign) an agreement to broadcast all live ice-hockey matches during next season.
- 4 (you/set) the video to record the highlights while we're out?
- 5 We (try) to organise a diving competition, but it's proving very difficult to fix a date.
- 6 Harry (not/expect) to reach the play-off, so he was thrilled by the result.
- 7 (the college/enter) a team in the volleyball championship?
- 8 Lance Armstrong (win) the Tour de France more than once.

5 Correct any errors in perfect tenses in these sentences written by IELTS candidates, which are taken from the *Cambridge Learner Corpus*. One sentence is correct.

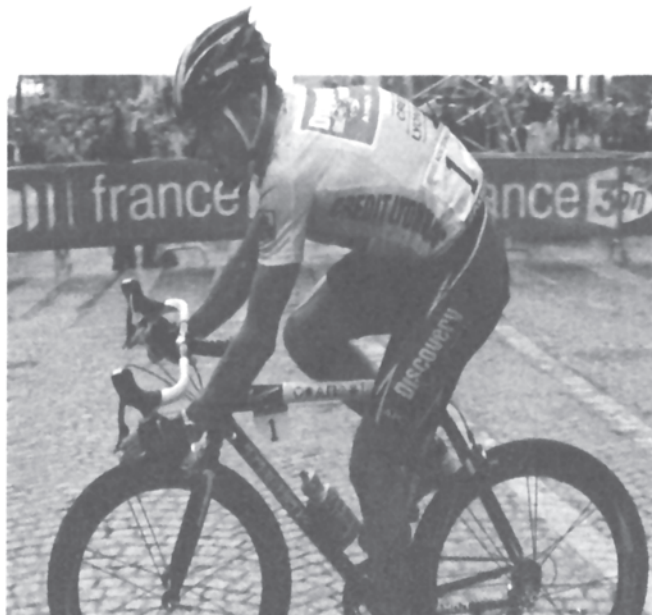
- 1 As the information age had arrived, people's work and lives have becoming more and more dependent on computers.
- 2 It happened for the past two weeks, at the same time every evening.
- 3 I used my lighter to light the candle, but unfortunately I've also lit a book I just read!
- 4 We have been waiting for 20 minutes before someone came to give us a menu.
- 5 The computer is one of those inventions that had changed the way we live.
- 6 Technology has been advancing rapidly at the expense of our traditional skills.
- 7 There were recent cases in other sports events in which people have injured themselves because of unsafe equipment.

6 Report these sports soundbites, using the past perfect tense.

EXAMPLE: 'Arsenal have beaten Crystal Palace 4-1.'

They announced that *Arsenal had beaten Crystal Palace 4-1*.

- 1 'Ian Thorp broke the world record for the 50m freestyle earlier today.'
They said that
- 2 'Rusedski has been cleared of drug-taking and the charges against him dropped.'
They announced that
- 3 'Builders have almost completed work on the new stadium.'
They said that



Reading

1 Quickly read this article about changing the image of a Czech car manufacturer. Time yourself as you read.

🕒 about 425 words



Back in the 1980s, when I bought my first car, I could only afford a Skoda. It caused great amusement among my friends, who delighted in telling me the jokes going around, jokes like 'Why does a Skoda have a heated rear
5 windscreen? Answer: To keep your hands warm when you push it.' Although I put a brave face on it, I had to agree: Skoda owners couldn't claim to be leaders of fashion. I would never have predicted that, by the end of the century, Skoda would be one of Britain's fastest-growing car brands.

10 The company's change in fortunes began when the Czech government, Skoda's owner, decided the business needed foreign investment. In 1991, it went into partnership with the German car manufacturer Volkswagen, which took full control of Skoda ten years later.

Volkswagen invested over £2 billion in the business, 15 and the first model to be launched by the 'new' Skoda was the Felicia, in 1994. Although motoring journalists were generally positive about it, UK sales were poor.

The Felicia was followed four years later by the Octavia, but only 6,000 cars were sold in its first year, 20 despite good reviews. One reason was that the company's costs were greater now than before, so it could no longer afford to be a cheap brand; it had to convince consumers that Skoda cars gave value for money. In addition, the company still had an out- 25 dated image that no longer matched its products, and market research found that 60% of people claimed they 'would never buy a Skoda'.

The Skoda brand must have seemed a liability to Volkswagen, as the UK is a large car market. However, 30 the cars sold well in Eastern Europe and were moderately successful in most Western European countries. In the UK, Skoda at least had the advantage of high 'brand awareness' – that is, many people recognised the name, even if they remembered it for 35 the wrong reasons.

March 2000 saw the launch of the Fabia, with an advertising message that gently made fun of British consumers' perceptions: 'The Fabia is a car so good 40 that you won't believe it's a Skoda'. The car was an instant success. There was also a shift in the image of Skoda cars in Britain, with the 60% who would not consider buying one falling to 42%. Skoda has successfully been rebranded: now, for many UK 45 customers, a Skoda is a cut-price Volkswagen, and a purchase well worth considering.

And me? Well, I'm again an owner of a Skoda, but this time I'm proud to be one.

2 Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer in the passage? → TF2

Write

YES if the statement reflects the claims of the writer

NO if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer

NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

EXAMPLE: There was good reason for the jokes made about Skoda cars in the 1980s. **YES**
(See underlined text.)

- 1 In the 1980s, Skodas were the least popular cars in Britain.
- 2 The Czech government negotiated with several foreign companies before deciding to work with Volkswagen.
- 3 Sales of the Felicia were lower than they deserved to be.
- 4 The Octavia seemed out-dated.
- 5 Very few British people had heard of Skoda in the 1990s.
- 6 The Fabia was a better car than the Felicia and Octavia.
- 7 Many British customers believe Skoda and Volkswagen cars are of a similar quality.

Cleft sentences

- 3 Complete the sentences below using phrases from the box. Make sure that each sentence is both grammatically correct and true according to the passage.

a partnership with another manufacturer
at the end of the century
high 'brand awareness'
in 1994
in its first year
in the 1980s
that the business needed foreign investment
the Fabia
the fact that the company's costs had increased
the Felicia
the Octavia

- 1 It was that was an instant success.
- 2 It was that I bought my first car.
- 3 It was that Skoda became one of Britain's fastest-growing car brands.
- 4 It was that was launched in 1994.
- 5 What the Czech government decided was
- 6 What led to a rise in Skoda prices was
- 7 What Skoda benefited from in the UK in the 1990s was

- 4 Complete each sentence with the correct ending from the box.

A that they are memorable.
B that companies carry out market research.
C that we bring meaning into our lives.
D that Hear'Say was created.
E that there may be very little difference between rival products.
F that companies can maximise their sales.
G that they were a manufactured group.

- 1 It was through a television contest ...
- 2 What made many journalists interested in Hear'Say was ...
- 3 Some people believe it is by buying products ...
- 4 It is by paying careful attention to marketing ...
- 5 It is to identify consumers' perceptions of their products ...
- 6 What makes some logos effective is ...

Vocabulary

- 5 Complete these sentences using words from the Student's Book or the passage on page 1. The first letter of each word is given.

- 1 A l _ _ _ is used as a visual reminder of a brand or company.
- 2 C _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ between manufacturers of similar products can keep prices down.
- 3 Cars and clothing are examples of manufactured g _ _ _ _ .
- 4 The l _ _ _ _ _ of a product onto the market is when it is introduced and made available for the first time.
- 5 A person who buys items to meet their own needs is a c _ _ _ _ _ .
- 6 M _ _ _ _ _ _ is an activity concerned with encouraging people to buy a company's products.
- 7 The word 'p _ _ _ _ _ _ ' can mean 'to buy', 'the act of buying' or 'something bought'.
- 8 People's opinion or mental picture of something, for example of a brand, is its i _ _ _ _ .
- 9 Unlike car manufacturers, banks and training companies sell a s _ _ _ _ _ .
- 10 Shops, market stalls and kiosks are all examples of r _ _ _ _ _ outlets.



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