

ACADEMIC PRACTICE TEST 3

Listening Section 1

- 1 John Sparrow
- 2 24th January
- 3 Athens, Greece
- 4 9.45
- 5 Hypnos
- 6 95 euros
- 7 light meal
- 8 Asian vegetarian
- 9 dairy products
- 10 24 hours

Listening Section 2

- 11 A
- 12 C
- 13 D
- 14 E
- 15 C
- 16 B
- 17 C
- 18 different name
- 19 social media
- 20 ready for editing

Listening Section 3

- 21 A
- 22 B
- 23 C
- 24 A
- 25 B
- 26 almost equal
- 27 17.97
- 28 5
- 29 mild depression
- 30 drop – out rate

Listening Section 4

- 31 2.1 billion
- 32 German
- 33 non-native speakers
- 34 Englishes
- 35 trousers
- 36 Latin
- 37 Romance (languages)
- 38 B
- 39 A
- 40 C

Reading Passage 1

- 1 D
Text: Very few drawbacks have been described, usually minimal ... personality (imagine meeting a very interesting person named “Lee”, when the letter E has a dull or hideous colour for you – or vice versa). (Paragraph 4)
- 2 F
Text: ... teaching people to create grapheme – colour associations the same way as a synaesthete may have the possibility to improve cognitive function and memory. (Paragraph 6)
- 3 G
Text: Once we do, however, it might not be too long before we find out how to teach non – synaesthetes how to imitate its symptoms in a way that induces the same benefits 4.4% of the world’s population currently enjoy. (Paragraph 7)
- 4 A
Text: Imagine a page with a square box in the middle. The box is lined with rows of the number 5, repeated over and over. All of the 5s ... you are a grapheme – colour synaesthete... (Paragraph 1)
- 5 C
Text: Synaesthesia was first documented in the early 19th century by German physician Georg Sachs, who dedicated two pages of his dissertation on his own experience with the condition. It wasn’t, however, until the mid – 1990s... (Paragraph 3)
- 6 B
Text: This might mean that words have a particular taste (for example, the word “door” might taste like