

Test 2

LISTENING

SECTION 1 Questions 1–10

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

TOTAL HEALTH CLINIC	
PATIENT DETAILS	
Personal information	
<i>Example</i>	
Name	Julie Anne <u>Garcia</u>
Contact phone	1
Date of birth	2, 1992
Occupation	works as a 3
Insurance company	4 Life Insurance
Details of the problem	
Type of problem	pain in her left 5
When it began	6 ago
Action already taken	has taken painkillers and applied ice
Other information	
Sports played	belongs to a 7 club
	goes 8 regularly
Medical history	injured her 9 last year
	no allergies
	no regular medication apart from 10

SECTION 2 Questions 11–20**Questions 11–15**

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

Visit to Branley Castle

- 11** Before Queen Elizabeth I visited the castle in 1576,
- A** repairs were carried out to the guest rooms.
 - B** a new building was constructed for her.
 - C** a fire damaged part of the main hall.
- 12** In 1982, the castle was sold to
- A** the government.
 - B** the Fenys family.
 - C** an entertainment company.
- 13** In some of the rooms, visitors can
- A** speak to experts on the history of the castle.
 - B** interact with actors dressed as famous characters.
 - C** see models of historical figures moving and talking.
- 14** In the castle park, visitors can
- A** see an 800-year-old tree.
 - B** go to an art exhibition.
 - C** visit a small zoo.
- 15** At the end of the visit, the group will have
- A** afternoon tea in the conservatory.
 - B** the chance to meet the castle's owners.
 - C** a photograph together on the Great Staircase.

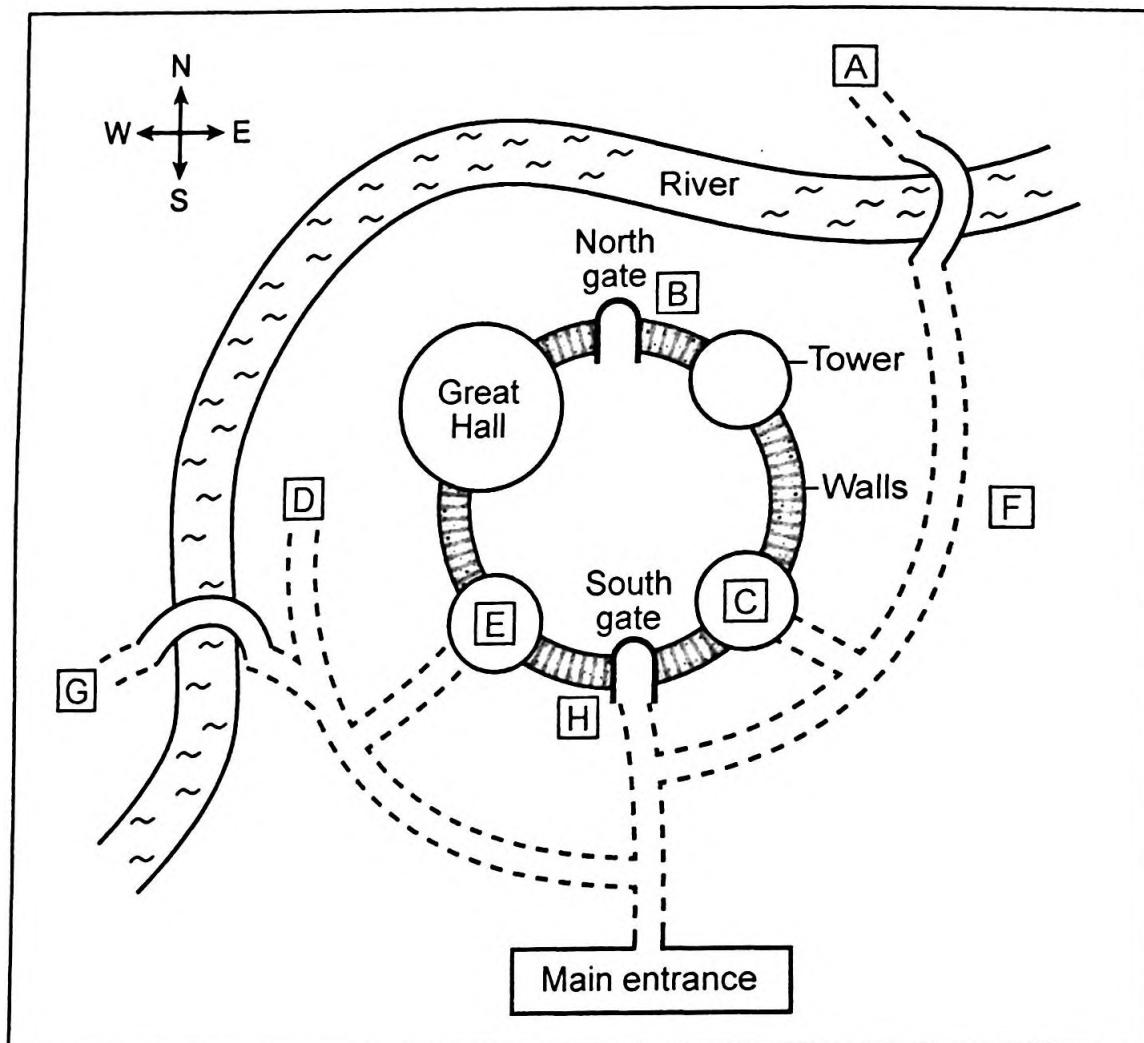
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Questions 16–20

Label the plan below.

Write the correct letter, **A–H**, next to Questions 16–20.

Branley Castle



- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|-------|
| 16 | Starting point for walking the walls | |
| 17 | Bow and arrow display | |
| 18 | Hunting birds display | |
| 19 | Traditional dancing | |
| 20 | Shop | |

SECTION 3 Questions 21–30**Questions 21–24**

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

Woolly mammoths on St Paul's Island

- 21** How will Rosie and Martin introduce their presentation?
- A** with a drawing of woolly mammoths in their natural habitat
 - B** with a timeline showing when woolly mammoths lived
 - C** with a video clip about woolly mammoths
- 22** What was surprising about the mammoth tooth found by Russell Graham?
- A** It was still embedded in the mammoth's jawbone.
 - B** It was from an unknown species of mammoth.
 - C** It was not as old as mammoth remains from elsewhere.
- 23** The students will use an animated diagram to demonstrate how the mammoths
- A** became isolated on the island.
 - B** spread from the island to other areas.
 - C** coexisted with other animals on the island.
- 24** According to Martin, what is unusual about the date of the mammoths' extinction on the island?
- A** how exact it is
 - B** how early it is
 - C** how it was established

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Questions 25–30

What action will the students take for each of the following sections of their presentation?

Choose **SIX** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A–H**, next to Questions 25–30.

Actions

- A** make it more interactive
- B** reduce visual input
- C** add personal opinions
- D** contact one of the researchers
- E** make detailed notes
- F** find information online
- G** check timing
- H** organise the content more clearly

Sections of presentation

- 25 Introduction
- 26 Discovery of the mammoth tooth
- 27 Initial questions asked by the researchers
- 28 Further research carried out on the island
- 29 Findings and possible explanations
- 30 Relevance to the present day

SECTION 4 Questions 31–40

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

The history of weather forecasting

Ancient cultures

- many cultures believed that floods and other disasters were involved in the creation of the world
- many cultures invented 31 and other ceremonies to make the weather gods friendly
- people needed to observe and interpret the sky to ensure their 32
- around 650 BC, Babylonians started forecasting, using weather phenomena such as 33
- by 300 BC, the Chinese had a calendar made up of a number of 34 connected with the weather

Ancient Greeks

- a more scientific approach
- Aristotle tried to explain the formation of various weather phenomena
- Aristotle also described haloes and 35

Middle Ages

- Aristotle's work considered accurate
- many proverbs, e.g. about the significance of the colour of the 36 passed on accurate information.

15th–19th centuries

- 15th century: scientists recognised value of 37 for the first time
- Galileo invented the 38
- Pascal showed relationship between atmospheric pressure and altitude
- from the 17th century, scientists could measure atmospheric pressure and temperature
- 18th century: Franklin identified the movement of 39
- 19th century: data from different locations could be sent to the same place by 40