

Name:.....

**ONLINE LISTENING AND READING TEST****PART A. LISTENING**

**I. You will hear a conversation between two students, Susan and Mike. For questions 1-3, choose the best answer (A, B or C). You will listen to the recording TWICE.**

**Question 1.** Mike and Susan plan a trip because

- A. they will have finished their exams by the weekend.
- B. the following week will be a university holiday.
- C. they feel that they need a break from study.

**Question 2.** Susan suggests going to London because she

- A. wants to take Mike to an Italian art exhibition.
- B. has not been to a modern art exhibition for a long time.
- C. has plenty of money to spend.

**Question 3.** The hike from Newby to Moreton

- A. has been done before by Mike and his brother.
- B. will take most of the day to complete.
- C. is too short a distance for Mike.

**II. Listen to a talk about hobbies that can make you smarter. For questions 4 - 8, decide if the statements are True (T) or False (F). You will hear the recording TWICE.**

*Hobbies That Can Make You Smarter*

**Question 4:** Listening to music can help you remember things. \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 5:** Learning a musical instrument can reduce stress. \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 6:** People should read books of all kinds. \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 7:** Dr Horsefield thinks meditation can be boring. \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 8:** Your confidence will be greater if you play football. \_\_\_\_\_

### **PART B. READING**

**I. Read the article and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question from 1-5.**

Nearly 150,000 young people aged between sixteen and twenty-five will become homeless this year, says Shelter. Some of the young homeless may sleep out in the open in such places as the "cardboard city" in London, where people of all ages sleep in the open air in their only homes - cardboard boxes. Others may find accommodation in shelters run by voluntary organisations or get a place in a hostel, which gives them board up to ten weeks.

But who are these people? Those who are seeking a roof over their heads are mostly not runaways but "throwaways" - people who have been thrown out of their homes or forced to leave because of parental divorce, an unsympathetic step-parent or one of many other reasons.

Take the case of one sixteen-year-old schoolgirl, Alice. She did not come from a poor home and had just passed her exams with good results. The Shelter team met her in a hostel where she was doing her physics homework. Her parents had thrown her out of her home for no other reason that she wanted to do Science Advanced Level Exams - which her parents refused her permission to do, saying that studying sciences was unladylike!

Shelter says that the government's laws do nothing to help these youngsters. Rising rents, the shortage of cheap housing and the cut in benefits for young people under the age of twenty-five are causing a national problem, according to Shelter. The recent changes in the benefit laws mean that someone aged between sixteen and twenty-five gets less than older people and they can only claim state help if they prove that they left home for a good reason.

Shelter believes that because of the major cuts in benefits to young people, more and more are being forced to sleep on the streets. Shelter also points out that if you are homeless, you can't get a job because employers will not hire someone without a permanent address; and if you can't get a job, you are homeless because you don't have any money to pay for accommodation. It's an impossible situation.

**Question 1.** According to a recent report by Shelter, it appears that \_\_\_\_.

- A. hostels are too full to offer accommodation to homeless young people
- B. more and more young people all over the world are finding themselves homeless
- C. nearly 150,000 young people live out in the open
- D. young homeless people live in places like "cardboard city"

**Question 2.** The word "Others" in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_.

- A. people of all ages
- B. young people
- C. the young homeless
- D. voluntary organisations

**Question 3.** Most young people become homeless because \_\_\_\_.

- A. circumstances make it impossible for them to live at home
- B. they do not want to live with a divorced parent
- C. they have run away from home
- D. they have thrown away any chances of living at home by behaving badly

**Question 4.** Why was Alice turned out of her home?

- A. Her parents didn't agree with what she wanted to do.
- B. She didn't want to study for her Advanced Level Exams.
- C. She had not obtained high marks in her exams.

D. She refused to do her homework in the evening.

**Question 5.** According to the passage, "benefits" are \_\_\_\_.

- A. extra wages for part-time workers
- B. gifts of food and clothing
- C. laws about distributing money
- D. subsidies for those in need

**Question 6.** The changes in the system of benefits mean that \_\_\_\_.

- A. anyone under twenty-five and not living at home will receive help with food and accommodation
- B. the under twenty-fives can claim money only if they have left home
- C. young people do not receive as much money as those over twenty-five
- D. young people cannot claim money unless they are under sixteen or over twenty-five

**Question 7.** The word "permanent" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

- A. flexible
- B. obvious
- C. stable
- D. simple

II. For questions 8-17, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

In a healthy relationship, both partners respect, trust and embrace each other's differences. Both partners are able to communicate (8) \_\_\_\_ their needs and listen to their partner, and work to resolve conflict in a rational and (9) \_\_\_\_ way. But maintaining a healthy relationship (10) \_\_\_\_ for skills many young people are never taught. A lack of these skills, and (11) \_\_\_\_ up in a society that sometimes celebrates violence or in a community that experiences a high (12) \_\_\_\_ of violence, can lead to unhealthy and even violent relationships among youth.

Dating violence (13) \_\_\_\_ psychological or emotional violence, such as controlling behaviours or jealousy; physical violence, such as hitting or punching. More than 20 per cent of all adolescents report having experienced (14) \_\_\_\_ psychological or physical violence from an intimate partner - and underreporting remains a concern.

Adolescents, (15) \_\_\_\_ older adolescents, often have romantic relationships, which are long-term, serious, and intimate. Society has a responsibility to provide young people with the resources, skills, and space (16) \_\_\_\_ to safeguard their physical and emotional well being in these relationships. Youth-serving professionals, educators, and parents can help young people in need access services to (17) \_\_\_\_ dating abuse victimisation. Research also has shown that programmes intended to prevent dating violence can be successful.

**Question 8:** A. effective B. effectively C. effectiveness D. ineffective

**Question 9:** A. non-violent B. violently C. violent D. violence

**Question 10:** A. asks B. calls C. looks D. requires

**Question 11:** A. bringing B. growing C. raising D. taking

**Question 12:** A. amount B. number C. rate D. scale

**Question 13:** A. comprises B. consists C. contains D. includes

**Question 14:** A. both B. either C. neither D. whether

**Question 15:** A. especial B. especially C. special D. specially

**Question 16:** A. necessitating B. necessarily C. necessary D. necessity

**Question 17:** A. address B. confess C. deny D. obey