

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 <i>Garcia</i>
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.

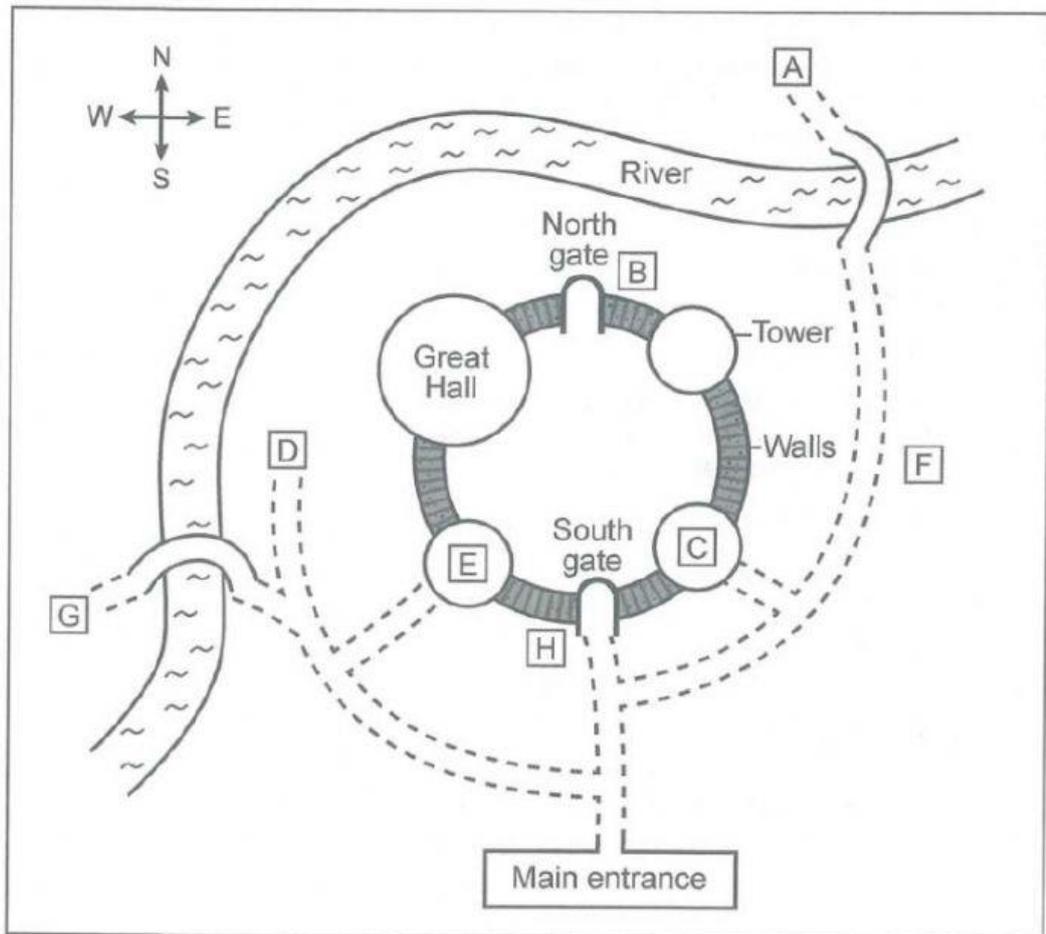
Test 2

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

Test 2

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**