

PROGRESS TEST 1

LISTENING

(15 minutes)

PART 1

Questions 1 - 10

Complete the notes below.

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

Copying photos to digital format
Name of company: Picturerep
Requirements - Maximum size of photos is 30 cm, minimum size 4 cm. - Photos must not be in a 1 or an album.
Cost - The cost for 360 photos is 2 £(including one disk). - Before the completed order is sent, 3is required.
Services included in the price - Photos can be placed in a folder, e.g. with the name 4 - The 5 and contrast can be improved if necessary. - Photos which are very fragile will be scanned by 6
Special restore service (costs extra) - It may be possible to remove an object from a photo, or change the 7 - A photo which is not correctly in 8 cannot be fixed.
Other information - Orders are completed within 9 - Send the photos in a box (not 10)

PART 2 Questions 11 - 20

Questions 11-13

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

Paper on Public Libraries

- 11.** What will be the main topic of Trudie and Stewart's paper?
- A.** how public library services are organised in different countries
- B.** how changes in society are reflected in public libraries
- C.** how the funding of public libraries has changed
- 12.** They agree that one disadvantage of free digitalised books is that
- A.** they may take a long time to read.
- B.** they can be difficult to read.
- C.** they are generally old.
- 13.** Stewart expects that in the future libraries will
- A.** maintain their traditional function.
- B.** become centres for local communities.
- C.** no longer contain any books.

Questions 14-20

Complete the notes below.

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

Study of local library: possible questions

- whether it has a **14** of its own
- its policy regarding noise of various kinds
- how it's affected by laws regarding all aspects of **15**
- how the design needs to take the **16** of customers into account
- what **17** is required in case of accidents
- why a famous person's **18** is located in the library
- whether it has a **19** of local organisations
- how it's different from a library in a **20**

READING

(30 minutes)

READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1 - 13**, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.

Questions 1 – 7

Reading Passage 1 has seven paragraphs, **A–G**.

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs **A–G** from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, **i–viii**, in **boxes 1 – 7** on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- i. The importance of getting the timing right
- ii. Young meet old
- iii. Developments to the disadvantage of tortoise population
- iv. Planning a bigger idea
- v. Tortoises populate the islands
- vi. Carrying out a carefully prepared operation
- vii. Looking for a home for the islands' tortoises
- viii. The start of the conservation project

- 1. Paragraph **A**
- 2. Paragraph **B**
- 3. Paragraph **C**
- 4. Paragraph **D**
- 5. Paragraph **E**
- 6. Paragraph **F**
- 7. Paragraph **G**

Flying Tortoises

An airborne reintroduction programme has helped conservationists take significant steps to protect the endangered Galapagos tortoise.

A Forests of spiny cacti cover much of the uneven lava plains that separate the interior of the Galapagos island of Isabela from the Pacific Ocean. With its five distinct volcanoes, the island resembles a lunar landscape. Only the thick vegetation at the skirt of the often cloud-covered peak of Sierra Negra offers respite from the barren terrain below.

This inhospitable environment is home to the giant Galapagos tortoise. Some time after the Galapagos's birth, around five million years ago, the islands were colonised by one or more tortoises from mainland South America. As these ancestral tortoises settled on the individual islands, the different populations adapted to their unique environments, giving rise to at least 14 different subspecies. Island life agreed with them. In the absence of significant predators, they grew to become the largest and longest-living tortoises on the planet, weighing more than 400 kilograms, occasionally exceeding 1,8 metres in length and living for more than a century.

B Before human arrival, the archipelago's tortoises numbered in the hundreds of thousands. From the 17th century onwards, pirates took a few on board for food, but the arrival of whaling ships in the 1790s saw this exploitation grow exponentially. Relatively immobile and capable of surviving for months without food or water, the tortoises were taken on board these ships to act as food supplies during long ocean passages. Sometimes, their bodies were processed into high-grade oil.

In total, an estimated 200,000 animals were taken from the archipelago before the 20th century. This historical exploitation was then exacerbated when settlers came to the islands. They hunted the tortoises and destroyed their habitat to clear land for agriculture. They also introduced alien species - ranging from cattle, pigs, goats, rats and dogs to plants and ants - that either prey on the eggs and young tortoises or damage or destroy their habitat.

C Today, only 11 of the original subspecies survive and of these, several are highly endangered. In 1989, work began on a tortoise-breeding centre just outside the town of Puerto Villamil on Isabela, dedicated to protecting the island's tortoise populations. The

centre's captive-breeding programme proved to be extremely successful, and it eventually had to deal with an overpopulation problem.

D The problem was also a pressing one. Captive-bred tortoises can't be reintroduced into the wild until they're at least five years old and weigh at least 4,5 kilograms, at which point their size and weight - and their hardened shells - are sufficient to protect them from predators. But if people wait too long after that point, the tortoises eventually become too large to transport.

E For years, repatriation efforts were carried out in small numbers, with the tortoises carried on the backs of men over weeks of long, treacherous hikes along narrow trails. But in November 2010, the environmentalist and Galapagos National Park liaison officer Godfrey Merlin, a visiting private motor yacht captain and a helicopter pilot gathered around a table in a small cafe in Puerto Ayora on the island of Santa Cruz to work out more ambitious reintroduction. The aim was to use a helicopter to move 300 of the breeding centre's tortoises to various locations close to Sierra Negra.

F This unprecedented effort was made possible by the owners of the 67-metre yacht White Cloud, who provided the Galapagos National Park with free use of their helicopter and its experienced pilot, as well as the logistical support of the yacht, its captain and crew. Originally an air ambulance, the yacht's helicopter has a rear double door and a large internal space that's well suited for cargo, so a custom crate was designed to hold up to 33 tortoises with a total weight of about 150 kilograms. This weight, together with that of the fuel, pilot and four crew, approached the helicopter's maximum payload, and there were times when it was clearly right on the edge of the helicopter's capabilities. During a period of three days, a group of volunteers from the breeding centre worked around the clock to prepare the young tortoises for transport. Meanwhile, park wardens, dropped off ahead of time in remote locations, cleared landing sites within the thick brush, cacti and lava rocks.

G Upon their release, the juvenile tortoises quickly spread out over their ancestral territory, investigating their new surroundings and feeding on the vegetation. Eventually, one tiny tortoise came across a fully grown giant who had been lumbering around the island for around a hundred years. The two stood side by side, a powerful symbol of the regeneration of an ancient species.

Questions 8 – 13

Complete the notes below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes **8-13** on your answer sheet.

The decline of the Galápagos tortoise

- Originally from mainland South America
- Numbers on Galápagos islands increased, due to lack of predators
- 17th century: small numbers taken onto ships used by **8**
- 1790s: very large numbers taken onto whaling ships, kept for **9** and also used to produce **10**
- Hunted by **11** on the islands
- Habitat destruction: for the establishment of agriculture and by various **12** not native to the islands, which also fed on baby tortoises and tortoises' **13**

WRITING

(20 minutes)

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows consumers' average annual expenditure on cell phone, national and international fixed-line and services in America between 2001 and 2010.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

