

Name:

Class:

Date:

FINAL TEST

LISTENING

(15 minutes)

PART 1

Questions 1-10

Complete the form below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

ACCOMMODATION REQUEST FORM

Surname:	Blake
First name:	(1)
ID number:	(2)
Gender:	Male
Email address:	d.blake@internet.com
Telephone number:	(3)
Course attending:	(4)
Start date:	(5)
Accommodation type:	(6)
Room type	(7)
Type of bathroom:	(8)
Vehicle:	(9)
Amount of deposit	(10) £

PART 2 **Questions 11-20**

Questions 11 – 15.

Complete the notes below.

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

Guide for Peak District	
Peak District's location: five miles from Sheffield	(11)
Main attractions:	(12)
Bakewell Town is known for local food:	
Chatsworth House has formal gardens and	(13)
The heart of Peak District is the Peak District	(14)
The most famous cavern in Castleton is called	(15)

Questions 16 – 20.

Complete the notes below.

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

- (16) must be accompanied by an adult on walking and cycling.
- Tourists can pick (17) in some specialist shops.
- Chatsworth's art collection has (18) years' history.
- Eyam village is also called (19)
- Eyam Hall has (20) workshops.

READING

(30 minutes)

Reading passage 1

THE BEAUTY OF CATS

For most people, a domestic cat is a more or less beautiful, usually affectionate but rarely useful member of the family. However, for the people who breed, show, or simply admire them, the pedigree aristocrats of the cat world can easily become an obsession. As yet, there is a very much smaller range in the sizes and shapes of cats compared with dogs, which is not surprising when we consider that dogs have been selectively bred for hundreds, if not thousands, of years to develop physical and temperamental characteristics that can be put to work for man as well as admired. By contrast, all breeding of pedigree cats is for purely aesthetic reasons.

Only a few pedigree cat breeds date back beyond the late nineteenth century, and most have been developed since the 1950s. To achieve acceptance, any new breed must be officially recognized by the national and international organizations of 'cat fanciers' that regulate the breeding and showing of pedigree cats. To date, official recognition has been given worldwide to more than 100 different breeds. A fairly small number of these are what might be called 'natural' breeds, with distinctive characteristics that appeared spontaneously, and then became established in the cat population of a particular country or region. Examples include what is popularly known as the Persian, with its long-haired coat; the Russian Blue, with its plush grey 'double' coat, the Siamese, with its slender body, long, narrow face and distinctive colouring; and the Manx cat, with either no tail (a 'rumpy') or a small stump of a tail (a 'stumpy').

More usually, new pedigree cat breeds are the result of meticulously planned breeding programmes designed to establish or enhance attractive or unusual features occurring in non-pedigree cats. Without the intervention of the cat breeder, many of these features would occur only rarely or would have simply disappeared through natural selection. Even the so-called natural breeds have been considerably modified over the years by professional cat breeders striving to match or improve on the breed 'standard', a detailed description of the various points (length and colour of coat, body and head shape, etc.) according to which a particular breed is judged in competition.

The majority of cats, both wild and domestic, have fur that is of short or medium length. Long fur in cats can occur either as the result of a "one-off" genetic mutation, or through the inheritance of the recessive gene for long hair. Long-haired cats were well-established in Persia (now Iran) and Turkey long before the ancestors of most modern long-haired show cats were taken to Europe and America towards the end of the nineteenth century. Today's pedigree longhairs of Persian type have a cobby (sturdy and rounded) body, a very luxuriant long coat, short, thick legs, a round head, round face, very short nose, and large round, orange or blue eyes. There are separate show classes for Persians of different colours. Also shown in their own classes are various non-Persian longhairs, including Chinchillas, Himalayans (also called Colourpoint Longhairs), and the Turkish Van.

Short-haired pedigree cats can be divided into three main categories: the British Shorthair, the American Shorthair, and the Foreign or Oriental Shorthair. To the uninitiated, British and American Shorthairs appear to be no more than particularly fine examples of the non-pedigree family cat. The reality is that selective breeding programs have achieved a consistency of conformation and coat characteristics in the different pedigree lines that could never be achieved by chance. Pedigree British Shorthairs have a cobby body, a dense, plush coat of a specified color, short legs, round head, a somewhat short nose, and large round eyes of a designated color. By comparison, pedigree American Shorthairs have larger and less rounded bodies, slightly longer legs, and a less round head with a square muzzle and medium-length nose.

The third main group of pedigree cats are the Foreign or Oriental Shorthairs. Some of these breeds, notably the Siamese, Korat, and Burmese, did indeed originate in the East, but today these terms are used to describe any breed, of whatever origin, that displays a range of certain specified physical characteristics. Foreign and Oriental cats have a slim, supple body, a fine, short coat, long legs, a wedge-shaped head, long nose, large, pointed ears, and slanting eyes. Finally, also included within the pedigree short-hairs, are various miscellaneous breeds which have been developed to satisfy a perhaps misplaced delight in the unusual. Examples include the Scottish Fold, with its forward-folded ears, the Munchkin, with its short, Dachshund-like legs, and the apparently hairless Sphynx.

Questions 1-6

Complete the table below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the reading passage for each answer.

Features	Coat	Body	Legs	Head	Nose	Eyes
Persian longhairs	luxuriant and long	cobby	1	round	very short	round orange or blue
British shorthairs	dense and plush	2	short	round	rather short	large and round, designated colour
American shorthairs	dense and plush	larger and less rounded	slightly longer	less round	3	X
Foreign shorthairs	4	slim and supple	long	5	long	6

Questions 7-11

Answer the questions below with **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

7. What name does the writer give to breeds such as the Persian, Russian Blue, and Siamese?

.....

8. What is the name given to the description of physical features by which a pedigree cat is judged?

.....

9. In which century were long-haired cats first exported from Persia?

.....

10. What class of cat does the Chinchilla belong to?

.....

11. What remarkable characteristic(s) do Scottish Fold cats have?

.....

Questions 12 and 13

Choose the correct letters, A, B, C or D.

- 12.** The distinctive features of most pedigree cats are the result of
- A. enhancing characteristics that appear naturally in cats from a particular region.
 - B. using breeding schemes to promote features which are found in non-pedigree cats.
 - C. genetic changes which occurred spontaneously in some cats in the late nineteenth century.
 - D. a misplaced pleasure in producing unusual looking cats.
- 13.** The writer's main purpose in this article is
- A. to outline the history of breeding pedigree cats.
 - B. to criticize the practice of producing odd characteristics in cats.
 - C. to classify the different breeds of pedigree cats.
 - D. to compare the respective practices of cat and dog breeders.

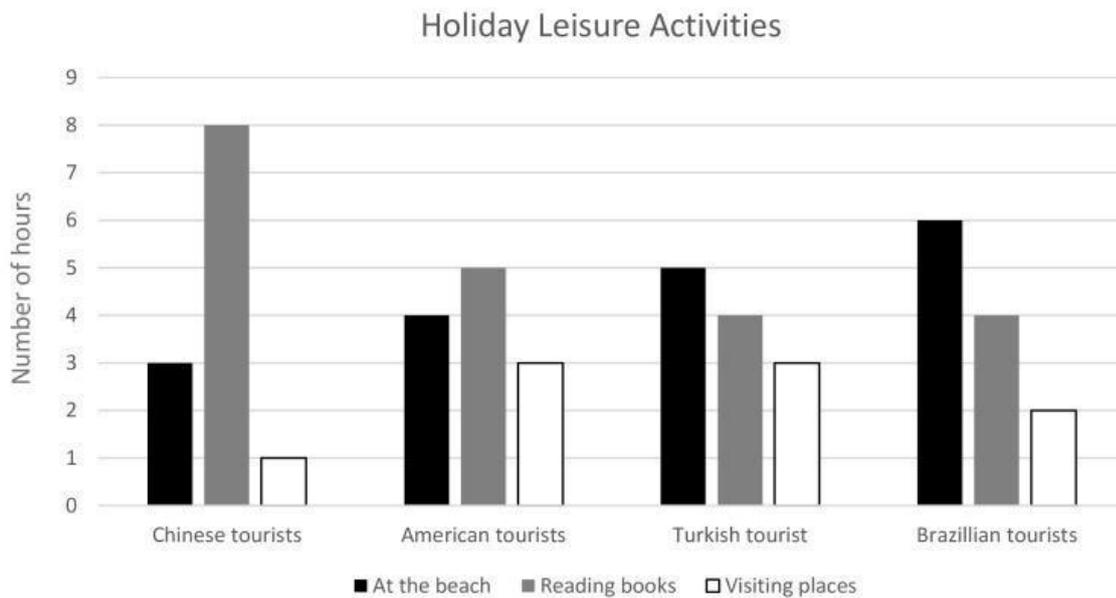
WRITING

(30 minutes)

Exercise 1.

Writing Task 1

The chart shows the average number of hours each day that Chinese, American, Turkish and Brazilian tourists spent doing leisure activities while on holiday in Greece in August 2019.



A. Write the introduction and overview.

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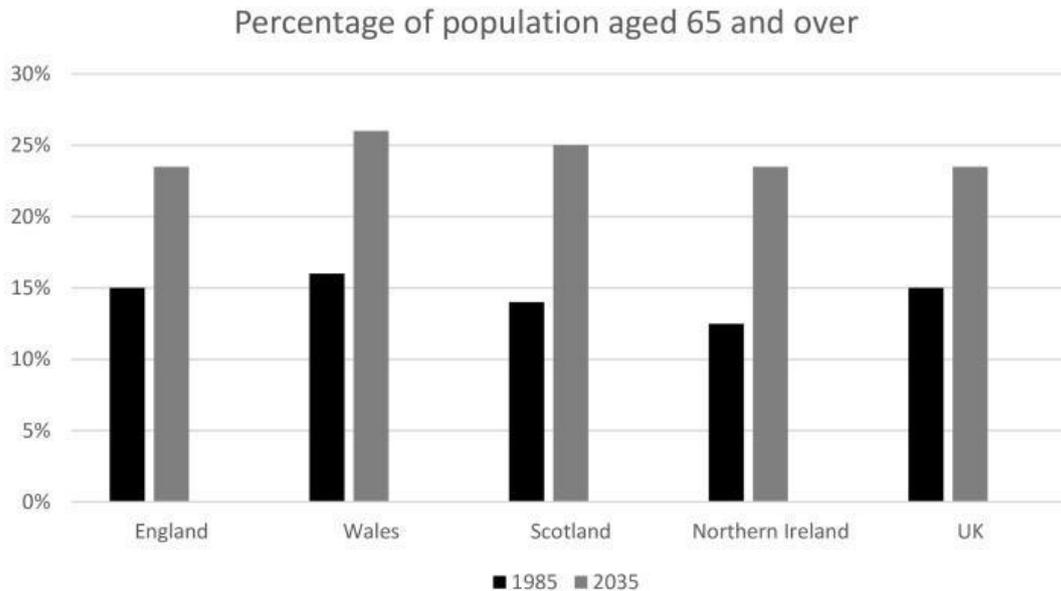
B. Make 5 sentences to describe the chart based on the given words.

1. Chinese tourists/ spend/ more time/ read books/ than/ Brazilian tourists/ do.
.....
2. Both/ American/ Turkish tourists/ spend/ three hours/ every day/ visit places.
.....
3. Similarly/ the Turkish/ Brazilian groups/ spend/ total/ four hours each/ read books.
.....
4. Chinese tourists/ spend/ twice/ amount/ time/ read books/ as/ Turkish and Brazilian tourists.
.....
5. American and Turkish groups/ spend/ three times/ amount/ time/ visit places/ as/ Chinese group.
.....

Exercise 2. Fill in the blank with the suitable words from the box.

Writing Task 1

The chart below gives information about the UK's ageing population in 1985 and makes predictions for 2035.



second-largest shows	lowest relative to	the highest predicted to	account for double to
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The graph **(1)** how the size and distribution of the UK's ageing population is likely to change over a 50-year period.

Overall, the proportions are **(2)** increase in all UK countries. In 1985, 15 percent of the UK population was over 65, but by 2035, this will **(3)** 23 percent of the total population.

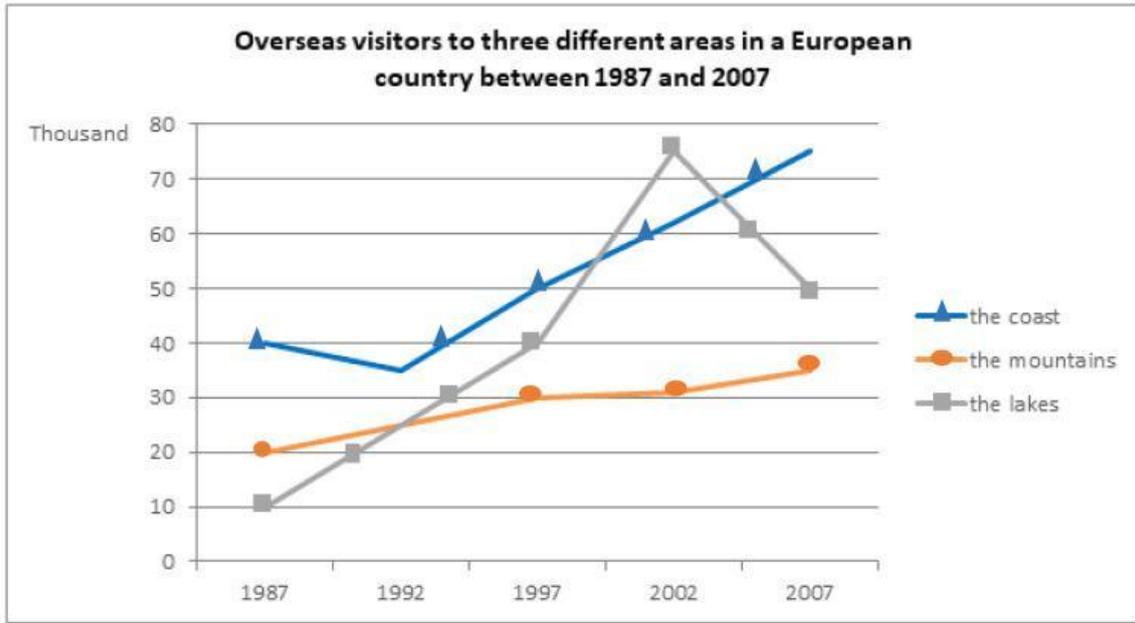
A closer look at the data reveals that the ageing population is expected to rise more in some parts of the UK than in other. In 1985, Wales had **(4)** percentage of people aged 65 and over, at 16 percent. The **(5)** group could be found in England and the third in Scotland. Northern Ireland had **(6)** proportion, with 12 percent aged 65 and over.

By 2035, Wales is still going to have by far the greatest percentage of over 65s, with figures likely to reach 26 percent. However, the biggest increases in this age group, **(7)** the rest of the population, are predicted to occur in Northern Ireland and Scotland. In Northern Ireland, for example, this figure will increase almost **(8)** 23 percent.

Exercise 3. Describe the graph by periods of time.

Writing Task 1

The graph below shows the number of overseas visitors to three different areas in a European country between 1987 and 2007.



1. The coast: 1987-1992

.....

2. The mountains: 1987-1997

.....

3. The lakes: 1997-2002

.....

4. The coasts: 2002-2007

.....

5. The lakes: 2002-2007

.....