

LISTENING PRACTICE

SECTION 1

Questions 1–10

Questions 1–4

Circle the correct letters A–C.

Example

Which course is the man interested in?

- A English
- B Mandarin
- ☒ C Japanese

Tip Strip

- Look at the questions and decide how many different types of question there are.
- Read the multiple-choice options and underline any important words. Note! There is always an example of the first question type in Section 1.

- 1 What kind of course is the man seeking?
 - A Daytime
 - B Evenings
 - C Weekends
- 2 How long does the man want to study?
 - A 12 weeks
 - B 6 months
 - C 8 months
- 3 What proficiency level is the student?
 - A Beginner
 - B Intermediate
 - C Advanced
- 4 When does the man want to start the course?
 - A March
 - B June
 - C September

Questions 5–10

Complete the form.

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

Tip Strip

- Look at the form. Decide what kind of information you will need to write. There is often a name or an address in this type of question. You must spell the name correctly, as it is given on the tape.

**Language Centre
Client Information Card**

Name: Richard 5

E-mail address: 6@hotmail.com

Date of birth: 7 1980

Reason for studying Japanese: 8.....

Specific learning needs: 9

Place of previous study (if any): 10



Questions 11–20

Tip Strip

- The question types here should be familiar from Test 1. Make sure you know what type of information you are being asked for.
- Look at the table and find the common theme to understand how the table works.
- Look carefully at the headings of each column. What information is missing?

Questions 11–20:
Remember! If you want to write more than three words, then the answer is not correct.

Questions 11–12

Complete the sentences below.

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

11 The story illustrates that dogs are animals.

12 The people of the town built a of a dog.

Questions 13–20

Complete the table below.

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

TYPE OF WORKING DOG	ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE JOB	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Sheep dogs	Smart, obedient	Herd sheep and 13 them
Guide dogs	Confident and 14	Training paid for by 15
Guard dogs and 16 and dogs	Tough and courageous	Dogs and trainers available through 17
Detector dogs	Need to really 18	In Sydney they catch 19 a month
Transport dogs	Happy working 20	International treaty bans huskies from Antarctica

Questions 21–30

Questions 21–23

Complete the notes below.

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** or **A NUMBER** for each answer.**Braille – a system of writing for the blind**

- Louis Braille was blinded as a child in his 21
- Braille invented the writing system in the year 22
- An early writing system for the blind used embossed letters.
- A military system using dots was called 23



Questions 24–27

Circle the correct letters A–C.

24 Which diagram shows the Braille positions?



A



B



C

25 What can the combined dots represent?

- A both letters and words
- B only individual words
- C only letters of the alphabet

26 When was the Braille system officially adopted?

- A as soon as it was invented
- B two years after it was invented
- C after Louis Braille had died

27 What is unusual about the way Braille is written?

- A It can only be written using a machine.
- B The texts have to be read backwards.
- C Handwritten Braille is created in reverse.

Questions 28–30

List **THREE** subjects that also use a Braille code.Write **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD** for each answer.

28

29

30

Tip Strip

- Look at the questions to orientate yourself to the topic.
- See whether you recognise the question types.
- Look at the note completion tasks. The information is presented in a format similar to a flow chart demonstrating a progression of some kind. Work out what the progression is.
- Look at the tables and find the common thread. What information is missing?
- Decide whether you are looking for numbers, percentages or words.

Complete the notes below.

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** or **A NUMBER** for each answer.

Question: Can babies remember any **31** ?

Experiment with babies:

Apparatus: baby in cot

colourful mobile

some **32**

Re-introduce mobile between one and **33** later.

Table showing memory test results

Baby's age	Maximum memory span
2 months	2 days
3 months	34
21 months	several weeks
2 years	35

Questions 36–40

Research questions: Is memory linked to 36 development?

Can babies 37 their memories?

Experiment with older children:

- Stages in incident:
- a) lecture taking place
 - b) object falls over
 - c) 38

Table showing memory test results

Age	% remembered next day	% remembered after 5 months
Adults	70%	39
9-year-olds	70%	Less than 60%
6-year-olds	Just under 70%	40