

Test 3

LISTENING

SECTION 1 Questions 1–10

Complete the notes below.

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

Moving to Banford City

Example

Linda recommends living in suburb of: **Dalton**

Accommodation

- Average rent: 1 £ a month

Transport

- Linda travels to work by 2
- Limited 3 in city centre
- Trains to London every 4 minutes
- Poor train service at 5

Advantages of living in Banford

- New 6 opened recently
- 7 has excellent reputation
- Good 8 on Bridge Street

Meet Linda

- Meet Linda on 9 after 5.30 pm
- In the 10 opposite the station

SECTION 2 Questions 11–20**Questions 11–16**

What advantage does the speaker mention for each of the following physical activities?

Choose **SIX** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A–G**, next to Questions 11–16.

Advantages

- A** not dependent on season
- B** enjoyable
- C** low risk of injury
- D** fitness level unimportant
- E** sociable
- F** fast results
- G** motivating

Physical activities

- 11** using a gym
- 12** running
- 13** swimming
- 14** cycling
- 15** doing yoga
- 16** training with a personal trainer

Test 3

Questions 17 and 18

Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.

For which **TWO** reasons does the speaker say people give up going to the gym?

- A** lack of time
- B** loss of confidence
- C** too much effort required
- D** high costs
- E** feeling less successful than others

Questions 19 and 20

Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.

Which **TWO** pieces of advice does the speaker give for setting goals?

- A** write goals down
- B** have achievable aims
- C** set a time limit
- D** give yourself rewards
- E** challenge yourself

SECTION 3 Questions 21–30**Questions 21–24**

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**.

Project on using natural dyes to colour fabrics

- 21 What first inspired Jim to choose this project?
- A** textiles displayed in an exhibition
 - B** a book about a botanic garden
 - C** carpets he saw on holiday
- 22 Jim eventually decided to do a practical investigation which involved
- A** using a range of dyes with different fibres.
 - B** applying different dyes to one type of fibre.
 - C** testing one dye and a range of fibres.
- 23 When doing his experiments, Jim was surprised by
- A** how much natural material was needed to make the dye.
 - B** the fact that dyes were widely available on the internet.
 - C** the time that he had to leave the fabric in the dye.
- 24 What problem did Jim have with using tartrazine as a fabric dye?
- A** It caused a slight allergic reaction.
 - B** It was not a permanent dye on cotton.
 - C** It was ineffective when used on nylon.

Test 3

Questions 25–30

What problem is identified with each of the following natural dyes?

Choose **SIX** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A–H**, next to Questions 25–30.

Problems

- A** It is expensive.
- B** The colour is too strong.
- C** The colour is not long-lasting.
- D** It is very poisonous.
- E** It can damage the fabric.
- F** The colour may be unexpected.
- G** It is unsuitable for some fabrics.
- H** It is not generally available.

Natural dyes

- 25 turmeric
- 26 beetroot
- 27 Tyrian purple
- 28 logwood
- 29 cochineal
- 30 metal oxide

SECTION 4 Questions 31–40

Complete the notes below.

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

The sleepy lizard (*tiliqua rugosa*)

Description

- They are common in Western and South Australia
- They are brown, but recognisable by their blue 31
- They are relatively large
- Their diet consists mainly of 32
- Their main predators are large birds and 33

Navigation study

- One study found that lizards can use the 34 to help them navigate

Observations in the wild

- Observations show that these lizards keep the same 35 for several years

What people want

- Possible reasons:
 - to improve the survival of their young
(but little 36 has been noted between parents and children)
 - to provide 37 for female lizards

Tracking study

- A study was carried out using GPS systems attached to the 38 of the lizards
- This provided information on the lizards' location and even the number of 39 taken
- It appeared that the lizards were trying to avoid one another
- This may be in order to reduce chances of 40

Test 4

LISTENING

SECTION 1 Questions 1–10

Complete the notes below.

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

Alex's Training
<p>Example</p> <p>Alex completed his training in 2014</p>
<p>About the applicant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• At first, Alex did his training in the 1 department.• Alex didn't have a qualification from school in 2• Alex thinks he should have done the diploma in 3 skills.• Age of other trainees: the youngest was 4 <p>Benefits of doing training at JPNW:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lots of opportunities because of the size of the organisation.• Trainees receive the same amount of 5 as permanent staff.• The training experience increases people's confidence a lot.• Trainees go to 6 one day per month.• The company is in a convenient 7 <p>Advice for interview:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Don't wear 8• Don't be 9• Make sure you 10

SECTION 2 Questions 11–20

Questions 11–16

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**.

The Snow Centre

- 11 Annie recommends that when cross-country skiing, the visitors should
- A** get away from the regular trails.
 - B** stop to enjoy views of the scenery.
 - C** go at a slow speed at the beginning.
- 12 What does Annie tell the group about this afternoon's dog-sled trip?
- A** Those who want to can take part in a race.
 - B** Anyone has the chance to drive a team of dogs.
 - C** One group member will be chosen to lead the trail.
- 13 What does Annie say about the team relay event?
- A** All participants receive a medal.
 - B** The course is 4 km long.
 - C** Each team is led by a teacher.
- 14 On the snow-shoe trip, the visitors will
- A** visit an old gold mine.
 - B** learn about unusual flowers.
 - C** climb to the top of a mountain.
- 15 The cost of accommodation in the mountain hut includes
- A** a supply of drinking water.
 - B** transport of visitors' luggage.
 - C** cooked meals.
- 16 If there is a storm while the visitors are in the hut, they should
- A** contact the bus driver.
 - B** wait until the weather improves.
 - C** use the emergency locator beacon.

Test 4

Questions 17–20

What information does Annie give about skiing on each of the following mountain trails?

Choose **FOUR** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A–F**, next to Questions 17–20.

Information

- A** It has a good place to stop and rest.
- B** It is suitable for all abilities.
- C** It involves crossing a river.
- D** It demands a lot of skill.
- E** It may be closed in bad weather.
- F** It has some very narrow sections.

Mountain trails

- 17 Highland Trail
- 18 Pine Trail
- 19 Stony Trail
- 20 Loser's Trail

SECTION 3 Questions 21–30

Questions 21–26

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

Labels giving nutritional information on food packaging

- 21 What was Jack's attitude to nutritional food labels before this project?
 - A He didn't read everything on them.
 - B He didn't think they were important.
 - C He thought they were too complicated.
- 22 Alice says that before doing this project,
 - A she was unaware of what certain foods contained.
 - B she was too lazy to read food labels.
 - C she was only interested in the number of calories.
- 23 When discussing supermarket brands of pizza, Jack agrees with Alice that
 - A the list of ingredients is shocking.
 - B he will hesitate before buying pizza again.
 - C the nutritional label is misleading.
- 24 Jack prefers the daily value system to other labelling systems because it is
 - A more accessible.
 - B more logical.
 - C more comprehensive.
- 25 What surprised both students about one flavour of crisps?
 - A The percentage of artificial additives given was incorrect.
 - B The products did not contain any meat.
 - C The labels did not list all the ingredients.
- 26 What do the students think about research into the impact of nutritional food labelling?
 - A It did not produce clear results.
 - B It focused on the wrong people.
 - C It made unrealistic recommendations.

Test 4

Questions 27 and 28

Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.

Which **TWO** things surprised the students about the traffic-light system for nutritional labels?

- A** its widespread use
- B** the fact that it is voluntary for supermarkets
- C** how little research was done before its introduction
- D** its unpopularity with food manufacturers
- E** the way that certain colours are used

Questions 29 and 30

Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.

Which **TWO** things are true about the participants in the study on the traffic-light system?

- A** They had low literacy levels.
- B** They were regular consumers of packaged food.
- C** They were selected randomly.
- D** They were from all socio-economic groups.
- E** They were interviewed face-to-face.

SECTION 4 Questions 31–40

Complete the notes below.

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

The history of coffee

Coffee in the Arab world

- There was small-scale trade in wild coffee from Ethiopia.
- 1522: Coffee was approved in the Ottoman court as a type of medicine.
- 1623: In Constantinople, the ruler ordered the 31 of every coffee house.

Coffee arrives in Europe (17th century)

- Coffee shops were compared to 32
- They played an important part in social and 33 changes.

Coffee and European colonisation

- European powers established coffee plantations in their colonies.
- Types of coffee were often named according to the 34 they came from.
- In Brazil and the Caribbean, most cultivation depended on 35
- In Java, coffee was used as a form of 36
- Coffee became almost as important as 37
- The move towards the consumption of 38 in Britain did not also take place in the USA.

Coffee in the 19th century

- Prices dropped because of improvements in 39
- Industrial workers found coffee helped them to work at 40