

Test 2

LISTENING

SECTION 1 Questions 1–10

Complete the notes below.

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

South City Cycling Club

Example

Name of club secretary: Jim **Hunter**

Membership

- Full membership costs \$260; this covers cycling and 1 all over Australia
- Recreational membership costs \$108
- Cost of membership includes the club fee and 2
- The club kit is made by a company called 3

Training rides

- Chance to improve cycling skills and fitness
- Level B: speed about 4 kph
- Weekly sessions
 - Tuesdays at 5.30 am, meet at the 5
 - Thursdays at 5.30 am, meet at the entrance to the 6

Further information

- Rides are about an hour and a half
- Members often have 7 together afterwards
- There is not always a 8 with the group on these rides
- Check and print the 9 on the website beforehand
- Bikes must have 10

SECTION 2 Questions 11–20

Questions 11–16

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

Information on company volunteering projects

- 11 How much time for volunteering does the company allow per employee?
 - A two hours per week
 - B one day per month
 - C 8 hours per year
- 12 In feedback almost all employees said that volunteering improved their
 - A chances of promotion.
 - B job satisfaction.
 - C relationships with colleagues.
- 13 Last year some staff helped unemployed people with their
 - A literacy skills.
 - B job applications.
 - C communication skills.
- 14 This year the company will start a new volunteering project with a local
 - A school.
 - B park.
 - C charity.
- 15 Where will the Digital Inclusion Day be held?
 - A at the company's training facility
 - B at a college
 - C in a community centre
- 16 What should staff do if they want to take part in the Digital Inclusion Day?
 - A fill in a form
 - B attend a training workshop
 - C get permission from their manager

Questions 17 and 18

*Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.*

What **TWO** things are mentioned about the participants on the last Digital Inclusion Day?

- A** They were all over 70.
- B** They never used their computer.
- C** Their phones were mostly old-fashioned.
- D** They only used their phones for making calls.
- E** They initially showed little interest.

Questions 19 and 20

*Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.*

What **TWO** activities on the last Digital Inclusion Day did participants describe as useful?

- A** learning to use tablets
- B** communicating with family
- C** shopping online
- D** playing online games
- E** sending emails

SECTION 3 Questions 21–30

Questions 21–25

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

Planning a presentation on nanotechnology

21 Russ says that his difficulty in planning the presentation is due to

- A his lack of knowledge about the topic.
- B his uncertainty about what he should try to achieve.
- C the short time that he has for preparation.

22 Russ and his tutor agree that his approach in the presentation will be

- A to concentrate on how nanotechnology is used in one field.
- B to follow the chronological development of nanotechnology.
- C to show the range of applications of nanotechnology.

23 In connection with slides, the tutor advises Russ to

- A talk about things that he can find slides to illustrate.
- B look for slides to illustrate the points he makes.
- C consider omitting slides altogether.

24 They both agree that the best way for Russ to start his presentation is

- A to encourage the audience to talk.
- B to explain what Russ intends to do.
- C to provide an example.

25 What does the tutor advise Russ to do next while preparing his presentation?

- A summarise the main point he wants to make
- B read the notes he has already made
- C list the topics he wants to cover

Questions 26–30

What comments does the speaker make about each of the following aspects of Russ's previous presentation?

Choose **FIVE** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A–G**, next to Questions 26–30.

Comments

- A** lacked a conclusion
- B** useful in the future
- C** not enough
- D** sometimes distracting
- E** showed originality
- F** covered a wide range
- G** not too technical

Aspects of Russ's previous presentation

- 26** structure
- 27** eye contact
- 28** body language
- 29** choice of words
- 30** handouts

SECTION 4 Questions 31–40

Complete the notes below.

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

Episodic memory

- the ability to recall details, e.g. the time and 31 of past events
- different to semantic memory – the ability to remember general information about the 32 , which does not involve recalling 33 information

Forming episodic memories involves three steps:

Encoding

- involves receiving and processing information
- the more 34 given to an event, the more successfully it can be encoded
- to remember a 35 , it is useful to have a strategy for encoding such information

Consolidation

- how memories are strengthened and stored
- most effective when memories can be added to a 36 of related information
- the 37 of retrieval affects the strength of memories

Retrieval

- memory retrieval often depends on using a prompt, e.g. the 38 of an object near to the place where you left your car

Episodic memory impairments

- these affect people with a wide range of medical conditions
- games which stimulate the 39 have been found to help people with schizophrenia
- children with autism may have difficulty forming episodic memories – possibly because their concept of the 40 may be absent
- memory training may help autistic children develop social skills