

Listening Test 1

Part 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 1 You hear a man telling a police officer about a robbery he saw. What was stolen?

A watches
B silver vases
C jewellery

☐ ☒

- 2 You hear a doctor examining a patient. What is wrong with the patient?

A a sore throat
B a swollen eye
C a bad cut

☐ ☒

- 3 You hear a man talking to a colleague. What does he want her to do for him?

A send a fax
B attend a meeting
C make some photocopies

☐ ☒

- 4 You hear a husband and wife talking about their plans for a trip.
When are they going to leave?

A Wednesday
B Friday
C Saturday

☐ ☒

- 5 You hear two co-workers discussing plans for something.
What are they trying to arrange?

A a meeting
B a party
C lunch

☐ ☒

- 6 You hear a woman phoning to make a doctor's appointment.
When will she see the doctor?

A this Wednesday
B this Friday
C next Wednesday

☐ ☒

- 7 You hear a student talking about his school books. Where did he leave them?

A in the library
B at school
C at home

☐ ☒

- 8 You hear a husband and wife discussing what to call their new baby.
What name do they choose?

A Stuart
B Gregory
C Steven

☐ ☒

Part 2

You will hear someone giving a lecture to a group of parents about keeping children safe in water. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

CHILDREN AND WATER SAFETY

The speaker says a **9** may be dangerous for small children.

The **10** of the Royal Lifesaving Society website can be found on the fact sheet.

A child can start swimming lessons when it is **11** old.

During swimming lessons, very young children learn to roll onto their

12

At a private pool, there should be one supervisor for every

13 children.

Children must learn not to go close to the **14** unless an adult is supervising them.

There are many more **15** in private swimming pools than public pools.

At home, put an alarm on the rear **16** so you hear a noise if your child has gone into the garden.

Apart from public and private pools, the **17** can also be dangerous for children.

At the beach, a **18** flying is a sign which means you must not swim.

Part 3

You will hear five different people talking about exercise. For questions 19-23, choose from the list (A-F) which statement applies to each person. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A This person spends most of their free time exercising.

Speaker 1

	19
--	----

B This person is made to do exercise against their will.

Speaker 2

	20
--	----

C This person does a lot of exercise in spite of their age.

Speaker 3

	21
--	----

D This person does exercise as part of their job.

Speaker 4

	22
--	----

E This person does exercise as part of a social event.

Speaker 5

	23
--	----

F This person's good health depends on exercise.

Part 4

You will hear an interview on the radio with a dog trainer called Jane Fennet. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 24 In order for a dog to do what you want,
A it must have a quiet, happy life.
B it must think you are its leader.
C you must give it enough dog biscuits. ☐ 24
- 25 Why is it bad to let your dog jump all over you when you arrive home?
A because it will take the dog five minutes to calm down
B because your dog should always look after you
C because the dog will think that it is your leader ☐ 25
- 26 A dog that barks and jumps at visitors
A is trying to make sure you are safe.
B wants to be taken for a walk.
C thinks that you are the boss. ☐ 26
- 27 If Jane throws a ball for her dog and he doesn't bring it to her, what does she do?
A She goes to pick up the ball herself.
B She makes the dog bring it to her.
C She tests it to see who is in charge. ☐ 27
- 28 Jane will ignore a dog
A if it ignores her.
B when it gets into trouble.
C when she's working with it. ☐ 28
- 29 Jane says that intelligent dogs
A need less exercise and mental stimulation.
B don't like being left at home during the day.
C often get angry with their owners. ☐ 29
- 30 According to Jane, what is the difference between a Doberman and a bulldog?
A The Doberman is more intelligent than the bulldog.
B The bulldog gets bored more easily than the Doberman.
C The bulldog runs more slowly than the Doberman. ☐ 30

TEST 41

Example: 0 S P E C T A C U L A R

Rafting on the Zambezi river

Victoria Falls on the Zambezi river in Africa is one of the most (0) sights in the world. It is also an (17) place for water sports. The translation of the local Zambian name for the falls is 'the smoke that thunders' and it's a pretty good (18) On arrival, it's the noise that makes the greatest (19) on you as the water drops 108 metres in a waterfall that is nearly two kilometres wide. The (20) landscape is also awesome, and well worth a visit.

You can't go white-water rafting over the falls themselves, but the rapids (21) down the Zambezi river provide a very exciting location. Although the rapids are given grades five and six on the sports (22) scale, there are places where relative (23) can have a go, as long as they are accompanied by experienced operators. These people guide you through the rapids and ensure that you don't stray into the more (24) sections by mistake.

SPECTACLE
CREDIBLE
DESCRIBE
IMPRESS
SURROUND
FAR
DIFFICULT
BEGIN
DANGER

TEST 42

Example: 0 S U I T A B L E

In praise of plastic

Wherever you are, you're likely to be surrounded by objects made of some kind of plastic material. There are many types of plastic, each one (0) for a particular use. Thin, flexible plastic is good for making objects such as bags, whereas thick, hard plastic is a (17) material for making functional objects, and has been used to make very (18) pieces of furniture.

SUIT

USE

ATTRACT

Although plastic has a (19) for being cheap and disposable, in the hands of a good (20) , it can be used to make objects of great beauty. As well as offering (21) high quality at a low price, plastic can take almost any shape, colour or consistency.

REPUTE

DESIGN

EXTREME

Plastic can also be seen as an environmentally friendly (22) of material. It can be used in place of wood and other materials that are in short supply in their (23) state, and it is also very hard-wearing. A good plastic chair, for example, could last you a lifetime and when you no longer wanted it, then it would probably be possible to (24) the material.

CHOOSE

NATURE

CYCLE

TEST 43

Example: 0 B O R E D O M

Games in space

For astronauts on long missions into space, (0) can be a real problem. In order to help the astronauts, (17) and doctors need to find out what this feels like. As part of the (18) programme, six volunteers will be locked away for 520 days to see what effect this has on their mind and body. During their time in (19) , the volunteers will be able to communicate with their controllers, but only in a way that replicates the astronauts' experience. For example, the further away from 'Earth' they get, the longer the delay in the signal, so they will be (20) to have a conversation in real time.

BORE
SCIENCE
SEARCH
ISOLATE
ABLE

As part of the experiment, the volunteers will be allowed to play computer games. There will be a (21) of solo games and competitive games available. Afterwards, they will be asked to give (22) on how hard they found the games to play and what their (23) state was at the time. As a result of the (24) gathered, it may be possible to create special software for crews on future missions.

MIX
FEED
EMOTION
INFORM

TEST 41

0 A bright B fair C keen D sharp

0	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
---	------------------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------

Messages from the Stone Age

The incredible pre-historic Chauvet cave art in France is painted in (0) colours and dates back to a period around thirty thousand years ago when early humans first started to create rock art. Although various (1) of this art have been found in caves in Western Europe, very few people have seen the art at Chauvet because it is located (2) inside an inaccessible underground cave system. Those who have seen it say that it is very impressive, showing animals (3) horses, rhinos and cows, and that the artwork is good enough to (4) modern compositions.

The first scientists to (5) the Chauvet paintings missed some other important (6) however. The walls of the cave are also marked with a series of lines and symbols, that were initially (7) as insignificant. But recent research has suggested that these marks may represent humankind's first steps towards the development of writing, which is (8) people to rethink their ideas about when written communication first started.

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 1 | A illustrations | B models | C cases | D examples |
| 2 | A deep | B thick | C long | D dense |
| 3 | A by means of | B apart from | C as well as | D such as |
| 4 | A rival | B compare | C compete | D oppose |
| 5 | A arrive | B reach | C meet | D know |
| 6 | A instances | B matters | C details | D issues |
| 7 | A believed | B regarded | C thought | D agreed |
| 8 | A resulting | B having | C making | D causing |

TEST 42

0 A number B amount C quantity D crowd

0	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
---	------------------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------

Where to go whale watching

When asked to list the things they would most like to experience in life, a surprising (0) of people mention seeing whales in their natural habitat. It's an ambition that can be (1) surprisingly easily. It is (2) that the seas around Iceland are home to over five thousand orca whales. But their behaviour, and therefore your chances of seeing them, varies (3) to the season.

In summer, the whales have a (4) to hang out near the coast and can be seen swimming up fjords and inlets. During the winter months, however, the animals are generally to be found (5) out at sea. (6) season you choose for your trip, whale-watching trips are very easy to organise, and there's a chance you'll get to see other whale species too.

Besides Iceland, another option is to (7) for northern Norway between October and January. Orcas arrive here at this time of year in (8) of large shoals of herring, which form an important part of their diet.

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | A answered | B rewarded | C honoured | D fulfilled |
| 2 | A estimated | B counted | C guessed | D totalled |
| 3 | A according | B depending | C relying | D agreeing |
| 4 | A custom | B tendency | C habit | D trend |
| 5 | A longer | B wider | C broader | D further |
| 6 | A Whenever | B Whoever | C Whichever | D However |
| 7 | A head | B set | C point | D pick |
| 8 | A hunt | B follow | C pursuit | D seek |

TEST 43

0 A moment B present C current D minute

0	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
---	------------------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------

The Gesture Interface

At the (0), if we want mobile (1) to the Web, we have to travel around with things like tablets and smartphones in our bags or pockets. But the inventor of something called the Gesture Interface has (2) up with a way of doing this using only something we've (3) around with us for millions of years – our hands.

The idea is (4) on simple technology that is already in existence. (5) carrying around the usual hardware, you have a small wearable device on your hands. This contains a projector, a camera and wireless technology to (6) you to the Web. It also has sensors which read and interpret simple hand gestures. For example, when you want to (7) a photograph, simply make a frame around the image with your hand and click your fingers. The device (8) out what you want and operates the camera.

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | A line | B entry | C access | D link |
| 2 | A come | B thought | C found | D done |
| 3 | A delivered | B fetched | C brought | D carried |
| 4 | A based | B started | C founded | D begun |
| 5 | A Along with | B Instead of | C Except for | D Apart from |
| 6 | A sign | B download | C log | D connect |
| 7 | A make | B take | C do | D get |
| 8 | A works | B reckons | C meets | D knows |