

# Homework: Unit 8: Lesson 8

## Listening

### TEST 1

#### LISTENING approximately 30 minutes

##### SECTION 1 Questions 1 – 10 Audio

###### Questions 1 – 4

Complete the table below.

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

| University Clubs          | Monday                  | Tuesday         | Wednesday          |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Name of club              | <i>film</i>             | <i>climbing</i> | <i>chess</i>       |
| Extra activities          | <i>discussions</i>      | 1 .....         | 2 .....            |
| Current number of members | 3 .....                 | 40              | 55                 |
| Contact                   | <i>Events organiser</i> | 4 .....         | <i>Maths tutor</i> |

###### Questions 5 – 10

Complete the notes below.

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

###### Details of climbing club:

- 5 meets .....
- 6 excursion to France in the .....
- 7 subscriptions paid .....

###### Benefits:

- 8 discounts on .....
- 9 annual .....
- 10 free entrance to climbing ..... in Cardiff

*Questions 11 – 20*

Audio

*Questions 11 – 15*

Which features are available at the following halls of residence?

Choose **FIVE** answers from the box and write the correct letter A – G next to Questions 11 – 15.

## List of Features

- A** cleaning included
- B** all meals included
- C** private showers
- D** modern building
- E** parking spaces
- F** single sex
- G** sports facilities

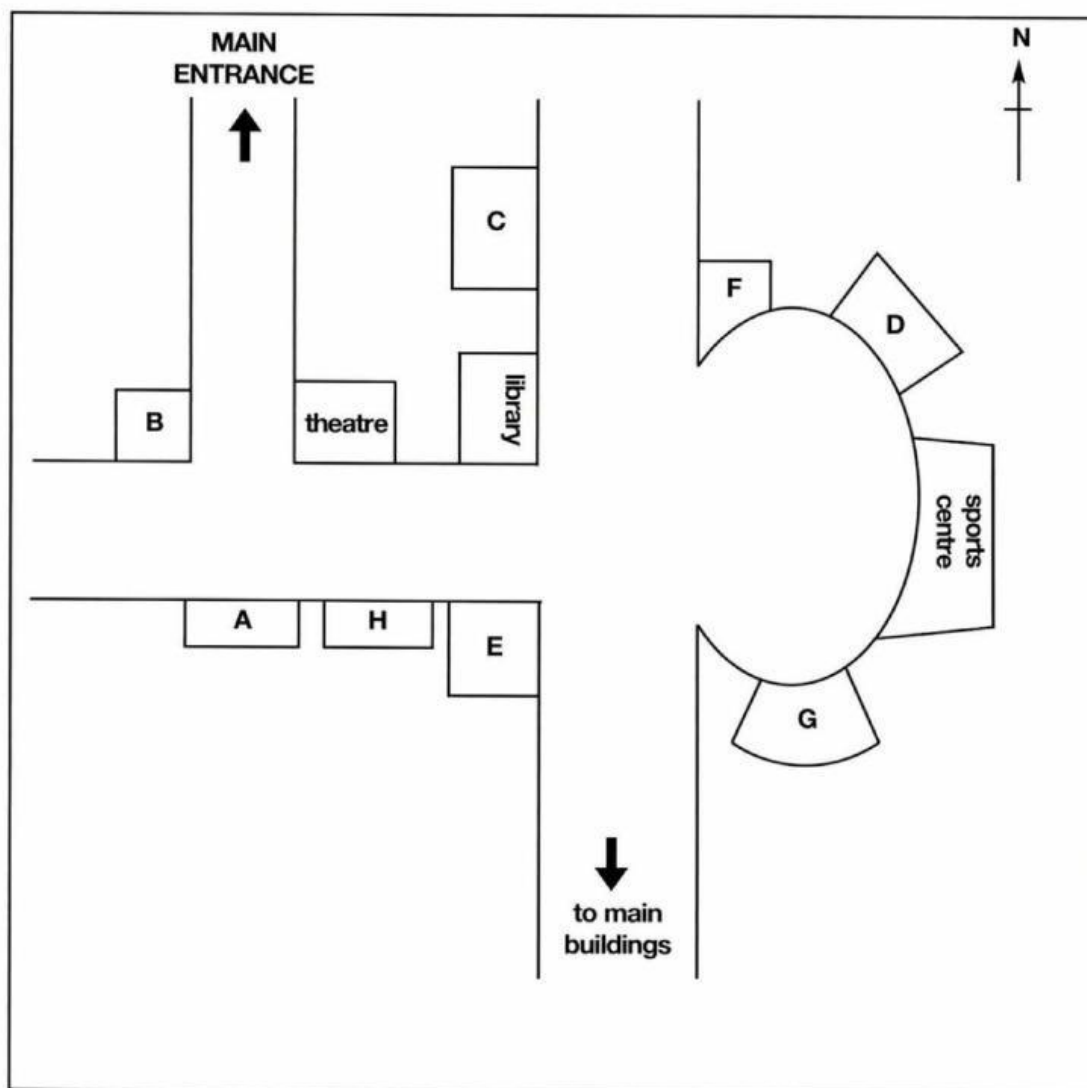
## Halls of Residence

- |    |                 |       |
|----|-----------------|-------|
| 11 | Brown Hall      | ..... |
| 12 | Blake Residence | ..... |
| 13 | Queens Building | ..... |
| 14 | Parkway Flats   | ..... |
| 15 | Temple Rise     | ..... |

**Questions 16 – 20**

Label the map below.

Write the correct letter A – G next to Questions 16 – 20.



- 16 Brown Hall .....
- 17 Blake Residence .....
- 18 Queens Building .....
- 19 Parkway Flats .....
- 20 Temple Rise .....



## Progressive Test 5

### READING PASSAGE 1

#### Urban Farming, the Kenyan Way

Currently, around one-third of Africans live in urban areas. Within 30 years, half of the continent's population is expected to be urban. New problems come with urbanisation, such as providing enough food for the millions of impoverished people in Africa's many crowded city slums. In Nairobi, Kenya, around half of all residents live with food insecurity, and food diversity is low, resulting in undernourishment. Around 85 per cent of people living in Nairobi's slums face food insecurity, due to both an inability to afford fresh produce, and a lack of any retailers providing fruit or vegetables within the slums themselves. This has led some of the inhabitants to turn to urban farming as a solution.

One project, led by the Italian charity Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI), is creating urban mini-farms using sacks full of soil. This 'farm-in-a-sack' project provides participating families in Nairobi's Mathare slum with everything they need to grow their own food. Each family receives a sack and 43 seedlings. More than half of these are spinach seedlings, and approximately a third of them are kale. The participants also receive two pepper plants and one spring onion seedling. People in the COOPI programme also receive expert instruction on the proper soil mix to use and the appropriate watering schedule to implement. The growers are able to provide fresh produce for their families while also selling any surplus items at a profit.

A similar project has begun in Kibera, Nairobi's largest slum. As a way of alleviating the problems with food supply in Kibera, organic farmer Su Kahumbu worked with the Youth Reform Group to create an urban farm. The first step was to clear away three feet of rubbish from half an acre of land. Next, soil samples were sent for analysis to determine if it was contaminated. Then, for irrigation, Kahumbu and the group installed pipes that were linked to a water tank. When the soil analysis arrived, it revealed a high level of zinc. The team removed it by planting sunflowers, which naturally take zinc out of soil. Vegetable scraps and earthworms were then used to create compost to enrich the soil since most of the soil in Kibera is infertile. Finally, the group planted vegetables, which they began to harvest within months.

Questions 1–3

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

Write

|                  |                                                     |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <b>TRUE</b>      | <i>if the statement agrees with the information</i> |
| <b>FALSE</b>     | <i>if the statement contradicts the information</i> |
| <b>NOT GIVEN</b> | <i>if there is no information on this</i>           |

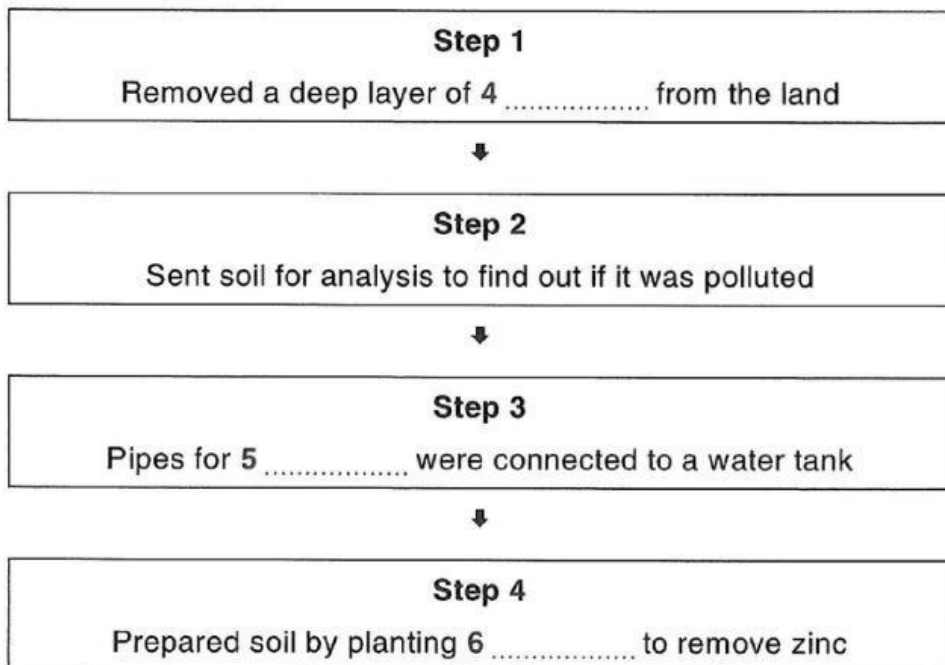
- 1 There is a wide variety of food available in Nairobi slums.
- 2 Kale and spinach are the most commonly eaten vegetables in Kenya.
- 3 Kibera's soil had to be treated with vegetable material and worms to make it fertile.

Questions 4–6

Complete the flow-chart below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

**Birth of a Sustainable Urban Farm**



## READING PASSAGE 2

### The Medical Applications of 'Sharkskin'

While seeking ways to preserve sunken ships in Pearl Harbor, Professor Tony Brennan was inspired by the idea of sharks. Brennan noticed that the skin of sharks seemed to avoid the accumulation of microorganisms that normally build up on underwater surfaces. Observing that sharkskin is composed of millions of tiny scales in a distinctive geometric pattern, Brennan thought that this sharkskin pattern might have antibacterial properties. When he tested this hypothesis, he discovered that a sharkskin-like pattern resulted in an 85 per cent reduction in microorganism colonisation compared to a smooth surface.

Brennan's findings led him to develop a type of medical film based on the diamond pattern of sharkskin. As a result, he is now marketing his product to hospitals and other medical facilities, where antibiotics are essential for preventing the spread of disease. Brennan promotes the product by comparing it to the use of antibiotics. As he points out, antibiotics produce resistant bacteria, or 'superbugs', which are hard to destroy. Antibiotics must also be replenished regularly so that hospitals have an available supply. 'Sharkskin' film, in contrast, could reduce infection rates without the risk of superbugs or the constant cost of restocking antibiotics.

According to Brennan, this technology could be used in hospitals as a means of stopping infections from spreading by touch. For example, frequently touched items could be covered with sharkskin-inspired material to create surface areas that are unfavourable for bacterial growth. This would result in a significant reduction in the need for continual hand sanitisation after touching these objects.

However, medical specialists want to make clear that even though 'sharkskin' technology inhibits the spread of microbes, it does not eliminate their presence entirely. Moreover, it does not kill them. Thus, some precautions, such as the use of antiseptics, must be used in conjunction with these new protective films. Even though the technology considerably limits the presence of microbes, some bacteria may still be present. In the case of dangerous microbes that can cause disease or death, the presence of even a small number creates significant risk in a medical environment.

Questions 7–9

Complete the table below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

| Idea                                                                      | Result                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| The potential antibacterial qualities of the sharkskin pattern            | A test revealing an 85 per cent reduction in 7 ..... by microorganisms |
| Create a type of medical 8 ..... based on the diamond shapes in sharkskin | Try to sell the product to hospitals and other medical facilities      |
| Cover items that are often touched with sharkskin material                | Greatly reduce the need for hand 9 .....                               |

Question 10

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

10 What point does the writer emphasise in the fourth paragraph?

- A** The technology is less effective than other methods.
- B** Some microbes are immune to the technology.
- C** Relying solely on the technology is potentially dangerous.
- D** The way the technology kills microbes is unique.

## READING PASSAGE 3

### The Ainu People of Japan

*The secret history of the Ainu, Japan's marginalised indigenous community*

Japan has a reputation as an ethnically homogenous nation, populated almost entirely by Japanese people with a limited number of foreign immigrants. However, this idea of Japanese homogeneity obscures the history of the Ainu people, an indigenous ethnic group which has resided in northern Japan for centuries. The Ainu have their own distinctive culture and traditions, both of which were largely destroyed by the Japanese government's efforts to enforce homogeneity. They are now experiencing a renaissance, and are gradually resurrecting their cultural identity.

The Ainu are indigenous to both Japan and Russia, but historically have lived mainly on the Japanese island of Hokkaido. During the Edo period, they controlled most of Hokkaido and traded with Japanese merchants from Honshu. The Japanese gradually dominated the Ainu, which led to several violent uprisings in the pre-Meiji period, including Shakushain's revolt of 1669 and the Menashi-Kunashir rebellion of 1789.

The Ainu people were notable for having several physical Caucasian characteristics, particularly in terms of

their amount of body hair, with some Western observers even suggesting they had hair all over their bodies. The Ainu did have a tradition of growing full, thick beards from a very young age, which may have given rise to this idea. Another unique characteristic of the Ainu was that women tattooed their mouths, encircling their lips in a black tattoo. Both men and women wore earrings, and women also wore beaded necklaces.

With the dawn of the Meiji Restoration in 1868, the Japanese government formally annexed Hokkaido and began to impose Japanese identity on the Ainu. To do so they made the Ainu use the Japanese language and relocated their communities to unfamiliar areas. The Ainu were also forced to take on Japanese names and give up cultural practices such as animal sacrifice and tattooing.

The Japanese government encouraged the migration of its people to Hokkaido during this period, as a means of developing the island and marginalising the Ainu. A policy of forced marriage between Ainu women and Japanese men exacerbated this marginalisation, and meant that many descendants of the Ainu were unaware

of their origins. These policies made the Ainu second-class citizens in Hokkaido. The historical marginalisation of the Ainu was perhaps most evident in the banning of their language, which severed the connection between the Ainu and their culture. Currently there are only around ten native speakers of the language left. Efforts are being made to revive the language, including publishing Ainu-Japanese dictionaries, as well as teaching Ainu in schools.

Today there are officially estimated to be 25,000 Ainu living in Japan, although that number would be closer to 200,000, if those who have assimilated are taken into account. The Japanese government officially recognised them as a distinct indigenous people in 2008, and Ainu culture is now celebrated. However, the marginalisation of the Ainu will take

longer to rectify, and is still evident in the fact that Ainu are half as likely to go to university as ethnic Japanese.

Though the efforts to revive the Ainu language and culture have experienced some success, there are only a few more speakers of Ainu as a second language than there were a small number of decades ago. Ainu is unlikely to ever recover as a native language, and most of Ainu culture has already been permanently lost due to assimilation. The Japanese government now must ensure it makes amends for this historic marginalisation.

### Questions 11–15

Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in Reading Passage 3?

Write

- YES**                      *if the statement agrees with the views of the writer*  
**NO**                        *if the statement contradicts the views of the writer*  
**NOT GIVEN**        *if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this*

- 11 The Ainu have been hidden due to ideas of Japanese homogeneity.
- 12 There was no conflict between the Ainu and the Japanese before the Meiji era.
- 13 Ainu is one of the most difficult languages to learn.
- 14 The government figure for the number of Ainu people in Japan is incorrect.
- 15 The Ainu have regained most of their culture.

### Questions 16–19

Complete the summary using the list of words, **A–F**, below.

#### **Ainu Characteristics and the Dawn of their Marginalisation**

Notably, the Ainu people possessed some physical traits that were considered Caucasian. From youth, men were known to have 16 ..... And women had a black, circular 17 ..... However, some things changed after the Meiji Restoration. The Ainu were required to give up their traditions and adopt Japanese 18 ..... Ainu women were forced to marry Japanese men, so Ainu descendants did not know about their 19 ..... The Japanese policies promoted discrimination against the Ainu.

- |                   |                 |                    |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| <b>A</b> children | <b>B</b> beards | <b>C</b> roots     |
| <b>D</b> tattoo   | <b>E</b> names  | <b>F</b> necklaces |