

LISTENING

PART 1 Questions 1–10

Questions 1–6

Complete the table below.

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

Oyster Bay Sailing Club Courses

Name of course	What you learn	Cost	Other information
Taster day	introduction to sailing	£120 if booking one place	small groups (max 1 people)
Level 1	basic theory e.g. understanding the 2 and tides basic sailing skills including 3 information	£200 4 available for club members all inclusive (plus a useful 5)	a 6 at the end of the course for all participants

Questions 7–10

Complete the notes below.

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

General information
• Participants must be able to swim.
• Bring suitable clothing, a 7 and toiletries (e.g. shampoo).
• There is a 8 at the club.
• Online training 9 are recommended.
• 10 are available for course participants.

PART 2 Questions 11–20

Questions 11–16

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

Working as a makeup trainee

- 11 What should trainees always expect to get when working on low budget short films?
- A travel expenses
 - B a minimum wage
 - C meals
- 12 According to the speaker, on big budget films trainees may get experience of
- A makeup for special effects.
 - B working with different ethnicities.
 - C creating a variety of hair styles.
- 13 The speaker says a problem for makeup artists is
- A dealing with difficult directors.
 - B being shouted at by their supervisor.
 - C waiting around for hours doing nothing.
- 14 How did the speaker feel when she met famous actors for the first time?
- A very shy
 - B very proud
 - C very disappointed
- 15 What advice does the speaker give about makeup kits?
- A Always carry a basic kit with you.
 - B Only buy the best products for a makeup kit.
 - C Ask other makeup artists to check your kit.
- 16 What advice does the speaker give about creating a portfolio?
- A Keep print and digital photos.
 - B Only include a small selection of photos.
 - C Get permission to use photos.

Questions 17–20

What ability is required for each of the following duties?

Write the correct letter, **A**, **B**, or **C**, next to Questions 17–20.

- | | |
|----------|----------------------|
| A | being well-organised |
| B | being flexible |
| C | working quickly |

Duties

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|-------|
| 17 | Prepping an actor | |
| 18 | Continuity | |
| 19 | General | |
| 20 | Applying makeup | |

PART 3 Questions 21–30

Questions 21 and 22

Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.

Which **TWO** features of the lecture on ocean biodiversity had the greatest impact on the students?

- A** the references to local problems
- B** the broad focus of the examples
- C** the practical suggestions for solutions
- D** the type of issues discussed
- E** the implications for government policy

Questions 23 and 24

Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.

Which **TWO** details about the research project particularly impressed the students?

- A** the team's previous successes
- B** its wide geographical scale
- C** the use of new technology
- D** the extensive statistical evidence
- E** the large range of specialists involved

Questions 25–30

What is the students’ opinion of each of the following resources related to ocean biodiversity?

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

Opinions

A This is aimed at a very specialist audience.

B This is now rather outdated.

C This was an effective description of a new danger.

D This suggests possible ways to improve the situation.

E This does not give a balanced account.

F This is too predictable to be useful.

G This gives insufficient evidence for its claims.

H This gives a clear explanation of the problems.

Resources

- 25

Article on invasive lionfish

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- 26

Documentary on microplastics

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- 27

Podcast on ocean pollution

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- 28

Book on coastal ecosystems

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- 29

Article on metal toxicity

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- 30

Podcast on floating marine cities

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PART 4 Questions 31–40

Complete the notes below.

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

Sources of rubber

Three resources which are essential for industrial civilisation

- 31
- fossil fuels
- rubber

Natural rubber

This mainly comes from the Pará rubber tree, now cultivated in South-East Asia.
The supply is limited because

- the growth of the tree is 32
- production cannot easily be adjusted because of increasing or decreasing 33
- the tree only grows near the 34
- extracting the latex (rubber) is labour-intensive
- it is very difficult to 35 rubber after production.

New threats include

- lack of genetic diversity, leading to danger of disease caused by a 36
- a shift to the cultivation of palm oil
- extreme 37 events.

Synthetic rubber

- may be used for engine parts and cooking utensils
- is less 38 than natural rubber
- is unsuitable for many purposes e.g. the tyres of aircraft.

An alternative source of natural rubber

- A wild flower (a type of dandelion) has rubber in its 39
- It can be grown in many locations and does not require good 40