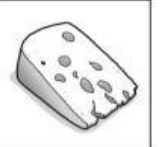
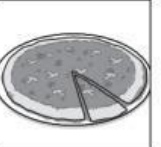
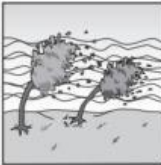
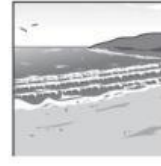


G10 U12 MIDTERM REVISION 1

A. LISTENING

1. You will hear eight short recordings. For each question, choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D, and put a tick in the appropriate box. You will hear each recording twice.

1. What do the teenagers decide to buy for their mother?    	2. What is the new advert for?    
3. What will the weather be like tomorrow afternoon?    	4. What event is the boy inviting the girl to?    
5. Which TV programme do the friends decide to watch?    	6. What will the girl use to make her picture?    
7. What has the boy recently bought for his bicycle?    	8. Where is the girl's brother now?    

2. You will hear a student called Janine giving a talk about taking up running as a hobby. Listen to the talk and complete the details below. Write **one or two words, or a number**, in each gap. You will hear the talk twice.

Taking up running

Janine admits that she chose a not far from her home for her first run.

On her first run, she succeeded in running for a period of minutes without having to stop.

The running programme that Janine used helped her gradually build up her

Within a month, Janine had stopped focusing on her as she ran.

Jannie sometimes found it helpful to listen to on her headphones during her runs.

Later on, Jannie's longer routes included going along an old in her town.

Jannie has discovered that treating herself to some after a run is excellent for her motivation.

3. You will hear six students talking about their school trip to Finland, a country in northern Europe. For each of speakers 1 to 6, choose from the list, A to G, which opinion each speaker expresses. **Write the letter in the appropriate box.**

Speaker 1 ☐

A I would rather have spent more time doing just one activity.

Speaker 2 ☐

B I found the weather easier to cope with than I'd expected.

Speaker 3 ☐

C It made me realise I need to pay attention to my fitness.

Speaker 4 ☐

D I was able to achieve an ambition I'd had for ages.

Speaker 5 ☐

E I most enjoyed doing the activities I'd never tried before.

Speaker 6 ☐

F The whole week made me more confident in myself.

G I preferred having optional activities on one of the days.

[6]

B. READING

1. Read the article about a new sports activity called slacklining, and then complete the notes.

Could slacklining be your new hobby?

Last year, my school introduced some new sports. We already had good cricket and athletics teams, but the teachers wanted to offer us some new activities, one of which was slacklining. This involves balancing on a narrow piece of strong material that is tied above the ground between two trees or posts – the aim is to walk along it without falling off. I started learning a few months ago. I love the challenge of learning a new skill and I'm now a regular slackliner!

Slacklining was developed in the 1980s by two climbers in the USA. They wanted something interesting to do when they couldn't go climbing, and slacklining seemed perfect as they could practise in their local park. It often involves being outside in nature, which is a big part of its attraction for me.

My first slacklining lesson wasn't easy. I spent the first ten minutes just trying to step up onto the line – my legs couldn't stop shaking and my head was telling me it was impossible. When you're trying slacklining for the first time, you need to position the line near the ground, as you'll probably keep falling off. Fortunately, for our first lesson our teacher gave us a useful tip, which was to make the line as tight as possible. After twenty minutes of practising, I finally managed to step onto it! Suddenly, I realised I'd been concentrating so hard that I'd forgotten about anything else. Now, I find that slacklining is a great way to reduce stress, which is something I really value.

After a couple of lessons, I was quite good at standing up on the line and was ready to try walking along it. Again, there was a lot of falling off, but fortunately, we'd remembered to place the slackline above flat ground. Doing that is something to bear

You are going to give a talk about slacklining to your class at school. Prepare some notes to use as the basis for your talk.

Make short notes under each heading.

10 What appeals to the writer about slacklining:

-
-
-
-
-

11 Advice for setting up slacklining equipment for beginners:

-
-
-
-

in mind so that you don't hurt yourself if you fall off. My friend was learning with me and she couldn't stop laughing! Even though it can be an individual sport, I'm not that keen on doing it on my own. For me, it's all about having fun with other people. We later found out that while you're still learning it's also beneficial to add a 'helpline' – a rope that's tied above head height to hold onto for balance. As you get better, there are all sorts of ways you can develop your slacklining skills. Although most people should put up a short slackline for their initial attempts, there are many options available to experienced slackliners. Longer slacklines can be 30 metres in length, so they move a lot and are hard to balance on. Waterlines, as the name suggests, are positioned above water – using these is particularly difficult if the water is moving as this confuses the eye. And highlines are ones that can be set up at great heights, so they require complete balance and concentration. I haven't tried any of these more advanced options yet, but I'm getting better and better. One thing I hadn't expected is that my muscles are getting much stronger. That gives me a real sense of satisfaction, as does the feeling that my overall balance is improving. It takes a lot of practice, but the fact is that anyone can try slacklining. Why not give it a go?	
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2. Read the article about Percy Spencer, the man who invented the microwave oven, and then answer the following questions.

<i>Percy Spencer: the inventor of the microwave oven</i> The inventor of the microwave oven, Percy Spencer, was born in Maine, USA, in 1894. As a boy, he was looked after by his aunt rather than by his mother and father. He was an only child, and as his aunt did not have enough money, Spencer had to leave school at the age of twelve to get a job. While he was employed at a local factory, he heard that a nearby	<i>Who did Percy Spencer live with when he was a child?</i>
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paper mill wanted to install electricity to provide the power for its equipment. This was of great interest to Spencer, who enjoyed finding out about new things. He learned all he could about electricity, and when the paper mill advertised for people who could install it, Spencer applied and got the job. He was only sixteen. When he was eighteen, Spencer decided to enter the US Navy. For many, reading stories of famous sailors motivates such a decision. For Spencer, however, it was hearing about the radio operators on the ship Titanic that caused him to apply. They bravely continued calling for help even when their ship was sinking. While in the navy, he became an expert on radio technology. Although he could use radios, he didn't understand how they actually worked. There was no option of attending evening classes at college to find this out, so hard-working Spencer read textbooks while guarding the navy base. He was always determined to do things well, so he also taught himself maths, chemistry and physics. Spencer loved finding simple solutions to apparently complex problems, and by 1939, he had become one of the world's leading experts in radar. This technology uses radio waves called microwaves to find and follow planes, ships and other objects. From time to time, Spencer liked to feed the squirrels that lived near his lab, so he would occasionally carry a peanut cluster bar with him. One day, while standing by a radar set, he found that the candy bar in his pocket had melted. Spencer wasn't the first to discover that some substances warmed up unexpectedly when near radars, but he was the first to fully investigate it. He found that a part of the radar called a magnetron produces microwaves, and that these microwaves were responsible for the heating effect. He began using this to try to cook food. The initial test was done on popcorn, which worked perfectly. In a subsequent experiment, Spencer, who had a good sense of humour, was much amused when one of his co-workers ended up with cooked egg on his face after the microwaves had caused it to explode. Spencer then created the first true microwave oven by attaching a magnetron to a metal box. His company decided to produce these microwaves for domestic

Where was Percy Spencer working when he first became interested in electricity?

Who inspired Spencer to join the US navy?

When did Spencer find time to study during his time in the US navy?

Why did Spencer sometimes have something sweet with him while at work?

What was the first food Spencer tried to cook using microwaves?

Why didn't the first microwave oven sell well? Give TWO details.

What prevent microwaves escape from the modern microwave ovens?

use, the first one going on sale in 1947. People seemed attracted by, rather than frightened of, the new technology. Although they were quite noisy, consumers weren't troubled by this. However, many people were put off buying them because they were too large. And even if their kitchens were big enough, nobody could afford one. Modern microwave ovens are very different and even have glass doors so you can see what's cooking. You might think the microwaves would be able to pass through glass, and you'd be right. The only reason you don't get heated up as well as your food is because on the inside of the door, there's a thin metal net. The holes are too small for microwaves to pass through, but big enough to let light in so you can see your food.

C. WRITING

A new sports centre has recently opened in your town. Your teacher has asked you to write a review of the sports centre for your school magazine. Here are some comments about the sports centre:

" There's lots of equipment. "

" It's expensive."

" It's very busy at weekends. "

" The staff are really helpful."

Now **write a review of the new sports centre**. The comments above may give you some ideas, and **you should also use some ideas of your own**. Write about **120 to 160 words**. You will receive up to 6 marks for the content of your review and up to 9 marks for the language used.