

Cambridge 14 Test 2

SECTION 3

Questions 21-24

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

Woolly mammoths on St Paul's Island

- 21** How will Rosie and Martin introduce their presentation?
- A** with a drawing of woolly mammoths in their natural habitat
 - B** with a timeline showing when woolly mammoths lived
 - C** with a video clip about woolly mammoths
- 22** What was surprising about the mammoth tooth found by Russell Graham?
- A** It was still embedded in the mammoth's jawbone.
 - B** It was from an unknown species of mammoth.
 - C** It was not as old as mammoth remains from elsewhere.
- 23** The students will use an animated diagram to demonstrate how the mammoths
- A** became isolated on the island.
 - B** spread from the island to other areas.
 - C** coexisted with other animals on the island.
- 24** According to Martin, what is unusual about the date of the mammoths' extinction on the island?
- A** how exact it is
 - B** how early it is
 - C** how it was established

Questions 25-30

What action will the students take for each of the following sections of their presentation?

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

Actions

- A** make it more interactive
- B** reduce visual input
- C** add personal opinions
- D** contact one of the researchers
- E** make detailed notes
- F** find information online
- G** check timing
- H** organise the content more clearly

Sections of presentation

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 25 Introduction | |
| 26 Discovery of the mammoth tooth | |
| 27 Initial questions asked by the researchers | |
| 28 Further research carried out on the island | |
| 29 Findings and possible explanations | |
| 30 Relevance to the present day | |

SECTION 4

Questions 31-40

Complete the notes below. Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

The history of weather forecasting

Ancient cultures

- many cultures believed that floods and other disasters were involved in the creation of the world
- many cultures invented **31**..... and other ceremonies to make the weather gods friendly
- people needed to observe and interpret the sky to ensure their **32**.....
- around 650 BC, Babylonians started forecasting, using weather phenomena such as **33**.....
- by 300 BC, the Chinese had a calendar made up of a number of **34**..... connected with the weather

Ancient Greeks

- a more scientific approach
- Aristotle tried to explain the formation of various weather phenomena
- Aristotle also described haloes and **35**.....

Middle Ages

- Aristotle's work considered accurate
- many proverbs, e.g. about the significance of the colour of the **36**....., passed on accurate information.

15th-19th centuries

- 15th century: scientists recognised value of **37**..... for the first time
- Galileo invented the **38**.....
- Pascal showed relationship between atmospheric pressure and altitude
- from the 17th century, scientists could measure atmospheric pressure and temperature
- 18th century: Franklin identified the movement of **39**.....
- 19th century: data from different locations could be sent to the same place by **40**.....