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 habit

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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 .....

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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**.....

LIVEWORKSHEETS