

## 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

### 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

<b>25</b> Introduction	.....
<b>26</b> Discovery of the mammoth tooth	.....
<b>27</b> Initial questions asked by the researchers	.....
<b>28</b> Further research carried out on the island	.....
<b>29</b> Findings and possible explanations	.....
<b>30</b> 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.....