

SECTION 1

a Read the text and answer the questions.

In which place...?

1 can you see a celebrity	<u>Café Carlyle</u>
2 do musicians come to hear other musicians perform	_____
3 can you hear international styles of jazz	_____
4 can you see what's happening online	_____
5 should you buy a ticket before you go	_____
6 does the music finish very late	_____

Jazz in New York

New York is famous for its jazz, and for music fans no trip to the city is complete without a visit to one of the many jazz venues. Here are four of the many places you can go to hear jazz being performed.



Barbès

Barbès is a bar and performance venue in the South Slope part of Brooklyn. Come here to listen to musical styles from all over the world, such as Mexican, Lebanese, Romanian, and Venezuelan along with traditional American styles. Usually \$10 to get in.

55 Bar

Located in Greenwich Village, this small club, which started in 1919, has a very interesting history. Come to hear jazz guitarists play, and expect to see lots of serious jazz fans and music students from the local universities and music schools. Usually \$10–20.

Smalls

This club was created in 1994, but has already become very famous in New York as it saw well-known players such as Norah Jones begin their career here. The club closed in 2002, but opened again in 2004, with a more comfortable room and a website that features live streaming video of all performances. It opens from 4 p.m. to 4 a.m. \$20 to get in.

Café Carlyle

Come to the ground floor of the famous Carlyle Hotel to visit the Café Carlyle. It's particularly worth going on Monday nights – not only will you hear jazz from the Eddy Davis New Orleans Jazz Band, but you will also hear the famous film director Woody Allen play with them. As well as being a director, Woody Allen is also a jazz musician. Sets at 9:30. The venue holds only 90 and is often sold out, so it's a good idea to book ahead. But it isn't cheap – tickets start at \$90.

Section 2

Advice to motorists

A. Always lock your car and never leave your keys in the car. Sounds obvious, but how often have you left your car unlocked while you paid for fuel at a service station or dashed into a shop? A recently-passed law will ensure that you never forget again – heavy penalties apply.

B. Always lock valuables in the boot. Most car crime is opportunistic, so don't make it easy. And if something is too valuable to lose, the golden rule is take it with you.

C. Thieves need little incentive. A lot of thefts from cars are carried out by youngsters after nothing more than a few dollars, so don't leave coin-holders if they can be seen from outside. The cost of repairs often far outweighs the value of what is stolen.

D. At night, always try to park in a brightly-lit area where your vehicle can be seen by passers-by. Poorly-lit streets are the thief's favourite hunting ground.

E. Never park where you can see broken glass from car windows on the ground. Thieves are creatures of habit and will return to the scene of past successes.

F. Install a car alarm.

G. Where available, use car parks that are well lit and have boom gates. Don't leave your parking ticket in the car.

H. In high-risk areas leave your glove box and ashtray open to show thieves that there is nothing in the car worth stealing.

I. Don't buy goods offered for sale if the price seems suspiciously low. Chances are the goods have been stolen.

There are 9 paragraphs in this advice to motorists. Answer the questions below by writing the letter or letters of the appropriate paragraph or paragraphs in boxes 7-10 on your answer sheet.

Example: Which paragraph suggests you add extra equipment to the car?

Answer: F

7 Which paragraphs advise you to leave your glove box and ashtray open show there is nothing to steal from the car?

8 Which paragraphs give advice about good places to park at night?

9 Which paragraph warns about the effects of a new law?

10 Which paragraph tells the reader how to protect valuable items?

Section 3:

FLIGHT OF THE HONEY

Honeybees are characterised by their ability to produce liquefied sugar (honey) and a propensity to construct colonial nests using wax, two tasks that necessitate a significant level of social integration among members. As a result, they maintain strict divisions of labour, based on sex, with all males functioning as drones to fertilize and care for the eggs, and all females, with the exception of the single fertile queen, responsible for fetching nectar for the colony's progeny. In addition, honeybees have devised a sophisticated system of communication to relay important information from member to member.

Perhaps the most intriguing feature of honeybee communication is a series of flight moves only performed by a female worker bee that has returned to the nest with nectar and needs to tell the rest of her colony that she has discovered food supplies and where they can be found. This so-called honeybee dance was first interpreted by German zoologist Karl von Frisch in the early 1970s. To facilitate observation, von Frisch and his students built several glass walled hives and marked a collection of worker bees, or foragers, with paint. He then trained those foragers to find nectar at designated sources at various distances from the hives, and when the bees returned he carefully recorded their movements, the angle and direction of their flight, and any additional visual cues offered to the colony. What von Frisch discovered was that each aspect of the dance indicated certain details about the location of the nectar reserves and recruited others to return to the site.

The first piece of information conveyed by dancing bees is the distance of the field to the hive, and they do this in one of three ways. If it is less than 50 meters from the colony's nest the bee will fly around in narrow circles, and then suddenly fly in the opposite direction. She will repeat this pattern, which von Frisch's team called the round dance, until she has recruited several other workers to return with her to the field. When the distance is greater than 50 meters, but less than 150 meters, she will perform a sickle dance, a crescent shaped flight course. If the field is farther than 150 meters, the forager will act out a waggle dance in which she will run straight ahead briefly before returning to her original position in a semi-circular movement. Then, she will run forward again and return from the opposite side. The length of the forward run coincides with the distance of the food supplies; for example, a 2.5 second run indicates that the nectar was found about 2500 meters away.

Recruits also need to know the direction in which they should fly to arrive at the appropriate foraging location, and this information is communicated via the bee's angular orientation to the hive. It, however, is not a direct connection to the position of the food supplies from the hive, but its location relative to the sun. Therefore if the food is situated directly opposite from the sun, the bee will fly a straight run vertically downward; if it is in the same direction as the sun, it will fly directly upward from the colony nest. A position 60 degrees to the right of the sun will prompt the bee to fly downwards at a 60 degrees angle toward the right of the nest. Moreover, because the sun is in constant motion throughout the day, the bee's orientation will shift depending on the time at which the dance is performed. Sceptics of von Frisch's findings, however, claim that visual cues are not enough to provide all the clues necessary to convey the location of a food resource. Several scientists, among them Adrian Wenner, believe that the dance is only one component of honeybee communications; odour is the second key element. Using robotic bees to perform the same dances, Wenner was unable to attract new recruits to the foraging activities; however, when he added a bit of nectar to the robot, workers quickly followed. He also discovered that the odors must be representative of the actual flowers containing the food source; otherwise the bees will arrive at the site, but not know which ones will be profitable.

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?

In boxes 11 - 14 on your answer sheet write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN If there is no information on this

11 Drone bees communicate using a complicated set of movements.

12 The honeybee dance is performed until a number of other bees join in the collection of the nectar.

13 The honeybee dance is only performed when the sun is visible.

14 Wenner concluded that a matching smell will help bees find the rough area of the nectar but not the specific source.