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TEST 1

LISTENING

01

SECTION 1 *Questions 1-10*

Questions 1-5

Complete the details in the form below.

Write NO MORE THAN ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

Z-Mobile Services Incident Report Sheet	
Example Postcode	Answer CN21EB
Mobile phone number Name Crime Reference Number 4..... Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) number Time, date of theft	078901.....570 2.....Green CZ – 3 .....-5 Not Known 1-2pm, 16 5.....

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Questions 6-10

Choose the correct letter, A, B or c.

6 The caller's phone was stolen

A when he went to the toilet.

B from the table.

C from his pocket.

7 The caller will have to pay a charge

A for a new phone.

B if his phone is stolen again.

C in 12 months' time.

8 The delivery address is

A 34 Solent Gardens.

B 34 Solent House.

C 34 Solent Grove.

9 The caller's IMEI number

A can be found on the side of the phone battery.

B is made up of 15 digits.

C cannot be found,

10 The operator

A transfers the caller to a colleague.

B will ring the caller back the next day.

C asks the caller to ring back.

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SECTION 2 *Questions 11-20*

Questions 11-13

Choose THREE letters, A-G.

Which THREE things did the presenter say he enjoyed about his holiday?

A the food
B the weather
C the nightlife
D the journey
E the people he met
F His children had a good time.

Questions 14-16

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

Which THREE radio shows does the presenter recommend Sally listen to?

14

15

16

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Questions 17-18

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

14 What does John object to?

A the time of day the programmes are on

B the lack of time guests have to answer questions

c the interviewers' questions

15 How does John think the problem could be solved?

A have further live radio shows

B put the radio shows on at different times

c extend the show on the Internet

Questions 19-20

Choose TWO letters, A-E.

Which TWO things does Clive want to hear more of on the radio station?

A younger guests

B music for older people

c consumer issues for older people

D older presenters

E health problems faced by older people

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SECTION 3 *Questions 21-30*

03

Questions 21-25

Complete the notes below.

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

PRESENTATION INFORMATION	
Day	21.....
Subject	22.....
Length	23.....
Technical equipment needed	24.....
Location	25.....

Questions 26-30

Which person is responsible for the following tasks?

Write the correct letter. A, B or C, next to questions 26-30.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

A Simon
B Kelly
C Fiona

26 introduce and end the talk

27 talk about the historical perspective

28 talk about the contemporary situation

29 book the technical equipment

30 build the presentation

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04

SECTION 4 *Questions 31-40*

Questions 31-37

Choose the correct letter, A, B or c.

31 The speaker thinks

A university is a similar experience to school or college.

B students need more tutor support at university.

C a lot of students have difficulties at university.

32 Which chart, A, B or C, shows the degree of poor time management skills amongst male and female students?

A



B



C



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Test 1; Listening

33 The speaker thinks it's important that
A the academic planner is kept safe somewhere.
B the academic planner is put somewhere it can be seen easily.
c students remember to collect their academic planner.

34 When filling in the academic planner students should
A ignore non-academic occasions,
B try to keep visits home to a minimum.
c add all important academic and non-academic dates.

35 Initially, the academic planner will
A give the wrong impression about the amount of work there is.
B show some days are busier than others.
c give a clear idea of busy periods.

36 According to the tutor, students should organise their studies
A so that they have time for coffee breaks.
B so that they don't miss any seminars or lectures.
c as if it were a normal working day.

37 The tutor makes the point that
A cookery students do well when writing essays.
B cooking and essay writing share certain characteristics.
c cooking is a complicated process.

Questions 38-40

Choose THREE letters, A-G.
Which *THREE* things does the tutor recommend?

A When planning self-study, note the time you should spend studying.
B Break tasks down into individual stages.
C Avoid working in the evenings.
D Put time aside for favourite TV programmes.
E Do household tasks at regular times.
F Avoid the Library if your friends are there.

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READING

READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1-12, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.

Invasive species



Britain's rivers and estuaries are being invaded at an alarming rate by a small furry-clawed crab all the way from China. So how did a crab travel so far and why are naturalists so concerned? The mitten crab first arrived in Europe on ships sailing from Asia. It then spread rapidly from Portugal to Sweden and was first reported to be in the River Thames in 1935. From the Thames, it spread across the United Kingdom at a very rapid rate: by 1999 mitten crabs had spread across 448 km of British coastline, sometimes walking miles overland to reach the next river. A team from (he University of Newcastle found that UK rivers are being invaded three times faster today than in 1935. And there's little wonder - a single female crab can carry between 250,000 and 1,000,000 eggs so mitten crab colonies expand very rapidly. Furthermore, cleaning up pollution from Britain's rivers is simply helping the invaders.

The mitten crab is one example of many invasive species that have found their way from their original habitat into foreign lands. There are several ways invasive species move from country to country: they may expand their territory naturally as their colony grows; but far more frequently an invasion is associated with human activity. The main causes include shipping, deliberate introduction for hunting or work, and the escape of pets into the wild. The introduction of the mitten crab to Europe was probably accidental: ships taking on water to use as ballast to keep the vessel steady on its journey from Asia to Europe also took on the unwanted guests and carried them to new areas to colonise. Elsewhere, invasive species have been purposefully introduced by man. In 1859, 24 rabbits were introduced into Australia by Thomas Austin so that he could hunt them for recreation. Unfortunately, like the mitten crab, rabbits are prolific breeders: a single

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pair of rabbits are able to increase to 184 individual rabbits in just one and a half years and they spread at a rate of 130 km per year. Soon the population in Australia was out of control and had spread throughout the continent. Another domestic creature introduced from India into Australia in the 1800s was the dromedary camel. Camels were initially brought to work as pack animals to carry heavy loads across the hot desert interior of Australia. By 1920 it was estimated that around 20,000 camels were being used to transport goods. However, with the arrival of trains and cars, camels were released into the wild where their numbers had increased to around one million by 2008. Finally, the trade in animals as pets can enable a species to colonise areas far away from their native land.

Between 2000 and 2006 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service recorded 1.5 billion animal shipments made into America. 92% of these imported animals were then sold as pets, with the rest imported for research, education and zoos. While most of these animals were fish, the imports also included reptiles and mammals. When these pets escape and begin to breed, it can create serious problems. An example of this is in Florida, where in the 1990s a number of pet Burmese pythons - a snake native to south east Asia - escaped their outdoor enclosures when a major hurricane hit the state. Today, it is estimated that up 30,000 snakes inhabit the wetlands of the Florida Everglades. Burmese pythons, which can grow up to 20 feet long, are thriving on their new diet of native species, including endangered creatures, and are more than capable of competing with the American alligator for food.

The impact of invasive species is not to be underestimated. Katherine Smith, a conservation biologist at Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island stales that 'A huge amount of money goes into the myriad effects that invasive species have.' Smith continues, 'They destroy infrastructure. They cause public health threats. They harm livestock and native animals. They disrupt ecosystems. The dollar values really do increase quickly.'

When a non-native species finds its way into a new' and vulnerable environment the damage can be more or less serious as the invader out-competes the local wildlife, brings in new disease or destroys the environment. The Australian dromedary camel, forming the largest herd of wild camels in the world, competes for food with native species and may have aided the local extinction of preferred species such as the quandong tree. The Australian government estimate that the camel is responsible for AUS$10 million in damage to infrastructure and competition for livestock food every year. Even more damaging is the effect rabbits are having in Australia. Apart from the economic loss to the wool industry, estimated at AUS$95

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million annually, rabbits compete with sheep for food. The animals have a devastating environmental impact. Close grazing of grass leads to soil erosion and has significantly altered the composition of extensive areas of land. While the real impact of the mitten crab in the UK is not known at present, scientists have noted that the crab is causing riverbank erosion as it burrows into the mud, forming a network of tunnels that make the riverbanks unstable.

Invasive species are very' difficult to manage once they have become established. Various methods have been tried to keep the populations under control. In Australia, 85,000 were culled and various methods have been tried to keep rabbit populations under control including poison and destruction of their warrens or homes. The latest idea in the UK to control the mitten crab is even simpler: catch them and give them to restaurants to sell as a tasty meal.

Questions 1-3

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1 ? *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*

1 Mitten crabs originated in Vietnam.

2 Crabs need water to spread.

3 Making rivers Less dirty has aided the invasion of the mitten crab.

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Questions 4-7

Look at the following items (Questions 4-7) and the list of reasons.

Match each item with the reason for their introduction.

Write the correct letter. A-E, next to Questions 4-7.

NB There are three more reasons than you will need.

Animal	Reason
4 mitten crab	A was introduced as a predator species to protect plants from pests
5 rabbit	B escaped while being used as a pet
6 dromedary camel	C escaped from laboratories conducting experiments on animals
7 Burmese python	D introduced by someone who enjoyed shooting
	E came with water used to balance ships at sea
	F were carried over by trains
	G used to carry large loads across inhospitable areas

Questions 8-11

Complete the summary below.

Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in spaces 36-40.

The effects of the introduction of non-native species can bring them into 8.....with native animals. Dromedary camels may have helped the 9.....a native plant. Rabbits have led to the degradation of 10..... across large areas of Australia. At the moment, the impact of the mitten crab is 11.....

Question 12

Which of the following statements reflects the claims of the writer in the reading passage?

Choose the correct letter. A, B or c.

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The writer of the article views invasive species as

A a natural development.

B a hard problem to manage.

C a good business opportunity.

Test 1: Reading

READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 13-29, which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.



A. It's a remarkable achievement: the question is no longer 'How can we send humans into space?' but 'How can we keep them there?' spaceflight is reaching a turning point where new technologies in engine development, better understanding *of* aerodynamics and materials for body construction are making spaceflight possible for private industry.

B. The history of space exploration, until relatively recently, has been one of big government- backed projects like the space Shuttle, Mars Landers and Long March rockets. But the most recent launches to the International space station (ISS) have been very special for at least three reasons. Firstly, along with 450 kg of scientific equipment, food and clothes, the rocket was carrying ice cream for the three space station astronauts. Secondly, the rocket was

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unmanned, being guided into docking position and back to earth again by remote control and automated systems. Finally, the rocket was commissioned from a private company by NASA.

C. When the privately owned rocket delivered its goods to the ISS, it marked a milestone in the evolution of space flight and vindicated NASA's decision to delegate routine supply flights to the space station. The flight has been a long time in development. It started with President George w Bush announcing his Vision for Space Exploration, calling for the ISS to be completed. Under the next President, America's Space Shuttles were retired leaving NASA with no other choice but to look for alternative methods of supplying the ISS. The initiative was part of an effort to commercialise the space industry in order to decrease costs and spread the investment in the industry across a wider group than governments.

D. The initiative had many attractions for NASA. By outsourcing to the private sector the routine business of taking food and equipment to and from low-earth orbit, NASA can theoretically free up money to do things that it really wants to prioritise: missions such as sending astronauts to Mars and landing on asteroids by the 2030s. Now that the Space Exploration Technologies Corporation (SpaceX) has proved that private enterprise can be players in space exploration, firms are pouring money into developing new spacecraft built to transport cargo, to mine asteroids and to carry passengers into space.

E. In the last half of the twentieth century only government-backed agencies like NASA and Russia's ROSCOSMOS were capable of running space programmes due to the gigantic investment costs and uncertain payoffs. However, SpaceX and similar companies are proving that the former conditions are no longer relevant as new solutions are coming to light. Commercial companies like Boeing are able to raise large sums of money to run these projects. Furthermore, as the firms are running cargo and taxi services to lower orbits, the break-even point is lower, the technology is cheaper and they have the benefit of years of experience in commercial aviation and space flight. Opening space programmes to the commercial sector has the additional advantage of generating more solutions to old problems. An analogy is the invention of the Internet: when the technology went into the commercial sector, no one could have envisioned the development of social network sites. Likewise, no one can predict where commercial enterprise will take the space industry.

F. The uncertainty surrounding where the space industry will end up is a problem as well as an asset and it is unsettling private investors who like to invest in relatively certain prospects. At the moment the industry is dominated by big-spending billionaires like the owner of SpaceX. In addition, the relatively small number of companies in the area could pose a problem in

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the future. The commercial space industry is still very new and there is no guarantee that progress will be smoother. For one thing, no one is sure that the business model is sound: government is still the major, if not only, customer available to the private space companies. The other problem is that space travel is high risk: the loss of space shuttles Challenger in 1986 and Columbia in 2003 illustrates that even the most carefully planned launches have unavoidable risks associated with them. The question is what would happen to the industry if another accident occurred. Finally, many space experts are doubtful that, even if private industry takes over the 'taxi' role for low-orbit missions, NASA will be able to achieve its ambitions, given its squeezed budgets and history of being used for political purposes. Furthermore, NASA may have created another space race, this time between government and private industry. If NASA doesn't go to Mars or the asteroid belt, its private competitors certainly have plans to do so.

G. In spite of all of these risks, many argue that it is critical for the private sector and federal government to work together to push further into space.

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Test 1: Reading

Questions 13-18

Reading Passage 2 has seven paragraphs, A-G.

Which paragraphs, A-F, contain the following information?

Write *the correct letter, A-F, next to Questions 13-18.*

13 NASA being able to spend money on important projects
14 events leading to the commercialisation of spaceflight
15 new developments that have made spaceflight more accessible
16 an automated rocket that successfully completed a mission
17 the great dangers of space travel
18 new answers being found to previous questions

Test 1: Reading

Questions 19-25

Choose the correct letter. A, B, c or D.

19 Which is NOT mentioned as making private space flight possible?
A new methods of constructing the rockets
B modern substances from which to build the rockets
C understanding better how air moves round objects
D new methods of making space suits

20 Why are the recent launches special?
A Their destination was the International Space Station.
B They carried clothes.
C They were not managed by a private company.
D The rocket is not owned by a government.

21 In order to make NASA Look for other spaceflight providers, the US government
A invested in private space companies.
B started to build the international space station.
C stopped using the Space Shuttle.

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