

HOMework FINAL TEST

LISTENING

SECTION 1 Questions 1-10

Questions 1-6

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C

Free activities in the Burnham area

Example

The caller wants to find out about events on

- A 27 June.
- B 28 June.
- C 29 June.

- 1 The 'Family Welcome' event in the art gallery begins at
 - A 10 am.
 - B 10.30 am.
 - C 2 pm.
- 2 The film that is now shown in the 'Family Welcome' event is about
 - A sculpture.
 - B painting.
 - C ceramics.
- 3 When do most of the free concerts take place?
 - A in the morning
 - B at lunchtime
 - C in the evening
- 4 Where will the 4 pm concert of Latin American music take place?
 - A in a museum
 - B in a theatre
 - C in a library
- 5 The boat race begins at
 - A Summer Pool.
 - B Charlesworth Bridge.
 - C Offord Marina.
- 6 One of the boat race teams
 - A won a regional competition earlier this year. has represented the region in a national competition.
 - B has won several regional competitions.

Questions 7-10

Complete the sentences below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

Paxton Nature Reserve

- 7 Paxton is a good place for seeing rare all year round.
- 8 This is a particularly good time for seeing certain unusual
- 9 Visitors will be able to learn about and then collect some.
- 10 Part of the has been made suitable for swimming.

SECTION 2 Questions 11-20

Questions 11-15

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

Changes in Barford over the last 50 years

11 In Shona's opinion, why do fewer people use buses in Barford these days?

- A The buses are old and uncomfortable.
- B Fares have gone up too much.
- C There are not so many bus routes.

12 What change in the road network is known to have benefited the town most?

- A the construction of a bypass
- B the development of cycle paths
- C the banning of cars from certain streets

13 What is the problem affecting shopping in the town centre?

- A lack of parking spaces
- B lack of major retailers
- C lack of restaurants and cafes

14 What does Shona say about medical facilities in Barford?

- A There is no hospital.
- B New medical practices are planned.
- C The number of dentists is too low.

15 The largest number of people are employed in

- A manufacturing.
- B services.
- C education.

Questions 16 - 20

What is planned for each of the following facilities?

Choose **FIVE** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A-G**, next to Questions 16-20.

Plans

- A It will move to a new location.
- B It will have its opening hours extended.
- C It will be refurbished.
- D It will be used for a different purpose.
- E It will have its opening hours reduced.
- F It will have new management.
- G It will be expanded.

Facilities

- 16 railway station car park
- 17 cinema
- 18 indoor market
- 19 library
- 20 nature reserve

SECTION 3

Questions 21-30

Questions 21-26

Complete the table below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

Subject of drawing	Change to be made
A 21 surrounded by trees	Add Malcolm and a 22 noticing him
People who are 23 outside the forest	Add Malcolm sitting on a tree trunk and 24
Ice-skaters on 25 covered with ice	Add a 26 for each person

Questions 27-30

Who is going to write each of the following parts of the report?

Write the correct letter. *A-D*, next to Questions 27-30.

- A Helen only
- B Jeremy only
- C both Helen and Jeremy
- D neither Helen nor Jeremy

Parts of the report

- 27 how they planned the project
- 28 how they had ideas for their stories
- 29 an interpretation of their stories
- 30 comments on the illustrations

SECTION 4

Questions 31-40

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

ETHNOGRAPHY IN BUSINESS

Ethnography: research which explores human cultures

It can be used in business:

to investigate customer needs and 31

- to help companies develop new designs

Examples of ethnographic research in business

Kitchen equipment

Researchers found that cooks could not easily see the 32
in measuring cups.

Cell phones

In Uganda, customers paid to use the cell phones of entrepreneurs.

- These customers wanted to check the 33 used.

Computer companies

- There was a need to develop 34 to improve communication between system administrators and colleagues.

Hospitals

- Nurses needed to access information about 35 in different parts of the hospital.

Airlines

- Respondents recorded information about their 36 while travelling.

Principles of ethnographic research in business

The researcher does not start off with a hypothesis. Participants may be selected by criteria such as age, 37 or product used.

- The participants must feel 38 about taking part in the research.
- There is usually direct 39 of the participants.

The interview is guided by the participant.

- A lot of time is needed for the 40 of the data .
- Researchers look for a meaningful pattern in the data .

READING

READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1-13, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.

THE STORY OF SILK

The history of the world's most luxurious fabric, from ancient China to the present day

Silk is a fine, smooth material produced from the cocoons -soft protective shells -that are made by mulberry silkworms (insect larvae). Legend has it that it was Lei Tzu, wife of the Yellow Emperor, ruler of China in about 3000 BC, who discovered silkworms. One account of the story goes that as she was taking a walk in her husband's gardens, she discovered that silkworms were responsible for the destruction of several mulberry trees. She collected a number of cocoons and sat down to have a rest. It just so happened that while she was sipping some tea, one of the cocoons that she had collected landed in the hot tea and started to unravel into a fine thread. Lei Tzu found that she could wind this thread around her fingers. Subsequently, she persuaded her husband to allow her to rear silkworms on a grove of mulberry trees. She also devised a special reel to draw the fibres from the cocoon into a single thread so that they would be strong enough to be woven into fabric. While it is unknown how much of this is true, it is certainly known that silk cultivation has existed in China for several millennia.

Originally, silkworm farming was solely restricted to women, and it was they who were responsible for the growing, harvesting and weaving. Silk quickly grew into a symbol of status, and originally, only royalty were entitled to have clothes made of silk. The rules were gradually relaxed over the years until finally during the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 AD), even peasants, the lowest caste, were also entitled to wear silk. Sometime during the Han Dynasty (206 BC-220 AD), silk was so prized that it was also used as a unit of currency. Government officials were paid their salary in silk, and farmers paid their taxes in grain and silk. Silk was also used as diplomatic gifts by the emperor. Fishing lines, bowstrings, musical instruments and paper were all made using silk. The earliest indication of silk paper being used was discovered in the tomb of a noble who is estimated to have died around 168AD.

Demand for this exotic fabric eventually created the lucrative trade route now known as the Silk Road, taking silk westward and bringing gold, silver and

wool to the East. It was named the Silk Road after its most precious commodity, which was considered to be worth more than gold. The Silk Road stretched over 6,000 kilometres from Eastern China to the Mediterranean Sea, following the Great Wall of China, climbing the Pamir mountain range, crossing modern-day Afghanistan and going on to the Middle East, with a major trading market in Damascus. From there, the merchandise was shipped across the Mediterranean Sea. Few merchants travelled the entire route; goods were handled mostly by a series of middlemen.

With the mulberry silkworm being native to China, the country was the world's sole producer of silk for many hundreds of years. The secret of silk-making eventually reached the rest of the world via the Byzantine Empire, which ruled over the Mediterranean region of southern Europe, North Africa and the Middle East during the period 330-1453 AD. According to another legend, monks working for the Byzantine emperor Justinian smuggled silkworm eggs to Constantinople (Istanbul in modern-day Turkey) in 660 AD, concealed inside hollow bamboo walking canes. The Byzantines were as secretive as the Chinese, however, and for many centuries the weaving and trading of silk fabric was a strict imperial monopoly. Then in the seventh century, the Arabs conquered Persia, capturing their magnificent silks in the process. Silk production thus spread through Africa, Sicily and Spain as the Arabs

swept through these lands. Andalusia in southern Spain was Europe's main silk producing centre in the tenth century. By the thirteenth century, however, Italy had become Europe's leader in silk production and export. Venetian merchants traded extensively in silk and encouraged silk growers to settle in Italy. Even now, silk processed in the province of Como in northern Italy enjoys an esteemed reputation.

The nineteenth century and industrialisation saw the downfall of the European silk industry. Cheaper Japanese silk, trade in which was greatly facilitated by the opening of the Suez Canal, was one of the many factors driving the trend. Then in the twentieth century, new manmade fibres, such as nylon, started to be used in what had traditionally been silk products, such as stockings and parachutes. The two world wars, which interrupted the supply of raw material from Japan, also stifled the European silk industry. After the Second World War, Japan's silk production was restored, with improved production and quality of raw silk. Japan was to remain the world's biggest producer of raw silk, and practically the only major exporter of raw silk, until the 1970s. However, in more recent decades, China has gradually recaptured its position as the world's biggest producer and exporter of raw silk and silk yarn. Today, around 126,000 metric tons of silk are produced in the world, and almost two thirds of that production takes place in China.

Questions 1-9 Complete the notes below. Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 1-9 on your answer sheet.

THE STORY OF SILK

Early silk production in China

- Around 3000 BC, according to legend:
 - silkworm cocoon fell into emperor's wife's 1
 - emperor's wife invented a 2 to pull out silk fibres
- Only 3 were allowed to produce silk
- Only 4 were allowed to wear silk
- Silk used as a form of 5
 - e.g. farmers' taxes consisted partly of silk
- Silk used for many purposes
 - e.g. evidence found of 6 made from silk around 168 AD

Silk reaches rest of world •

- Merchants use Silk Road to take silk westward and bring back 7 and precious metals
- 550 AD: 8 hide silkworm eggs in canes and take them to Constantinople
- Silk production spreads across Middle East and Europe
- 20th century: 9 and other manmade fibres cause decline in silk production

Questions 10-13

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

In boxes 10-13 on your answer sheet, write

<i>TRUE</i>	<i>if the statement agrees with the information</i>
<i>FALSE</i>	<i>if the statement contradicts the information</i>
<i>NOT GIVEN</i>	<i>if there is no information on this</i>

- 10 Gold was the most valuable material transported along the Silk Road.
- 11 Most tradesmen only went along certain sections of the Silk Road.
- 12 The Byzantines spread the practice of silk production across the West.
- 13 Silk yarn makes up the majority of silk currently exported from China.