

Test 1

LISTENING

SECTION 1 Questions 1–10

Questions 1–5

Complete the notes below.

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

Transport from Airport to Milton

Example	Answer
Distance: 147 miles

Options:

- Car hire
 - don't want to drive
- **1**
 - expensive
- Greyhound bus
 - \$15 single, \$27.50 return
 - direct to the **2**
 - long **3**
- Airport Shuttle
 - **4** service
 - every 2 hours
 - \$35 single, \$65 return
 - need to **5**

Questions 6–10

Complete the booking form below.

Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

AIRPORT SHUTTLE BOOKING FORM			
To:	Milton		
Date:	6	No. of passengers:	One
Bus Time:	7 pm	Type of ticket:	Single
Name:	Janet 8		
Flight No:	9	From:	London Heathrow
Address in Milton:	Vacation Motel, 24, Kitchener Street		
Fare:	\$35		
Credit Card No:	(Visa) 10		

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SECTION 2 *Questions 11–20*

Questions 11–16

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

- 11** PS Camping has been organising holidays for
- A** 15 years.
 - B** 20 years.
 - C** 25 years.
- 12** The company has most camping sites in
- A** France.
 - B** Italy.
 - C** Switzerland.
- 13** Which organised activity can children do every day of the week?
- A** football
 - B** drama
 - C** model making
- 14** Some areas of the sites have a ‘no noise’ rule after
- A** 9.30 p.m.
 - B** 10.00 p.m.
 - C** 10.30 p.m.
- 15** The holiday insurance that is offered by PS Camping
- A** can be charged on an annual basis.
 - B** is included in the price of the holiday.
 - C** must be taken out at the time of booking.
- 16** Customers who recommend PS Camping to friends will receive
- A** a free gift.
 - B** an upgrade to a luxury tent.
 - C** a discount.

Questions 17–20

What does the speaker say about the following items?

Write the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**, next to questions 17–20.

- A** They are provided in all tents.
- B** They are found in central areas of the campsite.
- C** They are available on request.

- 17** barbecues
- 18** toys
- 19** cool boxes
- 20** mops and buckets

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SECTION 3 *Questions 21–30*

Questions 21–23

Complete the notes below.

Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer.

**DIFFERENCES BETWEEN INDIVIDUALS
IN THE WORKPLACE**

Individuals bring different:

- ideas
- **21**
- learning experiences

Work behaviour differences are due to:

- personality
- **22**

Effects of diversity on companies:

Advantage: diversity develops **23**

Disadvantage: diversity can cause conflict

Questions 24–27

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**.

- 24** Janice thinks that employers should encourage workers who are
- A** potential leaders.
 - B** open to new ideas.
 - C** good at teamwork.
- 25** Janice suggests that managers may find it difficult to
- A** form successful groups.
 - B** balance conflicting needs.
 - C** deal with uncooperative workers.
- 26** Janice believes employers should look for job applicants who
- A** can think independently.
 - B** will obey the system.
 - C** can solve problems.
- 27** Janice believes managers should
- A** demonstrate good behaviour.
 - B** encourage co-operation early on.
 - C** increase financial incentives.

Questions 28–30

Complete the sentences below.

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

- 28** All managers need to understand their employees and recognise their company's
- 29** When managing change, increasing the company's may be more important than employee satisfaction.
- 30** During periods of change, managers may have to cope with increased amounts of

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SECTION 4 *Questions 31–40*

Questions 31–35

Complete the notes below.

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

SEMINAR ON ROCK ART

Preparation for fieldwork trip to Namibia in **31**

Rock art in Namibia may be

- paintings
- engravings

Earliest explanation of engravings of animal footprints

They were used to help **32** learn about tracking

But:

- Why are the tracks usually **33** ?
- Why are some engravings realistic and others unrealistic?
- Why are the unrealistic animals sometimes half **34** ?

More recent explanation:

Wise men may have been trying to control wild animals with **35**

Comment:

Earlier explanation was due to scholars over-generalising from their experience of a different culture.

Questions 36–40

Complete the sentences below.

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

- 36 If you look at a site from a , you reduce visitor pressure.
- 37 To camp on a site may be disrespectful to people from that
- 38 Undiscovered material may be damaged by
- 39 You should avoid or tracing rock art as it is so fragile.
- 40 In general, your aim is to leave the site

Test 1

READING

READING PASSAGE 1

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



Let's Go Bats

- A** Bats have a problem: how to find their way around in the dark. They hunt at night, and cannot use light to help them find prey and avoid obstacles. You might say that this is a problem of their own making, one that they could avoid simply by changing their habits and hunting by day. But the daytime economy is already heavily exploited by other creatures such as birds. Given that there is a living to be made at night, and given that alternative daytime trades are thoroughly occupied, natural selection has favoured bats that make a go of the night-hunting trade. It is probable that the nocturnal trades go way back in the ancestry of all mammals. In the time when the dinosaurs dominated the daytime economy, our mammalian ancestors probably only managed to survive at all because they found ways of scraping a living at night. Only after the mysterious mass extinction of the dinosaurs about 65 million years ago were our ancestors able to emerge into the daylight in any substantial numbers.
- B** Bats have an engineering problem: how to find their way and find their prey in the absence of light. Bats are not the only creatures to face this difficulty today. Obviously the night-flying insects that they prey on must find their way about somehow. Deep-sea fish and whales have little or no light by day or by night. Fish and dolphins that live in extremely muddy water cannot see because, although there is light, it is obstructed and scattered by the dirt in the water. Plenty of other modern animals make their living in conditions where seeing is difficult or impossible.
- C** Given the questions of how to manoeuvre in the dark, what solutions might an engineer consider? The first one that might occur to him is to manufacture light, to use a lantern or a searchlight. Fireflies and some fish (usually with the help of bacteria) have the power to manufacture their own light, but the process seems to consume a large amount of energy. Fireflies use their light for attracting mates. This doesn't require a prohibitive amount of energy: a male's tiny pinprick of light can be seen by a female from some distance on a dark night, since her eyes are exposed directly to the light source itself. However, using light to find one's own way around requires vastly more energy, since the eyes have to detect the tiny fraction of the light that bounces off each part of the scene. The light source must therefore be immensely

Reading

brighter if it is to be used as a headlight to illuminate the path, than if it is to be used as a signal to others. In any event, whether or not the reason is the energy expense, it seems to be the case that, with the possible exception of some weird deep-sea fish, no animal apart from man uses manufactured light to find its way about.

- D** What else might the engineer think of? Well, blind humans sometimes seem to have an uncanny sense of obstacles in their path. It has been given the name 'facial vision', because blind people have reported that it feels a bit like the sense of touch, on the face. One report tells of a totally blind boy who could ride his tricycle at good speed round the block near his home, using facial vision. Experiments showed that, in fact, facial vision is nothing to do with touch or the front of the face, although the sensation may be referred to the front of the face, like the referred pain in a phantom limb. The sensation of facial vision, it turns out, really goes in through the ears. Blind people, without even being aware of the fact, are actually using echoes of their own footsteps and of other sounds, to sense the presence of obstacles. Before this was discovered, engineers had already built instruments to exploit the principle, for example to measure the depth of the sea under a ship. After this technique had been invented, it was only a matter of time before weapons designers adapted it for the detection of submarines. Both sides in the Second World War relied heavily on these devices, under such codenames as Asdic (British) and Sonar (American), as well as Radar (American) or RDF (British), which uses radio echoes rather than sound echoes.
- E** The Sonar and Radar pioneers didn't know it then, but all the world now knows that bats, or rather natural selection working on bats, had perfected the system tens of millions of years earlier, and their 'radar' achieves feats of detection and navigation that would strike an engineer dumb with admiration. It is technically incorrect to talk about bat 'radar', since they do not use radio waves. It is sonar. But the underlying mathematical theories of radar and sonar are very similar, and much of our scientific understanding of the details of what bats are doing has come from applying radar theory to them. The American zoologist Donald Griffin, who was largely responsible for the discovery of sonar in bats, coined the term 'echolocation' to cover both sonar and radar, whether used by animals or by human instruments.