

Test 1

LISTENING

PART 1 Questions 1–10

Complete the notes below.

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

Hinchingsbrooke Country Park

The park

Area: **1** hectares

Habitats: wetland, grassland and woodland

Wetland: lakes, ponds and a **2**

Wildlife includes birds, insects and animals

Subjects studied in educational visits include

Science: Children look at **3** about plants, etc.

Geography: includes learning to use a **4** and compass

History: changes in land use

Leisure and tourism: mostly concentrates on the park's **5**

Music: Children make **6** with natural materials, and experiment with rhythm and speed.

Benefits of outdoor educational visits

They give children a feeling of **7** that they may not have elsewhere.

Children learn new **8** and gain self-confidence.

Practical issues

Cost per child: **9** £

Adults, such as **10** , free

PART 2 Questions 11–20*Questions 11–15*

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

Stanthorpe Twinning Association

- 11 During the visit to Malatte, in France, members especially enjoyed
- A going to a theme park.
 - B experiencing a river trip.
 - C visiting a cheese factory.
- 12 What will happen in Stanthorpe to mark the 25th anniversary of the Twinning Association?
- A A tree will be planted.
 - B A garden seat will be bought.
 - C A footbridge will be built.
- 13 Which event raised most funds this year?
- A the film show
 - B the pancake evening
 - C the cookery demonstration
- 14 For the first evening with the French visitors host families are advised to
- A take them for a walk round the town.
 - B go to a local restaurant.
 - C have a meal at home.
- 15 On Saturday evening there will be the chance to
- A listen to a concert.
 - B watch a match.
 - C take part in a competition.

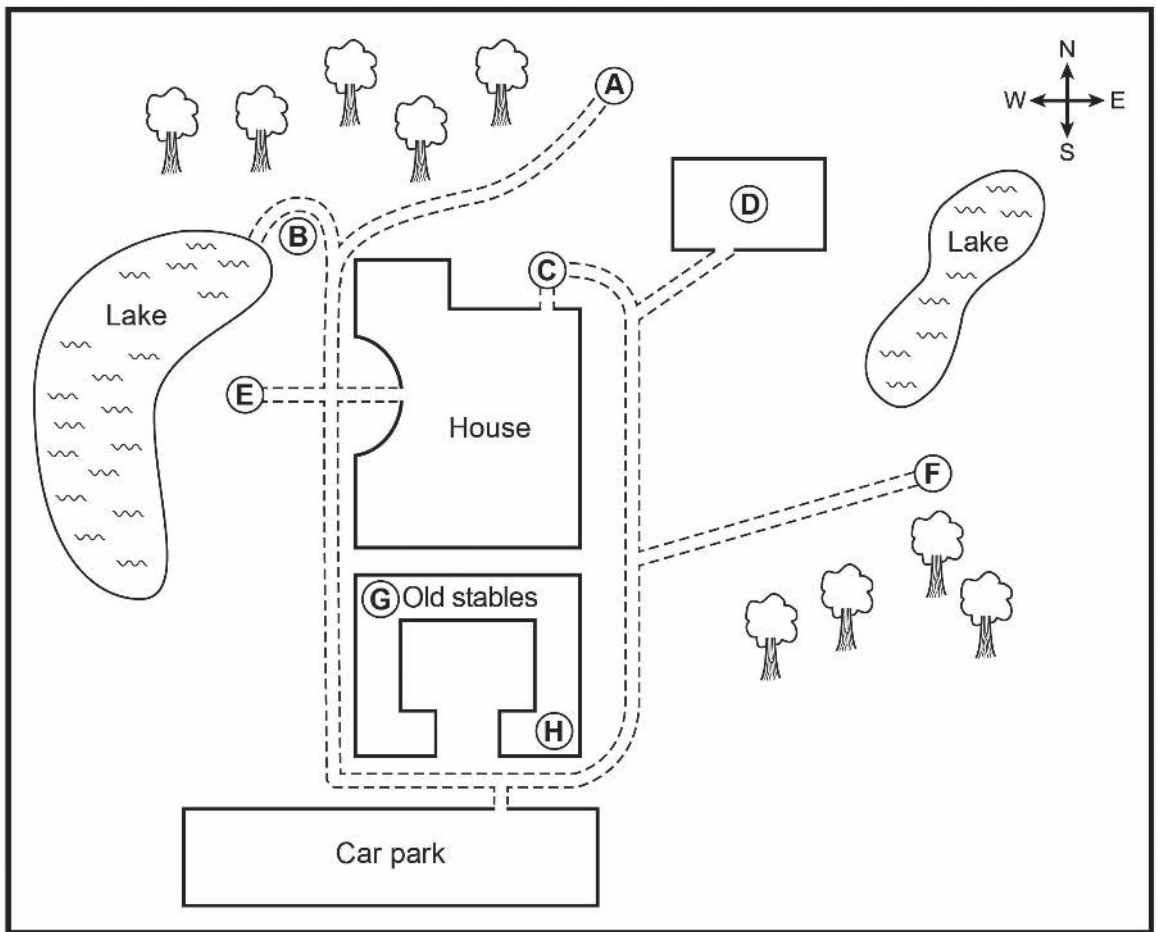
Test 1

Questions 16–20

Label the map below.

Write the correct letter, **A–H**, next to Questions 16–20.

Farley House



- 16 Farm shop
- 17 Disabled entry
- 18 Adventure playground
- 19 Kitchen gardens
- 20 The Temple of the Four Winds

PART 3 Questions 21–30*Questions 21 and 22*

Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.

Which **TWO** things did Colin find most satisfying about his bread reuse project?

- A** receiving support from local restaurants
- B** finding a good way to prevent waste
- C** overcoming problems in a basic process
- D** experimenting with designs and colours
- E** learning how to apply 3-D printing

Questions 23 and 24

Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.

Which **TWO** ways do the students agree that touch-sensitive sensors for food labels could be developed in future?

- A** for use on medical products
- B** to show that food is no longer fit to eat
- C** for use with drinks as well as foods
- D** to provide applications for blind people
- E** to indicate the weight of certain foods

Test 1

Questions 25–30

What is the students' opinion about each of the following food trends?

Choose **SIX** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A–H**, next to Questions 25–30.

Opinions

- A** This is only relevant to young people.
- B** This may have disappointing results.
- C** This already seems to be widespread.
- D** Retailers should do more to encourage this.
- E** More financial support is needed for this.
- F** Most people know little about this.
- G** There should be stricter regulations about this.
- H** This could be dangerous.

Food trends

- 25** Use of local products
- 26** Reduction in unnecessary packaging
- 27** Gluten-free and lactose-free food
- 28** Use of branded products related to celebrity chefs
- 29** Development of 'ghost kitchens' for takeaway food
- 30** Use of mushrooms for common health concerns



PART 4 Questions 31–40

Complete the notes below.

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

Céide Fields

- an important Neolithic archaeological site in the northwest of Ireland

Discovery

- In the 1930s, a local teacher realised that stones beneath the bog surface were once **31**
- His **32** became an archaeologist and undertook an investigation of the site:
 - a traditional method used by local people to dig for **33** was used to identify where stones were located
 - carbon dating later proved the site was Neolithic.
- Items are well preserved in the bog because of a lack of **34**

Neolithic farmers

- Houses were **35** in shape and had a hole in the roof.
- Neolithic innovations include:
 - cooking indoors
 - pots used for storage and to make **36**
- Each field at Céide was large enough to support a big **37**
- The fields were probably used to restrict the grazing of animals – no evidence of structures to house them during **38**

Reasons for the decline in farming

- a decline in **39** quality
- an increase in **40**

Test 1

READING

READING PASSAGE 1

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

How tennis rackets have changed

In 2016, the British professional tennis player Andy Murray was ranked as the world's number one. It was an incredible achievement by any standard – made even more remarkable by the fact that he did this during a period considered to be one of the strongest in the sport's history, competing against the likes of Rafael Nadal, Roger Federer and Novak Djokovic, to name just a few. Yet five years previously, he had been regarded as a talented outsider who entered but never won the major tournaments.

Of the changes that account for this transformation, one was visible and widely publicised: in 2011, Murray invited former number one player Ivan Lendl onto his coaching team – a valuable addition that had a visible impact on the player's playing style. Another change was so subtle as to pass more or less unnoticed. Like many players, Murray has long preferred a racket that consists of two types of string: one for the mains (verticals) and another for the crosses (horizontal). While he continued to use natural string in the crosses, in 2012 he switched to a synthetic string for the mains. A small change, perhaps, but its importance should not be underestimated.

The modification that Murray made is just one of a number of options available to players looking to tweak their rackets in order to improve their games. 'Touring professionals have their rackets customised to their specific needs,' says Colin Triplow, a UK-based professional racket stringer. 'It's a highly important part of performance maximisation.' Consequently, the specific rackets used by the world's elite are not actually readily available to the public; rather, each racket is individually made to suit the player who uses it. Take the US professional tennis players Mike and Bob Bryan, for example: 'We're very particular with our racket specifications,' they say. 'All our rackets are sent from our manufacturer to Tampa, Florida, where our frames go through a . . . thorough customisation process.' They explain how they have adjusted not only racket length, but even experimented with different kinds of paint. The rackets they use now weigh more than the average model and also have a denser string pattern (i.e. more crosses and mains).

The primary reason for these modifications is simple: as the line between winning and losing becomes thinner and thinner, even these slight changes become more and more important. As a result, players and their teams are becoming increasingly creative with the modifications to their rackets as they look to maximise their competitive advantage.

Reading

Racket modifications mainly date back to the 1970s, when the amateur German tennis player Werner Fischer started playing with the so-called spaghetti-strung racket. It created a string bed that generated so much topspin that it was quickly banned by the International Tennis Federation. However, within a decade or two, racket modification became a regularity. Today it is, in many ways, an aspect of the game that is equal in significance to nutrition or training.

Modifications can be divided into two categories: those to the string bed and those to the racket frame. The former is far more common than the latter: the choice of the strings and the tension with which they are installed is something that nearly all professional players experiment with. They will continually change it depending on various factors including the court surface, climatic conditions, and game styles. Some will even change it depending on how they feel at the time.

At one time, all tennis rackets were strung with natural gut made from the outer layer of sheep or cow intestines. This all changed in the early 1990s with the development of synthetic strings that were cheaper and more durable. They are made from three materials: nylon (relatively durable and affordable), Kevlar (too stiff to be used alone) or co-polyester (polyester combined with additives that enhance its performance). Even so, many professional players continue to use a 'hybrid set-up', where a combination of both synthetic and natural strings are used.

Of the synthetics, co-polyester is by far the most widely used. It's a perfect fit for the style of tennis now played, where players tend to battle it out from the back of the court rather than coming to the net. Studies indicate that the average spin from a co-polyester string is 25% greater than that from natural string or other synthetics. In a sense, the development of co-polyester strings has revolutionised the game.

However, many players go beyond these basic adjustments to the strings and make changes to the racket frame itself. For example, much of the serving power of US professional player Pete Sampras was attributed to the addition of four to five lead weights onto his rackets, and today many professionals have the weight adjusted during the manufacturing process.

Other changes to the frame involve the handle. Players have individual preferences for the shape of the handle and some will have the handle of one racket moulded onto the frame of a different racket. Other players make different changes. The professional Portuguese player Gonçalo Oliveira replaced the original grips of his rackets with something thinner because they had previously felt uncomfortable to hold.

Racket customisation and modification have pushed the standards of the game to greater levels that few could have anticipated in the days of natural strings and heavy, wooden frames, and it's exciting to see what further developments there will be in the future.

Test 1

Questions 1–7

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

In boxes 1–7 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*

- 1 People had expected Andy Murray to become the world's top tennis player for at least five years before 2016.
- 2 The change that Andy Murray made to his rackets attracted a lot of attention.
- 3 Most of the world's top players take a professional racket stringer on tour with them.
- 4 Mike and Bob Bryan use rackets that are light in comparison to the majority of rackets.
- 5 Werner Fischer played with a spaghetti-strung racket that he designed himself.
- 6 The weather can affect how professional players adjust the strings on their rackets.
- 7 It was believed that the change Pete Sampras made to his rackets contributed to his strong serve.

Questions 8–13

Complete the notes below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 8–13 on your answer sheet.

The tennis racket and how it has changed

- Mike and Bob Bryan made changes to the types of **8** used on their racket frames.
- Players were not allowed to use the spaghetti-strung racket because of the amount of **9** it created.
- Changes to rackets can be regarded as being as important as players' diets or the **10** they do.
- All rackets used to have natural strings made from the **11** of animals.
- Pete Sampras had metal **12** put into the frames of his rackets.
- Gonçalo Oliveira changed the **13** on his racket handles.