

Test 1

LISTENING

SECTION 1 Questions 1–10

Questions 1–6

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD** for each answer.

SELF-DRIVE TOURS IN THE USA	
<i>Example</i>	
Name:	Andrea Brown
Address:	24 1 Road
Postcode:	BH5 2OP
Phone:	(mobile) 077 8664 3091
Heard about company from:	2
Possible self-drive tours	
Trip One:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Los Angeles: customer wants to visit some 3 parks with her children Yosemite Park: customer wants to stay in a lodge, not a 4 	
Trip Two:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customer wants to see the 5 on the way to Cambria At Santa Monica: not interested in shopping At San Diego, wants to spend time on the 6 	

Listening

Questions 7–10

Complete the table below.

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

	Number of days	Total distance	Price (per person)	Includes
Trip One	12 days	7 km	£525	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accommodation • car • one 8
Trip Two	9 days	980 km	9 £	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accommodation • car • 10

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SECTION 2 Questions 11–20

Questions 11–12

Choose **TWO** letters **A–E**.

Which **TWO** facilities at the leisure club have recently been improved?

- A** the gym
- B** the tracks
- C** the indoor pool
- D** the outdoor pool
- E** the sports training for children

Questions 13–20

Complete the notes below.

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

Joining the leisure club

Personal Assessment

- New members should describe any **13**
- The **14** will be explained to you before you use the equipment.
- You will be given a six-week **15**

Types of membership

- There is a compulsory £90 **16** fee for members.
- Gold members are given **17** to all the LP clubs.
- Premier members are given priority during **18** hours.
- Premier members can bring some **19** every month.
- Members should always take their **20** with them.

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SECTION 3 Questions 21–30

Questions 21–25

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

Global Design Competition

- 21** Students entering the design competition have to
- A** produce an energy-efficient design.
 - B** adapt an existing energy-saving appliance.
 - C** develop a new use for current technology.
- 22** John chose a dishwasher because he wanted to make dishwashers
- A** more appealing.
 - B** more common.
 - C** more economical.
- 23** The stone in John's 'Rockpool' design is used
- A** for decoration.
 - B** to switch it on.
 - C** to stop water escaping.
- 24** In the holding chamber, the carbon dioxide
- A** changes back to a gas.
 - B** dries the dishes.
 - C** is allowed to cool.
- 25** At the end of the cleaning process, the carbon dioxide
- A** is released into the air.
 - B** is disposed of with the waste.
 - C** is collected ready to be re-used.

*Listening**Questions 26–30*

Complete the notes below.

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

- John needs help preparing for his **26**
- The professor advises John to make a **27** of his design.
- John's main problem is getting good quality **28**
- The professor suggests John apply for a **29**
- The professor will check the **30** information in John's written report.

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SECTION 4 **Questions 31–40**

Complete the notes below.

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

THE SPIRIT BEAR

General facts

- It is a white bear belonging to the black bear family.
- Its colour comes from an uncommon **31**
- Local people believe that it has unusual **32**
- They protect the bear from **33**

Habitat

- The bear's relationship with the forest is complex.
- Tree roots stop **34** along salmon streams.
- The bears' feeding habits provide nutrients for forest vegetation.
- It is currently found on a small number of **35**

Threats

- Habitat is being lost due to deforestation and construction of **36** by logging companies.
- Unrestricted **37** is affecting the salmon supply.
- The bears' existence is also threatened by their low rate of **38**

Going forward

- Interested parties are working together.
- Logging companies must improve their **39** of logging.
- Maintenance and **40** of the spirit bears' territory is needed.

READING

READING PASSAGE 1

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

Stepwells

A millennium ago, stepwells were fundamental to life in the driest parts of India. Richard Cox travelled to north-western India to document these spectacular monuments from a bygone era

During the sixth and seventh centuries, the inhabitants of the modern-day states of Gujarat and Rajasthan in north-western India developed a method of gaining access to clean, fresh groundwater during the dry season for drinking, bathing, watering animals and irrigation. However, the significance of this invention – the stepwell – goes beyond its utilitarian application.

Unique to this region, stepwells are often architecturally complex and vary widely in size and shape. During their heyday, they were places of gathering, of leisure and relaxation and of worship for villagers of all but the lowest classes. Most stepwells are found dotted round the desert areas of Gujarat (where they are called *vav*) and Rajasthan (where they are called *baori*), while a few also survive in Delhi. Some were located in or near villages as public spaces for the community; others were positioned beside roads as resting places for travellers.

As their name suggests, stepwells comprise a series of stone steps descending from ground level to the

water source (normally an underground aquifer) as it recedes following the rains. When the water level was high, the user needed only to descend a few steps to reach it; when it was low, several levels would have to be negotiated.

Some wells are vast, open craters with hundreds of steps paving each sloping side, often in tiers. Others are more elaborate, with long stepped passages leading to the water via several storeys. Built from stone and supported by pillars, they also included pavilions that sheltered visitors from the relentless heat. But perhaps the most impressive features are the intricate decorative sculptures that embellish many stepwells, showing activities from fighting and dancing to everyday acts such as women combing their hair or churning butter.

Down the centuries, thousands of wells were constructed throughout north-western India, but the majority have now fallen into disuse; many are derelict and dry, as groundwater has been diverted for industrial use and the wells no longer reach the water table. Their condition

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hasn't been helped by recent dry spells: southern Rajasthan suffered an eight-year drought between 1996 and 2004.

However, some important sites in Gujarat have recently undergone major restoration, and the state government announced in June last year that it plans to restore the stepwells throughout the state.

In Patan, the state's ancient capital, the stepwell of *Rani Ki Vav* (Queen's Stepwell) is perhaps the finest current example. It was built by Queen Udayamati during the late 11th century, but became silted up following a flood during the 13th century. But the Archaeological Survey of India began restoring it in the 1960s, and today it is in pristine condition. At 65 metres long, 20 metres wide and 27 metres deep, *Rani Ki Vav* features 500 sculptures carved into niches throughout the monument. Incredibly, in January 2001, this ancient structure survived an earthquake that measured 7.6 on the Richter scale.

Another example is the *Surya Kund* in Modhera, northern Gujarat, next to the Sun Temple, built by King Bhima I in 1026 to honour the sun god Surya. It actually resembles a tank (*kund* means reservoir or pond) rather than a well, but displays the hallmarks of stepwell architecture, including four sides of steps that descend to the bottom in a stunning geometrical formation. The terraces house 108 small, intricately carved shrines between the sets of steps.

Rajasthan also has a wealth of wells. The ancient city of Bundi, 200 kilometres south of Jaipur, is renowned for its architecture, including its stepwells.

One of the larger examples is *Raniji Ki Baori*, which was built by the queen of the region, Nathavatji, in 1699. At 46 metres deep, 20 metres wide and 40 metres long, the intricately carved monument is one of 21 *baoris* commissioned in the Bundi area by Nathavatji.

In the old ruined town of Abhaneri, about 95 kilometres east of Jaipur, is *Chand Baori*, one of India's oldest and deepest wells; aesthetically it's perhaps one of the most dramatic. Built in around 850 AD next to the temple of Harshat Mata, the *baori* comprises hundreds of zigzagging steps that run along three of its sides, steeply descending 11 storeys, resulting in a striking pattern when seen from afar. On the fourth side, verandas which are supported by ornate pillars overlook the steps.

Still in public use is *Neemrana Ki Baori*, located just off the Jaipur–Delhi highway. Constructed in around 1700, it is nine storeys deep, with the last two being underwater. At ground level, there are 86 colonnaded openings from where the visitor descends 170 steps to the deepest water source.

Today, following years of neglect, many of these monuments to medieval engineering have been saved by the Archaeological Survey of India, which has recognised the importance of preserving them as part of the country's rich history. Tourists flock to wells in far-flung corners of north-western India to gaze in wonder at these architectural marvels from hundreds of years ago, which serve as a reminder of both the ingenuity and artistry of ancient civilisations and of the value of water to human existence.

Questions 1–5

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

In boxes 1–5 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 Examples of ancient stepwells can be found all over the world.
- 2 Stepwells had a range of functions, in addition to those related to water collection.
- 3 The few existing stepwells in Delhi are more attractive than those found elsewhere.
- 4 It took workers many years to build the stone steps characteristic of stepwells.
- 5 The number of steps above the water level in a stepwell altered during the course of a year.

Questions 6–8

Answer the questions below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 6–8 on your answer sheet.

- 6 Which part of some stepwells provided shade for people?
- 7 What type of serious climatic event, which took place in southern Rajasthan, is mentioned in the article?
- 8 Who are frequent visitors to stepwells nowadays?