PRACTICE TEST 27

LISTENING



SECTION 1 *Questions 1 – 10*

Questions 1 – 5

Choose the correct letter A, B, or C.

Example

Steve and Rachel are planning a trip to

A Toronto.

B Sydney.

Melbourne.

- 1 Steve and Rachel will check in for their flight
 - **A** at a special desk in the airport.
 - **B** at the check in desks.
 - **C** on the Internet.
- **2** Steve and Rachel will go to the airport by
 - A bus.
 - B taxi.
 - **C** train.
- **3** Steve and Rachel will go to their hotel by
 - **A** taxi.
 - **B** courtesy car.
 - **C** bus.
- 4 Steve and Rachel will stay at
 - **A** the Orchid Hotel.
 - **B** the Richmond Hotel.
 - **C** the Kings Cross Hotel.
- **5** Steve and Rachel's deal in their hotel is
 - **A** full board.
 - **B** half board.
 - **C** bed and breakfast.

Questions 6 – 10

Complete the notes below.

Write **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD** from the listening for each answer.

The Sydney Trip

	Activity	Notes
Day 1	Sydney Opera House (morning)	Do a tour (a (6) is necessary).
	Harbour cruise (morning + afternoon)	About 3 hours long; look at (7) and bunkers; can get off and on.
	Wander Kings Cross (evening)	Do this after (8)
Day 2	Sydney Harbour Bridge	Bus there; walk across and climb the southern side; Rachel will book it; cheap and only storms and/or powerful (9) will cause cancellation.
	Bondi Beach	Spend afternoon and evening here; sunbathe and get a surfing lesson.
Day 3	Visit some (10)	Morning.
	Sydney Tower	Afternoon.
	Watch a movie	Evening.

TEST 27

SECTION 2 Questions 11 - 20

Questions 11 – 13

Choose **THREE** letters, **A - F**, and write them in any order in boxes **11 - 13** on your answer sheet.

What action does the Barker Tiger Sanctuary take to help tigers?

- **A** Fighting against poaching.
- **B** Breeding tigers to re-introduce into the wild.
- **C** Treating sick tigers in the wild.
- **D** Making more people know about organisations that monitor and care for wild tigers.
- **E** Supporting financially the purchase of land where tigers live.
- **F** Putting pressure on governments to support tiger protection.

Questions 14 and 15

Choose the correct letter A, B, or C.

Write the correct letter in boxes **14 and 15** on your answer sheet.

- 14 What threatens wild tigers in India the most today?
 - **A** Hunting
 - **B** Human expansion
 - **C** Poaching
- **15** Genetic diversity in wild breeding tigers is attempted by
 - **A** creating land for tigers to move between different habitats.
 - **B** transporting tigers to different habitats.
 - **C** introducing tigers from other countries to different habitats.

Questions 16 – 20

Answer the questions below.

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the listening for each answer.

- 16 Where can people see pictures of the Barker Tiger Reserve before their visit?
- 17 Apart from the tigers and elephants, what is the Barker Tiger Reserve particularly famous for?
- 18 What is available for groups of people travelling on a budget?
- **19** What is not permitted in Barker Tiger Reserve?
- **20** What ensures that visitors to the Barker Tiger Reserve get to see wild tigers?

Questions 21 – 30 SECTION 3

Questions 21 – 25

Complete the sentences below.

Write	NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the listening for each answer.
21	When he was young, Amundsen studied a lot of on polar exploration.
22	Although Amundsen studied hard at becoming a doctor, he still worked on his, so that he would be a good explorer.
23	Amundsen obtained a, so that he would not repeat the mistakes of earlier explorers when captaining a ship.
24	Amundsen ended up being in during his first trip to Antarctica.
25	Amundsen secured for his expedition to find the Northwest Passage

by organising to do magnetic research on his trip.

Questions 26 – 28

Choose the correct letter A, B, or C. Write the correct letter in boxes 26 - 28 on your answer sheet.

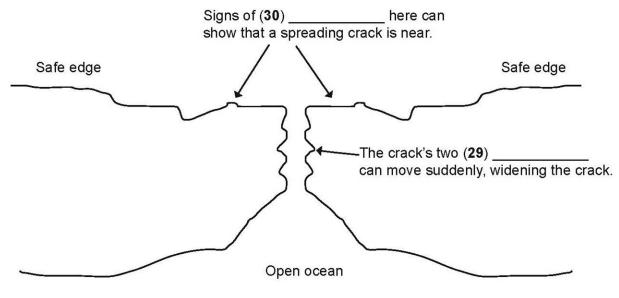
- 26 Amundsen changed his mind about travelling to the North Pole because
 - **A** someone else got there first.
 - **B** there were problems with money.
 - **C** his equipment was not suitable.
- What was the main reason for Amundsen beating Scott to the South Pole?
 - A Amundsen didn't publicise his journey until on his voyage.
 - **B** Amundsen didn't have to walk as far as Scott.
 - **C** Part of Amundsen's journey across Antarctica was much faster than Scott's.
- What slowed Amundsen down during his journey to the South Pole?
 - **A** Crossing the Axel Heiberg Glacier.
 - **B** Poor weather.
 - **C** A lack of food.

Questions 29 and 30

Complete the diagram below.

Write **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD** from the listening for each answer.

Diagram of a Spreading Crack



SECTION 4 Questions 31 – 40

Questions 31 – 40

Complete the notes below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the listening for each answer.

	What is Addiction?
• [People can be addicted to many things; not just drugs. Definition - not having control over doing, taking or using something, to the point where it could be harmful. The pleasurable feeling that a drug creates can lead to a strong (31) to repeat taking
• ((• // (* // (• // (• // (• // (• // (• // (* //	Other behaviours can lead to the same pattern. Addicts were initially viewed as being immoral or weak – treatment involved their (32) or encouraging them to be stronger. Now addiction is viewed as a chronic disease that damages the brain, involving a variety of changes and ending with a drive towards (33) The brain registers all pleasures similarly by releasing dopamine. Dopamine works with glutamate to control the brain's system of reward-related learning. Addiction is related to how fast dopamine is released, the release's intensity and the release's (34) This system aids human survival, as it affects how the brain perceives pleasure, reward,
• F	motivation and memory. Repeated addictive substances or behaviour alters how the operation of the brain's nucleus accumbus and prefrontal cortex operate (the latter governs (35) and doing tasks). People then search for the pleasure to the extent that addiction arrives and the behaviour becomes a (36) Motivation starts to work differently.
• [• // •	Determined by the type of addictions. Aimed to stop individuals searching for and using the substance. It can be conducted in varied (37), varied forms and varied periods of time. As these types of addiction are chronic, relapses can occur and (38) treatment is rarely enough.
•	Itment for Behavioural Addictions (based on cognitive-behavioural principles) Treatment with a therapist allows patients to understand themselves better and create healthy emotion regulation strategies. Treatment can expose the (39) connected to the addiction. Treatment also creates (40) to the addiction that are beneficial to the health.