

Cambridge English
Language Assessment
in collaboration with
Kangourou Italia

**Red Kangaroo
Practice Test 1a**

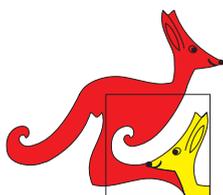
Listening and Reading

There are 20 Listening questions.

There are 35 Reading questions.

1 question = 1 mark.

You have 70 minutes.



CAMBRIDGE ENGLISH
Language Assessment
Part of the University of Cambridge

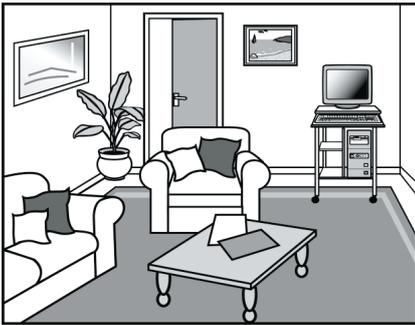


LISTENING

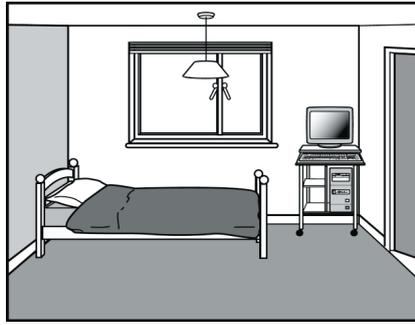
Part 1
5 questions

You will hear people talking in different situations.
For each question, listen and choose the correct answer.

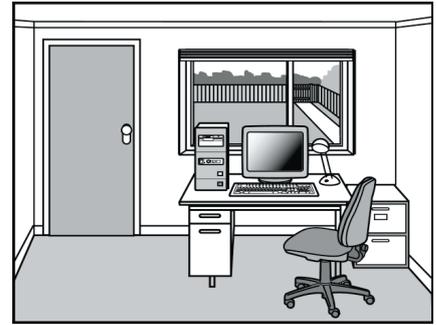
1 Where is the computer now?



A



B

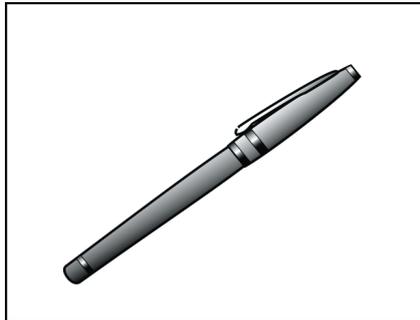


C

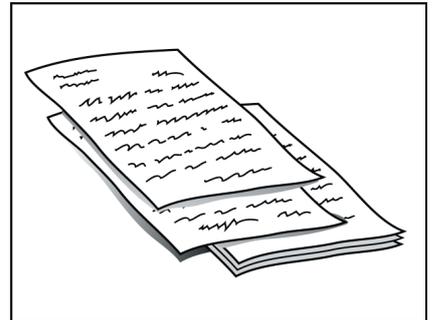
2 What has the boy forgotten to bring?



A

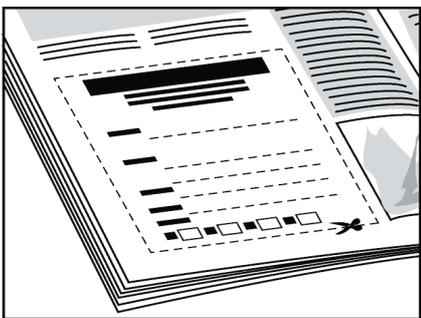


B

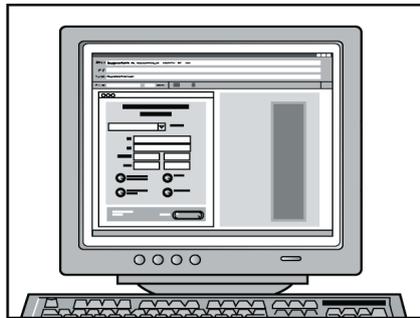


C

3 How will the woman book tickets for the play?



A



B



C

4 What happened to the girl this afternoon?



A

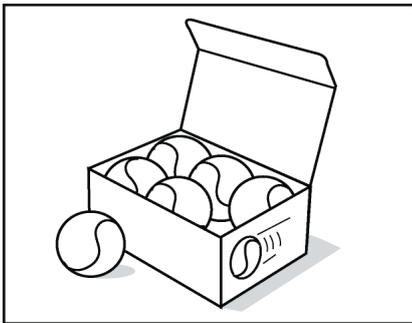


B

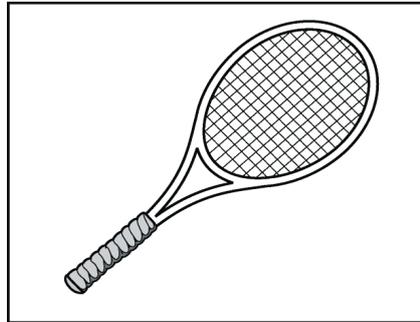


C

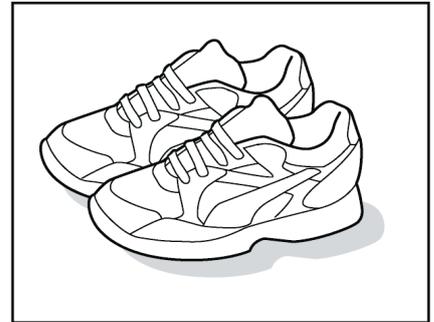
5 Which of Stuart's things will Max be able to use?



A



B



C

Part 2
5 questions

Listen to an interview from a radio programme about famous mysteries.
For each question, choose the correct answer.

- 6** When the mystery started, William Homes
- A** was working for a village shoemaker.
 - B** was living and working in a small village.
 - C** had just bought his own workshop.
- 7** One morning, Homes found that a tin in the workshop
- A** was full of bits and pieces.
 - B** had been emptied overnight.
 - C** had been filled with glue.
- 8** What does the man say surprised Homes about the tin?
- A** It had not been opened.
 - B** It had been covered with something.
 - C** It had been moved.
- 9** Homes tried to find out what had been happening by
- A** placing an empty tin in an unusual position.
 - B** fixing an empty tin to a solid object.
 - C** putting an empty tin out of sight.
- 10** Homes finally left the house because he
- A** had decided to take up farming.
 - B** was upset by the situation.
 - C** was persuaded to move by a neighbour.

Part 3
5 questions

You will hear people talking in different situations.
For each question, listen and choose the correct answer.

- 11** What is the purpose of the project?
- A** to help people find accommodation in Scotland
 - B** to tell people where to stay in Australia
 - C** to advise people how to set up a flat agency
- 12** How does the artist feel about his work?
- A** He would like to exhibit it in an art gallery.
 - B** He wants to make his creations last longer.
 - C** He is happy to see his work destroyed.
- 13** Who is the woman talking about?
- A** another dancer
 - B** a musician
 - C** a sportsman
- 14** Where does the woman work?
- A** in a publisher's office
 - B** in a school
 - C** in a bookshop
- 15** What is the company predicting?
- A** a growth in the number of clients
 - B** a chance for its staff to retrain
 - C** a need to employ extra people

Part 4
5 questions

Listen to an interview with an actor called Peter Jameson who is talking about his career.
For each question, choose the correct answer.

- 16** What type of roles did Peter want to play when he was younger?
- A** He was keen to specialise in famous Shakespearean parts.
 - B** He thought working in television would be more rewarding.
 - C** He wanted the freedom to explore a wide range of characters.
 - D** He felt that classical plays would suit his personality best.
- 17** What do we learn about Peter's voice?
- A** He needs a microphone in order to be heard in a large venue.
 - B** He makes use of the latest technology to enhance it.
 - C** He finds it difficult to relax his voice when he's acting.
 - D** He's learnt to get over problems through voice training.
- 18** According to Peter, when he took on the role of Prospero he was
- A** relieved to be playing a challenging character for a change.
 - B** apprehensive at having to portray so much anger on stage.
 - C** amused by the audience's reaction to his performance.
 - D** doubtful as to whether he would enjoy the experience.
- 19** What does Peter say about learning the words in a play?
- A** He relies on the natural abilities he was born with.
 - B** He's grateful for the training he received as a student.
 - C** He finds it easier to remember them scene-by-scene.
 - D** He accepts that memorising long parts is impossible now.
- 20** How does Peter feel about watching his past performances on television?
- A** He appreciates the support of friends when doing it.
 - B** It's something he would rather avoid doing.
 - C** There's little time for it when he's working.
 - D** Being forced to do it makes him angry.

READING

Part 5 10 questions

Read the text.
For each space, choose the correct answer.

A love of travelling

For Nigel Portman, a love of travelling began with what's called a 'gap year'. In common with many other British teenagers, he chose to take a year out before **(21)** to study for his degree. After doing various jobs to **(22)** some money, he left home to gain some experience of life in different cultures, visiting America and Asia. The more adventurous the young person, the **(23)** the challenge they are likely to **(24)** themselves for the gap year, and for some, like Nigel, it can **(25)** in a thirst for adventure.

Now that his university course has **(26)** to an end, Nigel is just about to leave on a three-year trip that will take him **(27)** around the world. What's more, he plans to make the whole journey using only means of transport which are **(28)** by natural energy. In other words, he'll be **(29)** mostly on bicycles and his own legs; and when there's an ocean to cross, he won't be taking a **(30)** cut by climbing aboard a plane, he'll be joining the crew of a sailing ship instead.

- 21 A settling down B getting up C taking over D holding back
- 22 A achieve B raise C advance D win
- 23 A stronger B wider C greater D deeper
- 24 A put B set C aim D place
- 25 A result B lead C cause D create
- 26 A come B turned C reached D brought
- 27 A just B complete C whole D right
- 28 A pulled B charged C forced D powered
- 29 A relying B using C attempting D trying
- 30 A quick B short C brief D swift

Part 6
10 questions

Read the text.
For each question, choose the correct answer.

Which woman

- | | | | |
|---|---|----|--|
| didn't think much of the activity at first? | <table border="1"><tr><td>31</td><td></td></tr></table> | 31 | |
| 31 | | | |
| received support from friends? | <table border="1"><tr><td>32</td><td></td></tr></table> | 32 | |
| 32 | | | |
| is frightened by one aspect of what she does? | <table border="1"><tr><td>33</td><td></td></tr></table> | 33 | |
| 33 | | | |
| likes the mental challenge? | <table border="1"><tr><td>34</td><td></td></tr></table> | 34 | |
| 34 | | | |
| says she isn't very adventurous? | <table border="1"><tr><td>35</td><td></td></tr></table> | 35 | |
| 35 | | | |
| says she doesn't panic in dangerous situations? | <table border="1"><tr><td>36</td><td></td></tr></table> | 36 | |
| 36 | | | |
| has experienced physical symptoms of fear? | <table border="1"><tr><td>37</td><td></td></tr></table> | 37 | |
| 37 | | | |
| tried to get out of doing something? | <table border="1"><tr><td>38</td><td></td></tr></table> | 38 | |
| 38 | | | |
| says some people used to disapprove of what she does? | <table border="1"><tr><td>39</td><td></td></tr></table> | 39 | |
| 39 | | | |
| had wanted to do this from an early age? | <table border="1"><tr><td>40</td><td></td></tr></table> | 40 | |
| 40 | | | |

Women with a taste for danger

A In 1980, when her children were quite small, Diane fancied a break from domestic routine. Her husband had started flying lessons and urged her to have a go at both ordinary flying and acrobatics – that is, doing tricks in the air. ‘I’m actually a cautious person and don’t regard what I do as dangerous because I always respect my limitations and those of the aircraft. I do face the risk of engine failure, but then life itself is dangerous – I could be run over by a bus when crossing the road. My worst moment came when I was flying home from a competition in Hungary. The weather was bad, forcing me lower and lower. My heart was beating, my mouth was dry and my hands were sweating. I couldn’t carry on, so I turned back and found an airfield to land on. However, I ride horses as well as fly aircraft and I can honestly say that I’ve been more frightened while out on my horse than in the air. When the children were younger, people sometimes made it clear that they thought I shouldn’t do acrobatics. But I loved the excitement.’

B Fiona gave up her career as a research physiologist to become a professional climber. ‘I originally tried rock climbing at school but wasn’t particularly impressed. Then, in my mid-20s, I visited a friend in San Diego and went on a rock climb with him. I was hooked straight away. I like the sunshine and the feeling of being out in the open air. Climbing isn’t one of those activities where you can switch off. You have to concentrate because you’re sometimes in difficult places. I listen to my instincts. If I’m scared, I’ll take notice and think again. I’m level-headed and calm, I won’t rush if I’m scared, that’s how you get hurt. But I have often been in real danger. One time I had to be rescued by a helicopter after another climber on my team fell and hit me and I was knocked out. The accident damaged my confidence but within weeks I was climbing again.’

C During the week, Alice works in the City of London. However, at the weekend she goes down to Dover, on the English Channel, where she trains to swim the thirty-five-kilometre stretch of sea between England and France, one of the world’s busiest shipping lanes. ‘I kept winning long-distance events when I was young and someone said to me, “Have a go at the Channel.” I thought I couldn’t do it and so I made excuses about not being able to afford it. However, my mates started raising money to pay for me to try, so I felt I had to do it. When I finally got in the sea I kept thinking to myself, “Oh, what have I done?” It was hard work and I was quite frightened. It took me 11 hours and 21 minutes and my pilot suggested that I try again and try to do it a bit faster the next time! Nowadays, I swim the Channel mainly to raise money for children in hospital.’

D Ten years ago, Linda became a policewoman. She has worked extensively in undercover operations. ‘I think I’d first had the idea of joining the police force at school, where we’d had a careers talk on the police. I had to be sure, though, so I joined the Specials, a group of part-time police officers, before becoming a full-time officer. I finally joined the Special Inquiry Section, which deals with robberies. I sometimes have to pretend to be a cashier in a bank that we know might be robbed. Given the sort of people you’re dealing with, there’s always an element of risk, but I have total confidence in my team. I don’t feel scared when I’m doing undercover work, but I do when we have to carry out a raid. Sometimes before I walk into a room, I’ll wonder what I’m going to be faced with. That makes you careful, though, and I think it helps a great deal not being alone.’

Part 7
10 questions

Read the text.
For each space, choose the correct answer.

Shoe Museum

Sonja Bata, the chairwoman of Toronto's Shoe Museum, firmly believes that footwear speaks a global language. At the Shoe Museum, there are some 10,000 boots and shoes on display, **(41)** from Egyptian tomb shoes dating from 2,500 BC to shoes **(42)** by pop stars like Madonna. 'The more I **(43)** the subject,' says Sonja, 'the more I find that footwear **(44)** more about the world of the wearer than any other article of clothing. Shoes give you a real **(45)** into their owners' lives.'

Sonja has been obsessed with shoes and their importance in social history since she **(46)** a sandal with a very interesting shape in a market in India. She discovered that, for religious reasons, the central platform of the sandal was raised to avoid **(47)** insects.

This discovery encouraged Sonja to gather shoes from dozens of countries to find out more about what **(48)** behind their design. 'Take the Canadian moccasin shoe,' she says. 'At first glance, the design seemed to me completely **(49)** because a moccasin is soft and easily worn down by outdoor life. I just couldn't understand why it was like that. But then I found that, when they went hunting, the Canadians had to **(50)** up quietly on animals – so it is a perfectly designed shoe for this purpose.'

This, and many other fascinating facts, can be learnt on a visit to the Toronto Shoe Museum.

- 41 A ranking B running C ranging D reaching
- 42 A awarded B granted C offered D donated
- 43 A look through B look into C look up D look over
- 44 A reveals B exhibits C presents D describes
- 45 A comprehension B feeling C insight D opinion
- 46 A remarked B spotted C regarded D distinguished
- 47 A splitting B grinding C squeezing D crushing
- 48 A hung B attached C lay D rested
- 49 A unreasonable B illogical C incorrect D unjust
- 50 A step B glide C slip D creep

Part 8
5 questions

Read the text.
For each question, choose the correct answer.

Understanding Elephants

The female approach to studying animal behaviour

When Cynthia Moss accepted the invitation to make a film on Africa's forgotten elephants, she wasn't expecting all the local experts to be women. Like herself, they had been studying elephants for many years. Cynthia Moss had just completed 25 years with elephants in Kenya; in Uganda she found Eve Abe, ten years into a study of elephants of the grasslands; and in the Central African Republic, Andrea Turkalo had followed rainforest elephants for eight years.

Although following elephants is difficult and dangerous, long-term studies do seem to be dominated by women. Moss is convinced this is more than coincidence. 'Men and women have very different approaches. Men want quick results, something to write up for a research paper as part of a career structure. Every male researcher I know wants to manipulate things to see what happens. Say you had a study of reproductive success in the territorial antelope. Men would not spend five years watching its behaviour; they would try to isolate the factors affecting the female's choice. I really have seen one man cutting patches of grass with a lawn mower to work out if it was the length of the grass attracting the female!'

Women in contrast, have the patience to wait for data through long-term observation. They are also better at understanding social behaviour. Moss suggests, 'As the smaller of the species, females need to read the signs better. We're more attuned to the ways in which individuals interact, quicker to understand what's happening.' The results of this patient observation have been remarkable. Between them, these women have transformed not just the knowledge of their chosen species but the whole understanding of animal behaviour, illuminating complex social networks and emotions.

This progress has involved sacrifices on the part of the women involved in making long-term studies. 'We haven't a career', says Moss, 'so we're not really paid; we rely on small grants and endless fund-raising.' That's the least of it. Most of these women are single; few have had children. They put up with incredible discomfort, and there is also the fear of attack. Andrea Turkalo's camp is deep in the heart of the rainforest, and she's on her own except for two local assistants. When Moss was filming there, they saw an armed poacher.

All the women have become passionate advocates of conservation, which inevitably brings conflict and danger. When they began, none of them anticipated that they would be pushed to the forefront of the environmental movement, that their lives would be threatened, that they would be caught up in global, political, economic and even spiritual crises.

So what attracts women to this high-risk, high-cost lifestyle? Moss herself came from a background in journalism. Always fascinated by Africa, early in her career she found her way to elephant expert Ian Douglas Hamilton in Tanzania. 'It was a revelation. It wasn't just elephants. It was those particular elephants. They were known individuals, with different characters. You could see the relationships between them developing.'

Eve Abe got into long-term study for much the same reasons as Moss. 'The elephants all have different characters. The way they look after one another is amazing.' Moss says she can never give it up now. 'It's like reading a wonderful family saga – you don't want the book to end. In my case, I haven't been able to put it down for 25 years!'

- 51** According to Cynthia Moss, what characterises the work of male researchers into animal behaviour?
- A** carelessness
 - B** indifference
 - C** academic experience
 - D** professional ambition
- 52** One comparison that Cynthia Moss makes between male and female researchers is that
- A** men are less competent at communicating their findings.
 - B** women are more sensitive to behaviour patterns.
 - C** women are more compassionate in their attitude towards their subjects.
 - D** men are less likely to specialise in studies of animal behaviour.
- 53** According to the writer, what have the female researchers had to give up in order to pursue their work?
- A** close personal relationships
 - B** long-term ambitions
 - C** academic status
 - D** contact with professional colleagues
- 54** Most of the women involved in this type of research had no idea that
- A** the work would be so complex.
 - B** the work would take so long.
 - C** they would face so much jealousy.
 - D** they would have so many problems.
- 55** The female researchers in the text are fascinated by the animals they study because
- A** they are so different from humans.
 - B** they interact in complex ways.
 - C** the females are often very dominant.
 - D** their relationships are so predictable.