**ACL003**

**LISTENING TEST**

**Part 1**

**Questions 1-10Listen from here**

Complete the notes below.

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

**Notes on Riverside Club**

**Classes**

Level: (age 10 to 13)

Minimum people required for a class.

Classes last 1 hour.

Coaches and other staff

Adrian Miles – Head coach

Tom Peters - to head coach – member of the national team

Cathy Davis - Coach - former player

Tom Black - Sports psychologist – assists player in developing their skills

**Membership**

Adults: £250 per year

Children under 16: £200 per year, or if both parents are members

Club is open from 9 am to daily.

**Facilities**

Two indoor courts open all year round

Four courts only for use from May to September

A restaurant that serves main dishes and desserts

The café is only open in the 

A Gym is equipped with modern equipment

A to relax after playing sports

**Questions 11-16 Listen from here**

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

**Working from home**

11. According to the speaker, some office workers may

A leave their jobs.

B make requests to work from home.

C no longer spend all of their working hours in the workplace.

12. The greater flexibility in working hours offered by working from home may be particularly important for

A older workers.

B parents with young children.

C employees with a long working week.

13. People who work from home may have a lower stress level because they don’t need to

A commute to work.

B spend long hours at work.

C travel to meetings.

14. People may be more productive at home because they have

A a more comfortable workspace.

B fewer interruptions from people.

C more control over communication.

15. Some people who work from home may experience isolation and loneliness due to

A a reduction in quality of work.

B a decline in social interaction.

C an increase in their workload.

16. According to the paragraph, what is the key characteristic needed to overcome the challenge of distractions when working from home?

A creativity

B technical proficiency

C self-discipline

**Questions 17-20 Listen from here**

What advice does the speaker give for working from home?

Choose **FOUR** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A-H**, next to Questions **17-20.**

**Advice for working from home**

**Advice given by the speaker**

A arrange time for breaks and meals

B avoid making any social arrangements during the working day

C create separation between work and personal spaces

D make sure your workspace has a enough light

E become involved in local activities

F be disciplined about working time

G plan the working day ahead

H spend time interacting with colleagues

**Part 3**

**Questions 21-30Listen from here**

Complete the table below.

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

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Summary of work experience on a farm | | | | |
| Work Experience | | **Harry** | | **Andrea** |
| Aspect of work they liked | | Was impressed by the | | It felt very worthwhile |
| Surprising element | | Work was very demanding. Needed a lot of and technical knowledge | | |
| Career plan | | Unlikely to become a | | \_\_ |
| Both need to write a report in the about the experience | | | | |
| Drama Workshop Tasks and Other work | | | | |
| Drama Workshop Tasks | **Activity** | | **Harry** | **Andrea** |
| Skill to demonstrate | | Write a | Use |
| Other creative task | | \_\_ | Write a |
| Final Project Work |  | | **Harry** | **Andrea** |
| Task | | Write a report about a play | Presentation topic: A |
| Group project | | \_\_ | A short |
| Other Creative Work | Design responsibility | | A theatre |  |

## Part 4

#### Questions 31-40Listen from here

Complete the notes below.

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

**The development of the Australian accent**

The Australian accent developed from the mixing of different English accents in the new British colony of Australia.

- By the 1820s, native-born white Australians spoke with an accent that was different from MC British accent.

**Features of the new Australian accent**

- It had distinctive features, which are sounds (including vowel length and vowel shift).

- The vowel shift affected the pronunciation of the vowels in words like and ‘cat’.

- The intonation pattern used for statements in the new accent was similar to the intonation pattern used for in the original British accent.

**Three varieties of the Australian accent**

- The broad variety was particularly used by the class.

- The cultivated variety was spoken by the 

- The general variety was the most widely used.

**Australian national identity**

- By the 1850s, the broad variety of the Australian accent was associated with Australian national identity.

— many national 

— lyrics of popular songs and ‘bush ballads’ e.g. The Man from Snowy River

During the 1890s, some Australian believed that the broad variety was a symbol of Australian national identity, because

— it was a social leveler

— it represented the principles of 

Early 20th century - Australian used the broad variety, helping to make this variety a symbol of national identity.

Mid-20th century - The general variety of the Australian accent became the most widely used, but the broad variety was still promoted as a symbol of national identity by

- national sporting heroes

- songs and films

- 

**Answer Keys:**

###### **Part 1: Question 1 - 10**

1 junior

2 3 / three

3 assistant

4 professional

5 mental

6 free

7 8 p.m. / 8 PM / 8 pm

8 outdoor

9 evening

10 sauna

###### **Part 2: Question 11 - 20**

11 C

12 B

13 A

14 B

15 B

16 C

17 20 A,C,F,H

###### **Part 3: Question 21 - 30**

21 strength

22 skills

23 farmer

24 assignment

25 play

26 puppets

27 story

28 video

29 film

30 set

###### **Part 4: Question 31 - 40**

31 vowels

32 time

33 questions

34 working

35 educated

36 heroes

37 writers

38 democracy/democratic

39 films

40 primes ministers